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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

17 November, 2016

26 Kartika, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 1-2)

Reports of the Committee of Privileges – *Presented* (page 3)

Leave of Absence – *Granted* (pages 3-4)

Re. Discussion on demonetization of currency (pages 4-8 and 281-291)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 8-41)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 41-280)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 17th November, 2016/26th Kartika, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Pramukh Swami Shastri Narayan Swarup Das**, President of the Bochasanvasi Akshar Purushottam Sanstha (BAPS), on the 13th of August, 2016, at the age of 95 years.

Born in December, 1921, at Chansad village in Vadodara District of Gujarat into a farmer's family, **Swamiji** was inclined to spirituality and austerities right from his childhood. He renounced worldly life at the age of 18 years and was initiated into sainthood in 1940 and got renamed as **Narayan Swarupdas Swami**. His striking humility, noble services, saintliness and selfless desire to help all, endeared him to everyone and at the age of 28 years, he was appointed as the President of BAPS, whereupon he affectionately became known as '**Pramukh Swami**'. During his tenure, he catapulted the sect to a global socio-cultural spiritual movement engaged in running charitable hospitals, gurukuls, schools and shelters in tribal areas, eradication of ill practices in society and spreading modern awareness with a reformist spirit.

In the passing away of **Pramukh Swami Shastri Narayan Swarup Das**, the country has lost a towering spiritual personality, who was an embodiment of compassion and humility.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Pramukh Swami Shastri Narayan Swarup Das**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2014-15) of various societies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, 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. 5332/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh School Education Society implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Shimla, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5337/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Nagaland Education Mission Society, Kohima, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5338/16/16]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 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 (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5336/16/16]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee of Privileges:—

- (i) Sixty-third Report of the Committee of Privileges, Rajya Sabha regarding issue of notices for vacating the official accommodations allotted to Shrimati Ambika Soni and Kumari Selja, Members of Rajya Sabha; and
- (ii) Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges, Rajya Sabha regarding publishing a malicious and false report in DNA newspaper and Tehelka magazine about the functioning of Rajya Sabha TV.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, announcement by the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हमारा नोटिस था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete this. ...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me do this formal Business. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. Sit down.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh stating that due to the restriction of not leaving the jurisdiction of Narkeldanga Police Station imposed by the High Court of Kolkata in the interim bail granted to him, he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (241st) Session. ...(Interruptions)... He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (241st) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 16th November to 16th December, 2016 during the current (241st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?
...*(Interruptions)*...

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Therefore, permission to remain absent is granted.

RE. DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, wait. Wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, listen. See, if you go back, I am ready to listen to you. If you want to say something, I am ready to allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But go back to your seat. I will give you two minutes. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What for is this House? It is to express your feeling. I will allow him. After Derek O'Brien, I will allow Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. I have already said that first, I will allow Mr. Derek O'Brien. Then, I will allow you. I will give you two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I may also ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you also want to speak?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can allow two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow two-two minutes to both of you, and then I will take up the notices.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, then I will take up the notice, if you insist on the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. So, let me put everything in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien, what is your point?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I first want to thank you ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For what?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I will tell you. Yesterday, you admitted the notices of all the parties. We want to thank the Chair. You admitted the notices of all the Opposition parties. Yesterday, even though my notice was first, I did not speak. No problem. Yesterday, as you know, we had a programme outside, and all the Opposition parties have expressed their views. They are different views. But the objective is the same. There are many, many objections but the objective is the same. Now, I am all set. You called my name now to speak. Now, there is a question here. Out of the Opposition parties, many are left to speak. Some have already spoken yesterday. Now, Sir, we can continue this debate. We all want it. We also have a different view. We think, after the debate, there should also be voting. But that is my Party's view. Others may not agree with this view. But from yesterday, the discussion is on. Today the discussion is on. * ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my Party's view once again. ...*(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): He is very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is in the House of the People. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it the way? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Is it an issue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it an issue, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my Party will not, even if he is here, ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are we going into that issue which could not hold relevance? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the issue now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my point is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are already on the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My point is only one line. One line. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Even if he is here, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already started the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already started the discussion. The discussion was going on smoothly. The hon. Finance Minister was here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion was going on smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I want to make it clear that the discussion was going on smoothly. The Finance Minister was here all through the discussion. When the discussion starts again, the Finance Minister would come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want this? ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Finance Minister is available, that is enough for the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. If the House is in order, we can start the discussion. I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 11.30 A.M.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: A reference is made by Shri Derek O'Brien about the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has to be deleted from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister is an institution. ...*(Interruptions)*... Similarly, yesterday, some sour comparison was made with Hitler, Mussolini and other leaders by Shri Pramod Tiwari. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has to be deleted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told him also just now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Prime Minister cannot be referred to like that; he is hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can we address him like that? ...*(Interruptions)*... We should keep such decorum. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, any such reference to the hon. Prime Minister is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, I have taken note of what has been said in yesterday's speech. If there are some comments like that, I will go through it and expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You tell me what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not able to understand why you are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you go to your seats and speak, I will be able to understand and respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is all useless and wastage of time; it is all wastage of time. Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.16. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour.

Please go back to your places. Don't come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, you can't talk from there. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, please go back to your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.16 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Question No.16 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.30 p.m.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 16. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please don't do this. You had your. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. Let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, पूरे सदन की राय है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. It is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Closure of schools in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2014-15

shows that 10.80 lakh elementary schools have been closed down in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that 800 Government primary and upper primary schools have been closed down in Andhra Pradesh in 2015-16;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Andhra Pradesh has closed down maximum number of primary and upper primary schools in 2015-16, if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of elementary schools closed down in Andhra Pradesh as per U-DISE?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. 10.80 lakh is the total number of Government schools imparting elementary education in the country as per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2014-15.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that no school has been closed in the State during 2015-16. However, positive consolidation of primary schools was undertaken with a view to strengthen primary education and for optimum utilization of resources. The opening and closing of schools are within the purview of State Governments and UT Administrations. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has emphasized that the States and UTs need to take adequate safeguards to ensure that neighbourhood access of any child is not affected by this exercise.

(d) U-DISE does not capture information on the number of closed down elementary schools. Such information comes to Ministry through regular reporting system from the States.

Bringing back Lalit Modi and Vijay Mallya

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

(a) whether Government is serious to bring back Lalit Modi and Vijay Mallya who are facing various allegations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring them back to India?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps that have been taken in the two cases in question are as follows:

In the case of Mr. Lalit Modi, the Central Crime Branch, Tamil Nadu police registered an FIR on 13 October 2010 against Mr. Lalit Modi and others invoking Sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 including those related to criminal conspiracy, criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery, fraudulent cancellation, etc. On the basis of criminal investigations under the IPC initiated by Tamil Nadu police, a case under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) was registered by the Enforcement Directorate against Mr. Lalit Modi. At the request of the Enforcement Directorate, Mr. Lalit Modi's passport was revoked by Regional Passport Office, Mumbai on 3 March, 2011. In November, 2012, the Government of United Kingdom (UK) was formally requested to deport Mr. Lalit Modi to India. The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office on 21 December, 2012 conveyed that under the 1971 Immigration Act, the UK does not require an individual to hold a valid passport in order to remain in the UK if their passport was valid when leave to remain or enter was conferred. However, while registering our concern, the UK side conveyed that India may submit a request under the usual mechanism for international judicial cooperation. The order of the UK Home Department denying extension of stay to Mr. Lalit Modi in 2011 was successfully challenged by Mr. Lalit Modi with the UK First-Tier Tribunal and at the Upper Tribunal in 2013. The matter regarding deportation and removal of Mr. Lalit Modi from UK on grounds of not having travel documents following revocation of his passport was also taken up by the then Finance Minister and through diplomatic channels. However, the UK side maintained its position as conveyed in December, 2012. Following directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi issued on August 27, 2014, the passport of Mr. Lalit Modi was restored. The Enforcement Directorate sent Summons to Mr. Lalit Modi under the provisions of PMLA. Since, he failed to appear in response to Summons, a non-bailable warrant was issued by the designated Court in August, 2015 for his appearance. The law enforcement authorities are contemplating various other steps available under the relevant provisions of the PMLA and the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the UK in order to bring back Mr. Lalit Modi. In this context, an application for issuance of Letter of Request under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the UK has been filed before the Special Court.

In the case of Mr. Vijay Mallya, based upon criminal investigations initiated by the Central Bureau of Investigation in July, 2015, the Enforcement Directorate initiated investigations under the Prevention of Money Laundering (PMLA) Act in January, 2016. A number of summons were issued by the Enforcement Directorate in March and April, 2016 for Mr. Mallya to appear before the investigating authority. However, he failed to appear in person. A non-bailable warrant was issued by the designated Court in April, 2016. At the request of the Enforcement Directorate and following the due procedures, the passport of Mr. Vijay Mallya was revoked on 23 April, 2016. A formal request was also made to the Government of the United Kingdom on 28 April, 2016 to deport him to India. In response, the Foreign and Commonwealth office of the UK conveyed that under the 1971 Immigration Act, the UK does not require an individual to hold a valid passport to remain in the UK, if they have extant leave to remain, as long as their passport was valid when leave to remain or enter the UK was conferred. Such leave is granted to the individual and therefore does not automatically expire upon the cancellation or expiry of the passport in which it is endorsed. The UK Government however acknowledged the seriousness of allegations and expressed their readiness to consider the request under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty or extradition. The matter was subsequently taken up with UK, including through diplomatic channels. The UK side has maintained its position. The law enforcement agencies have been contemplating various options available under the PMLA and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. In June 2016, the designated Court issued a Proclamation Order directing Mr. Vijay Mallya to appear before the Court. However, he failed to appear. Subsequently, at the request of the Enforcement Directorate, the designated Court on 10 November, 2016 ordered the seizure of domestic assets of Mr. Vijay Mallya and entities controlled by him.

The two cases in question remain an issue under discussion between the two Governments. In the Joint Statement issued during the recent visit of UK PM Theresa May to India, it was agreed that "ensuring simple and effective visa systems depended critically on cooperation to protect the integrity of border and immigration systems. This included ensuring the timely and efficient return of individuals to their country of origin, as required by their respective national laws." The Joint Statement further stated that "the two Prime Ministers affirmed their strong commitment to enhance cooperation under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. The two leaders agreed that fugitives and criminals should not be allowed to escape the law."

Implementation of HRIDAY

*18. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether the agencies identified for implementation of Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) for different cities have started the work on ground or the work is at planning stage;

(b) the major items of work identified for each city under the scheme with the estimated expenditure; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to include more heritage cities/towns/ places of rich heritage and historical importance under the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir, identified agencies under HRIDAY scheme in 7 cities have started the work on the ground. The implementing agencies for the 7 cities where work has commenced is as follows:

Sl.No.	City	Implementing Agency
1.	Ajmer	(1) Ajmer Municipal Corporation (2) Rajasthan State Road Development Corporation
2.	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
3.	Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram Municipal Corporation
4.	Mathura	Mathura Nagar Palika Parishad
5.	Varanasi	Varanasi Municipal Corporation
6.	Velankanni	Velankanni Town Panchayat
7.	Warangal	Warangal Municipal Corporation

(b) The major items of work taken up so far in HRIDAY cities is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Category of Projects	Project Cost
1.	Development of road leading to heritage sites-Laying of black top, thematic development, footpath, installation of street furniture, signages and parking facilities	88.54

Sl. No.	Major Category of Projects	Project Cost
2.	Heritage Precinct Development-Installation of public amenities, street furniture, signages, street lights, underground cabling	87.62
3.	Development of Heritage Parks, Gardens and Public Plaza	40.95
4.	Development of Lakefronts, Ghats and Sarovars	35.62
5.	Heritage Walk including Facade Improvement	31.99
6.	Installation of LED Street Lights	26
7.	Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Buildings	8.62
8.	Solid Waste Management	5.5

(c) No Sir. HRIDAY is a Pilot scheme with duration till November, 2018. The decision to include more cities would be taken after evaluating the scheme after its mission period.

Higher Education Financing Agency for research oriented infrastructure

*19. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up a Higher Education Financing Agency to boost research oriented infrastructure in the premier institutions like IITs/NITs/ IIMs in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that these higher educational institutions are lagging behind several years in terms of infrastructure, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above move is a reason for increase in the fee structure of higher educational institutions in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the centrally aided institutions of higher learning by leveraging funds from the market. The Government would provide an equity of ₹ 1,000 Crore. The loans would be serviced from the internal accruals of these institutions, and the Government would meet the cost of interest on such loans. The process for finalization of the participating bank is underway.

(c) and (d) The setting up of HEFA has no link with revision of the tuition fee, which is decided through a due process.

Status of remuneration of Anganwadi Workers

†*20. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in the country and present status of remuneration and total emoluments per month given to them;

(b) the details of the services taken from them by the Central and State Governments; and

(c) the measures being taken for increasing the emoluments of these workers and helpers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The total number of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) sanctioned and in-position in the country under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as on 30.9.2016 is as under:

Anganwadi Workers		Anganwadi Helpers	
Sanctioned	In-position	Sanctioned	In-position
14 lakh	11.88 lakh	12.83 lakh	11.60 lakh

State-wise details as on 30.09.2016 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are honorary workers and are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are paid Honoraria @ ₹3000/- and ₹1500/- per month w.e.f. 01.04.2011. Anganwadi Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres (Mini-AWCs) are being paid honoraria @ ₹2250/-w.e.f. 04.07.2013. The revision of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers is a continuous process and is revised by the Government of India from time to time. Besides, some States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time, the details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are the frontline workers from the local community, who come forward to deliver essential services under the ICDS

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme to the targeted beneficiaries, at their respective Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The duties assigned to the above workers *inter-alia* are as under:

Anganwadi Workers:

1. To weigh each child every month and record the weight graphically on the growth chart, use referral card for referring cases to PHCs and maintain child cards for children below 6 years.
2. To carry out quick survey of all families, mothers and children in the area.
3. To organise non formal pre-school activities and to help in designing and making toys and play equipments of indigenous origin for use in Anganwadi, etc.
4. To organise supplementary nutrition feeding for beneficiaries by planning the menu based on locally available food and local recipes.
5. To provide health and nutrition education to mothers.
6. To make home visits for educating parents to enable mothers to plan an effective role in the child's growth and development particularly in the case of children attending the Anganwadis.
7. To elicit community support and participation.
8. To assist PHC staff in health components.
9. To maintain routine files and records.
10. To inform Child Development Officers of any development requiring their attention.
11. To maintain liaison with other institutions.

Anganwadi Helper:

1. To cook and serve the food to children and mothers.
2. To clean the Anganwadi premises and fetch water.
3. Cleanliness of small children.
4. To bring small children from the village to the Anganwadis.

(c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi 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 the Government from time to time. In a ruling of 7.12.2006 in the matter of Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998-State of Karnataka & Ors Vs. Ameerbi & Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is not applicable to them.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in the country as on 30.09.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Workers		No. of Anganwadi Helpers	
		Sanctioned by GoI	In-position	Sanctioned by GoI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53944	48768	45234
2.	Telangana	35700	33248	31711	28722
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	6225	6028
4.	Assam	62153	62153	56728	56728
5.	Bihar	115009	85980	107894	80176
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	48770	46660	42379
7.	Goa	1262	1241	1262	1241
8.	Gujarat	53029	50515	51229	47704
9.	Haryana	25962	25348	25450	24968
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18665	18386	18091
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	35424	35881	33117
13.	Karnataka	65911	63186	62580	59026
14.	Kerala	33318	33102	33189	32953
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	91172	84465	78935
16.	Maharashtra	110486	10559	97475	91206

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	9958	9497
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5864	4630	4614
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2157
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	68980	63738	59620
22.	Punjab	27314	26350	26074	25058
23.	Rajasthan	62010	58112	55806	50976
24.	Sikkim	1308	1289	1308	1285
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	39410	49499	35509
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	174589	167855	152594
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	18958	14947	13854
29.	West Bengal	119481	108065	119481	101642
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	689	689
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10806	11150	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	247	220
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	107	102
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	96	96
36.	Puducherry	855	855	855	855
TOTAL		1400000	1188935	1283150	1159638

Statement-II

Details of additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources (as on 31.10.2016)

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Anganwadi Workers	Anganwadi Helpers
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Anganwadi Workers	Anganwadi Helpers
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	2000	1000
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	1000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	700	350
17.	Karnataka	2000	1000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2000	1000
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100

1	2	3	4
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	5940 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-2500, GP-500, HRA-500, CCA-180, MA-100 & DA-2160)	3532 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-1300, GP-300, HRA-500, CCA-180, A-100 & DA-1152)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

* Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

Enhancing the employability of graduates

*21. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a programme called "Mission 10 X" started by WIPRO to train teachers in appropriate pedagogy techniques for teaching engineering students to meet its quality requirements; and

(b) if so, what steps University Grants Commission and Government propose to take to enhance the employability of graduates, both technical and general, in our high growth industries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Sir. The "Mission 10 X" is a non-Governmental initiative of Wipro Ltd. for training teaching faculty in engineering colleges.

(b) Both the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have launched several initiatives to enhance the employability of students including graduates such as:

- I. National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) for providing practical training to enhance employability of a student either pursuing his or her graduation/diploma in any technical or non-technical stream or have discontinued studies of degree or diploma course.
- II. Employability Enhancement Training Program (EETP) for providing employable skills for the engineering students currently studying.

- III. Interaction with the industry so that the curriculum can be modified as per the requirement of the industry.
- IV. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Kendras in the colleges and universities.
- V. Career Oriented Courses (CoC)

Details of the schemes are available on the website of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) *i.e.* www.aicte-india.org and University Grants Commission (UGC) *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in.

Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Telangana

*22. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Ambedkar Foundation establishes Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in various States of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no such Chair in the State of Telangana and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry provides any financial or other assistance for setting up of such Chairs, if so, the details of such assistance provided during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that no chair has been established by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation in the last three years, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes Sir. Currently, there are 21 Dr. Ambedkar Chairs in various States of the country. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Yes Sir. There is no Dr. Ambedkar Chair in the State of Telangana. Dr. Ambedkar Chairs are set up by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, on the basis of the proposals received from Universities/Institutions as per the scheme guidelines and the same being accepted by the Competent Authority.

(c) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is providing a maximum of ₹ 35.00 lakh per year to each of the Dr. Ambedkar Chairs. Details of funds released are given in Statement-II-A (*See* below).

(d) No new Dr. Ambedkar Chairs were established during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015. However, eleven new Chairs have been established in various Universities/Institutions in the country during 2016. Details of these chairs are given in Statement-II-B.

Statement-I

A. Details of the ongoing Dr. Ambedkar Chairs

Sl. No.	Name of the University/Institute where the Chair is set up	Year of Inception	State
1.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1993	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur	1993	Andhra Pradesh
3.	BANISS, Mhow, M.P.	1993	Madhya Pradesh
4.	NISWASS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	1994	Odisha
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1995	Delhi
6.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	1995	West Bengal
7.	The RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur	1995	Maharashtra
8.	University of Madras, Chennai	1995	Tamil Nadu
9.	Vikram University, Ujjain	2002	Madhya Pradesh
10.	IIPA, New Delhi	2004	Delhi

B. Dr. Ambedkar's new Chairs established in the year 2016

1.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	2016	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharmshala	2016	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	2016	Assam
4.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	2016	Andhra Pradesh
5.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	2016	Rajasthan
6.	Patna University, Patna	2016	Bihar
7.	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	2016	Tamil Nadu
8.	SNDT Women's University, Mumbai	2016	Maharashtra
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	2016	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar	2016	Madhya Pradesh
11.	MS University of Baroda, Vadodara	2016	Gujarat

Statement-II-A*Details of the assistance provided by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation to Dr. Ambedkar Chairs during the last three years and current year.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Chair	Grant released 2013-14	Grant released 2014-15	Grant released 2015-16	Grant released/ sanctioned during the current year 2016-17	Total
Ongoing Dr. Ambedkar Chairs						
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	₹ 23,71,977/-	₹ 20,91,982/-	₹ 12,21,108/-	₹ 4,30,656/-	₹ 61,15,723/-
2.	Vikram University, Ujjain, M.P.	*	*	₹ 45,25,307/-	*	₹ 45,25,307/-
3.	Baniss, Mhow M.P.	₹ 10,00,000/-	₹ 11,14,139/-	₹ 24,71,259/-	₹ 21,15,005/-	₹ 67,00,403/-
4.	NISWASS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	₹ 19,64,311/-	₹ 15,49,114/-	₹ 25,31,427/-	*	₹ 60,44,852/-
5.	I.I.P.A. New Delhi	₹ 4,75,000/-	₹ 52,34,138/-	₹ 41,92,250/-	*	₹ 99,01,388/-
6.	R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur	₹ 15,00,000/-	₹ 28,05,170/-	₹ 15,72,178/-	10,00,000/-	₹ 68,77,348/-
7.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur	₹ 11,24,685/-	₹ 17,62,271/-	₹ 23,92,292/-	₹ 10,00,000/-	₹ 32,79,248/-
8.	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	₹ 10,96,871/-	₹ 6,99,025/-	₹ 5,57,910/-	₹ 5,57,910/-	₹ 29,11,716/-
9.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	₹ 16,79,310/-	₹ 23,87,902/-	*	*	₹ 40,67,212/-
10.	University of Madras, Chennai	*	*	*	₹ 10,00,000/-	₹ 10,00,000/-

* No funds sanctioned due to non-submission of required documents like Utilization Certificate and Annual Action Plan etc.

Statement-II-B

Details of Dr. Ambedkar's new Chairs established in the year 2016

(All the newly established Dr. Ambedkar Chairs have been provided financial assistance of ₹ 7,00,000/- for the year 2016-17)

Sl. No.	Name of the Chair	Amount released (in ₹) during 2016-17
1.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	7,00,000/-
2.	Central University Himachal Pradesh, Dharmashala	7,00,000/-
3.	Tejpur Central University, Assam	7,00,000/-
4.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	7,00,000/-
5.	Patna University, Patna, Bihar	7,00,000/-
6.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	7,00,000/-
7.	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	7,00,000/-
8.	SNDT Women's University, Mumbai	7,00,000/-
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000/-
10.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000/-
11.	MS University of Baroda, Vadodara	7,00,000/-

Report of expert committee headed by Shri Shyam Benegal

*23. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the report of the Expert Committee headed by Shri Shyam Benegal to recommend changes to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and to bring transparency in the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report and the implementation progress made so far by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps regarding the amendment of guidelines under Section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes sir. The Committee of Experts constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Shyam Benegal 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, submitted first part of its report in April, 2016 and final part in June, 2016.

(b) Details of the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts are given in Statement (*See* below). The recommendations of the Committee require examination by the Government.

(c) Draft Guidelines for Certification of films under Section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 submitted by the Committee of Experts under Shri Shyam Benegal along with the report are being examined in the Ministry.

Statement

Summary of recommendations of the Committee of Experts headed by Shri Shyam Benegal

1. Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) not to order excisions, modifications or amendments. The scope of certification process to be limited only to suggest what category of audiences [age groups] can watch a particular film.
2. Guidelines to be revised for each category of certification in order to empower viewers to make informed viewing choices by specifying the category.
3. New categories 12+ and 15+ proposed under the 'UA' category. Beyond 'A', another category 'A with caution' *i.e.* 'A-C' category has been suggested.
4. Films violating the provisions of Section 5 B (1) of the Cinematograph Act, *i.e.*, film depicting scenes against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relation with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, defamation or contempt of court etc. be not allowed certification.
5. CBFC Chairperson and Board Members to play a role in guiding the Board at apex level than participating in routine certification process.
6. Lesser number of members in the Board suggested in view of the suggested role of CBFC, *i.e.* One Member representing each of the nine Regional Office and a Chairperson.
7. Two tier system of Advisory Panels, Regional and Central Panels for Examining and Revising Committee respectively.

8. Role envisaged for National Commission of Women/National Commission for Protection of Child Rights/film professionals in making nominations to Examining Panels.
9. The Examining Officer to be a member from the Regional Advisory Panels instead of an official from CBFC. Regional Officer to act as member- secretary of the Committee only.
10. Role of Chief Executive Officer and Regional Officer shall be limited to the administrative aspect of certification only.
11. The language in respect of which each Regional Office can certify films shall be specified in the Rules so that each film can only apply to the Regional Office specified for such language.
12. The Central Advisory Panel to be located at the CBFC Head Office and to comprise the pool of Revising Committee Members of slightly higher caliber. Appointment through a 5-member committee by the Central Government, with due representation from all the regions.
13. Revising Committee to constitute first stage of appeal whose Member-Secretary would be the Chief Executive Officer, CBFC.
14. Central Advisory Panel members be nominated from amongst persons having in depth understanding of Indian society and persons of eminence in various fields.
15. Online submission and processing of applications for certification.
16. Out of turn (Tatkal Scheme) film certification.
17. Recertification of films by modifying the film for broadcasting in Television and for any other purpose to be permitted.
18. Revision of honorarium paid to the members of Examining and Revising Committee.
19. Applicant be asked to deposit the Director's Cut in the National Film Archives of India for preservation of Indian Cinema.
20. Cap of two films to be watched by one Examining Committee per day.
21. Re-examination of the films by the CBFC on complaints received after certification of films in certain cases on account of violation of provisions of Section 5B(1) of the Act.

22. In other recommendations it has suggested:
- (i) Conduct a study on the impact of cinema when viewed collectively as against individually.
 - (ii) Categorisation of films should not be used for purposes of State taxation.
 - (iii) NFDC to produce a short film for educating the film going audience about the categories of the films and their applicability to various sections of society. This should be dubbed in primary Indian languages and shown in all theatres for a period of two years.
23. "Licensed suppliers" of Performing Animals (PA) whose services can be hired by the Producer till a directory of "certified (approved) personnel" is published by AWBI to facilitate NOC for such films.
24. "Performing animals" in case of a film may be defined as an animal which is written into the script of the movie, and is required to perform an act which it would not normally do.
25. A meaningful static anti-smoking disclaimer in the beginning of a film with standard visual background and an audio backing in place of current disclaimers during each and every scene depicting smoking.
26. Film Industry should produce small films on anti-tobacco/smoking with popular actors on their own for screening in cinema halls and on TV channels.

Constitution of Commission for shepherd community

*24. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Shepherd is a large community in all States of the country and they are Nomadic tribes (Ghumantu) moving around forests for grazing sheep and remain far away from civilization;
- (b) whether they belong to the category of OBC and are facing problem of education and health of their children;
- (c) whether former P.M. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji promised to constitute a Shepherd Commission;
- (d) whether till this day the commitment has not been fulfilled; and

(e) whether Government proposes to constitute a commission for Shepherd community, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) No authentic data about population of the Shepherd Community in the country is at present available. However, certain castes/ communities, which are in the profession of sheep herding and sheep grazing and known by various nomenclature in various States /UTs are included in the Central List of OBCs or in the Central List of Scheduled Tribes. The castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs of Chandigarh, NCT Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are variously known as Galaria, Gaddaria, Gadderia, Pal, Dhangar, Dhangari, Dongri, Kurmar, Hadgar, Gadri, Ghoshi, Gayari etc. Castes / communities in the Central List of OBCs of southern states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana are known as Kuruva, Kuruma, Kuruba etc. In Himachal Pradesh and J&K State, the castes/communities in the profession of shepherding are known as Gaddi but included in the Central List of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) to (e) Former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in a public meeting in Maharashtra in January, 2004 had announced for constituting a commission for improving the lot of the shepherd and other nomadic tribes in the country. The Government notified the constitution of National Commission to study the development aspects of the De-notified Tribes, Nomadic and semi-Nomadic Tribes in February, 2004, under the chairmanship of Justice Dr. Motilal B. Naik. The Commission was subsequently headed by Shri Balkrishna Sidram Renke from February, 2006 and the Commission submitted its report in June, 2008. Consequently, the Government decided for :

- (1) Constitution of National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, and
- (2) Launching of two schemes for DNTs *viz.*
 - (i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs
 - (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.

In pursuance thereof the NCDNT Commission has been constituted in February, 2014 and commenced functioning from January, 2015 for three years. The NCDNT Commission will evaluate the progress of the development of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes, which includes shepherd communities also, and will suggest

appropriate measures in respect of these communities to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.

Scheme for Education Quality Improvement Programme

*25. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to uplift the low income States through "Central Sector Scheme" for Education Quality Improvement Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the States which have been identified as low income States; and

(c) the details of budget proposal of Central Sector Scheme therefor and the action taken by Government so far thereon, State-wise and subject-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, the Government of India has proposed to uplift the Government and Government aided institutions and Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) in Focus States which includes seven Low Income States, eight North Eastern States and three Hill States and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, through provision of Institutional Development Grants under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III (TEQIP-III). TEQIP-III is a "Central Sector Scheme" with a focus on improving the quality and equity in engineering education in the selected institutions and ATUs. The details of Focus States/UT are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The following seven States have been identified as Low Income States:

1. Bihar
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Jharkhand
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Odisha
6. Rajasthan
7. Uttar Pradesh

(c) The total budget proposal for this scheme is ₹ 2660 crore. About 100 Government and Government aided institutions and ATUs in Focus States are proposed to be selected.

The indicative funding for the Government and Government aided institutions and Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) is as under:

- Upto ₹ 15 crore for Government and Government Aided institutions.
- Upto ₹ 20 crore for the Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs).

The details of indicative funding for each category of the institute/ATUs are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Actions taken by the Government of India so far:

- Negotiations have been held between Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and World Bank for credit of USD 201.5 million.
- Proposal for Third Phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) has been approved by Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) as a "Central Sector Scheme".
- Consultation meetings with States have been held.

Statement-I

Details of focus States/Union Territory covered under TEQIP-III

Category of Focus States/UT	States/ UT covered
Low Income States (LIS)	1. Bihar
	2. Chhattisgarh
	3. Jharkhand
	4. Madhya Pradesh
	5. Odisha
	6. Rajasthan
	7. Uttar Pradesh
Hilly States	1. Himachal Pradesh
	2. Jammu and Kashmir
	3. Uttarakhand
North Eastern States	1. Arunachal Pradesh
	2. Assam
	3. Manipur

Category of Focus States/UT	States/ UT covered
	4. Meghalaya
	5. Mizoram
	6. Nagaland
	7. Sikkim
	8. Tripura
Union Territory	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Statement-II*Proposed indicative funding for TEQIP-III*

Costing Parameters	No. of Institutions/ Entities (Approximately)	Cost per Institution/ Entity (Amount in ₹ crores)	Original Cost (Amount in ₹ Crores)
1	2	3	4

Component 1: Improving quality and equity in focus States (i.e. LIS, North-Eastern, Hilly States and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

Sub-component 1.1 : Institution

Development Grant in focus
States/UTs

Autonomous Institutions	27	15	405.00
Non-Autonomous Institutions	53	10	530.00
New NITs	7	15	105.00
Faculty Reforms	-	254	254.00
Sub-component 1.2 : ATUs in focus States/UTs	8	20	160.00
Sub-component 1.3 : Grants towards twinning arrangements	95	7	665.00
SUB-TOTAL (1)			2119.00

Component 2: System-level initiatives to strengthen sector governance and performance

NPIU operating costs and studies	1	76	76.00
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1	2	3	4
SPIU operating costs	17	15	255.00
MIS/DBT	1	30	30.00
AICTE	1	10	10.00
NBA	1	10	10.00
Student Learning assessment and examination reform	-		60.00
(a) IITs	-		30.00
(b) IIMs	-		30.00
National Knowledge Network	40	1	40.00
SUB-TOTAL (2)			541.00
GRAND TOTAL (1 + 2)			2660.00

BIMSTEC Summit

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

(a) what would be the approach of India towards Pakistan for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Summit (BIMSTEC) to be held in India;

(b) whether India is considering not to invite Pakistan for this Summit; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is going to invite Afghanistan and Maldives for BIMSTEC?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) There is no BIMSTEC Summit scheduled to be held in India in the near future. Nepal currently holds the Chair of BIMSTEC and is expected to host the next (4th) BIMSTEC Summit in 2017. Pakistan, Afghanistan and Maldives are not members of BIMSTEC. It has been the practice that only Leaders of member countries attend BIMSTEC Summits.

Increasing population in metropolitan cities

†*27. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey on the ever increasing number of people in the metropolitan cities of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of action plans formulated by Government to provide basic facilities to the metropolitan cities in view of their increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Government conducts population census every 10 years. The previous census was done in 2011. The census survey also includes metropolitan cities of the country. The decadal growth in population for urban areas of the country was registered as 31.8% for the period 2001-2011. Details of comparison with rural and national growth rates with 2001 census are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of census 2011 are available at its official website www.censusindia.gov.in. Details of census 2011 regarding Urban Agglomerations and cities are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Urban Development is a State Subject. Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by implementing various schemes and programmes and by providing technical and financial assistance for them. The Smart City Mission aims to cover 100 cities in the country for improving infrastructure and services including smart solutions and area based development. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) covers 500 cities of the country having population more than 1 lakh and other identified categories. AMRUT provides financial assistance to Mission cities for water supply, liquid waste management, development of city parks and non motorized transport. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) covers all urban local bodies of the country and provides financial assistance for construction of individual household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste. The SBM guidelines provides for achieving open defecation free status for all urban areas by 2019. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban) Mission is being implemented during 2015-2022 and provides central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for:

1. *In-situ* Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
2. Credit Linked Subsidy
3. Affordable Housing in Partnership
4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancement.

All the programmes covers cities identified as per the respective Mission guidelines, Housing for all, AMRUT and SBM covers all the metropolitan cities of the country.

Statement-I*Details of Population (Census 2001 and 2011)*

	Persons (in million numbers)		Decadal growth in population (%)	
	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
Total	1029	1210	21.5	17.6
Rural	743	833	18.1	12.2
Urban	286 (27.81%)	377 (31.16%)	31.5	31.8 (+0.3%)

Statement-II*Details of Census of India 2011**Provisional Population Totals Urban Agglomerations and Cities***Data Highlights**

This data release covers the total population, population (0 to 6 years) and number of literates for each UA/City with a population of 1 Lakh and above as per the provisional population totals of Census 2011.

Definitions:**Towns:**

For the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area is as follows:

1. All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
2. All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) At least 75 per cent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

The first category of urban units is known as Statutory Towns. These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and havelocal bodies like

municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (M Corp.), Shimla (M Corp.) etc.

The second category of Towns (as in item 2 above) is known as Census Town. These were identified on the basis of Census 2001 data.

Urban Agglomeration (UA): An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (*i.e.* all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity. Examples: Greater Mumbai UA, Delhi UA, etc.

Out Growths (OG): An Out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camps, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town.

While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA. Examples: Central Railway Colony (OG), Triveni Nagar (N.E.C.S.W.) (OG), etc. Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.

In the 2011 Census, 475 places with 981 OGs have been identified as Urban Agglomerations as against 384 UAs with 962 OGs in 2001 Census.

Number of UAs/Towns and Out Growths (OGs):

	Type of Towns/UAs/OGs	Number of towns	
		2011 Census	2001 Census
1.	Statutory Towns	4,041	3,799
2.	Census Towns	3,894	1,362
3.	Urban Agglomerations	475	384
4.	Out Growths	981	962

At the Census 2011 there are 7,935 towns in the country. The number of towns has increased by 2,774 since last Census. Many of these towns are part of UAs and the rest are independent towns. The total number of Urban Agglomerations/Towns, which constitutes the urban frame, is 6166 in the country.

Population of UAs/Towns:

1. The total urban population in the country as per Census 2011 is more than 377 million constituting 31.16% of the total population.
2. Class I UAs/Towns: The UAs/Towns are grouped on the basis their population in Census. The UAs/Towns which have at least 1,00,000 persons as population are categorised as Class I UA/Town. At the Census 2011, there are 468 such UAs/Towns. The corresponding number in Census 2001 was 394.
3. 264.9 million persons, constituting 70% of the total urban population, live in these Class I UAs/Towns. The proportion has increased considerable over the last Census. In the remaining classes of towns the growth has been nominal.
4. Million Plus UAs/Towns: Out of 468 UAs/Towns belonging to Class I category, 53UAs/Towns each has a population of one million or above each. Known as MillionPlus UAs/Cities, these are the major urban centres in the country. 160.7 million persons (or 42.6% of the urban population) live in these Million Plus UAs/Cities. 18new UAs/Towns have been added to this list since the last Census.
5. Mega Cities: Among the Million Plus UAs/Cities, there are three very large UAs with more than 10 million persons in the country, known as Mega Cities. These are Greater Mumbai UA (18.4 million), Delhi UA (16.3 million) and Kolkata UA (14.1million). The largest UA in the country is Greater Mumbai UA followed by Delhi UA.Kolkata UA which held the second rank in Census 2001 has been replaced by DelhiUA. The growth in population in the Mega Cities has slowed down considerably during the last decade. Greater Mumbai UA, which had witnessed 30.47% growth in population during 1991-2001 has recorded 12.05% during 2001-2011. Similarly DelhiUA (from 52.24% to 26.69% in 2001-2011) and Kolkata UA (from 19.60% to 6.87% in 2001-2011) have also slowed down considerably.

Child Population (0-6 years):

6. Population of children in the age group is 158.8 million in Census 2011. In the urban areas there are 41.2 million children in this age group. In comparison to Census 2001, the number of children (0-6) in urban areas has increased (by 10.32%), while in the rural areas it has decreased by 7.04%. 7. Of the 41.2 million children (0-6) in the urban areas in the country, the population in Class I UAs/Cities is 27.9 million, which is about 67.8% of the total Urban child population. In Million Plus UAs/Cities the Child Population (0-6) is 16.6 million constituting about 40 % of the total urban child (0-6) population of the country. 8. Among the 53 Million Plus UAs/Cities 16.6 million are children (0-6), of which 52.7% are boys and 47.3% are girls, showing a preponderance of male children in these large cities.

Quality of education in Government schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no improvement in quality of education in Government Schools in the last three years as per survey carried out by Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) and Annual Status of Education Report (ASER); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make some policy changes in Government schooling system, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) 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 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a global study conducted every three years to assess 15-year olds on their performance in mathematics, science and reading. India participated in PISA 2009 only through schools in Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, in which 73rd rank was assigned by PISA, 2009 Index. The

reasons for poor performance were analyzed and it was observed that the nature of questions/items asked in the PISA tests are content free and mostly application-based that require information on international names, brands, trademarks, products, etc. with which Indian students, especially students from rural areas, are unfamiliar.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V and VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Since only first round of NAS has been conducted at class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement or decline of students of Standard X. Further, NCERT has come out with the learning outcome document to help the system to make a shift from an examination oriented structure of assessment to that of understanding of the concepts in terms of competencies and skills to be developed amongst students.

Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Central Government for universalizing elementary education in 2001 till 31.3.2016, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Further, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centers, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

Additionally, to improve the quality of elementary education in the country, the Central Government has taken several initiatives. Some of these are - (i) Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) which is a sub-programme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), encourage children to improve on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme has been launched in July 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.

At secondary level, the centrally sponsored scheme of RMSA envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The Scheme provides for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room etc. in new/upgraded and existing secondary schools. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 11,599 new secondary schools, 52,715 additional classrooms, 25,948 science laboratories, 21,864 computer rooms and 27,428 libraries have been sanctioned to States and UTs.

Fulfilment of conditions by Institutes of National Importance

*29. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of institutions that have been given the status of Institute of National Importance since the inception of the scheme and the names of these institutions;

(b) whether there are any conditions for the continuation of this status, if so, the details thereof, if not, whether there is necessity of such conditions;

(c) whether there is any mechanism of ascertaining the fulfilment of these conditions periodically and how many institutions have been abiding by the expectations, if any; and

(d) action being taken on those institutions which are not-fulfilling these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) An Institute of National Importance, in India is defined as one which serves as a pivotal player in developing highly skilled personnel within the specified region of the country. These are declared by or under any law made by Parliament to be of national importance. There are 67 Institutes of National Importance under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. These institutions are autonomous institutes funded and empowered by the Government of India by enacting an act in the Parliament. These institutions have the power to hold examinations and grant degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions or titles and to confer honorary degrees. Names of these institutes are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, there is a system of external peer review in IITs, IISERs, and NITs, principally focusing on the core academic activities of teaching, research and interaction with the industry. The Peer Review of each Institute is carried out on a periodic basis, once in every five years.

(d) The Cabinet has approved 20 IIITs in PPP Mode out of which 15 IIITs have started functioning. A draft bill to enable these institutes becoming institutions of national importance has been under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice.

Statement

List of Institutes of National Importance

Sl. No.	Institute	Sl. No.	Institute
	IITs	19.	IIT Bhilai
1.	IIT Bombay	20.	IIT Goa
2.	IIT Delhi	21.	IIT Jammu
3.	IIT Kanpur	22.	IIT Dharward
4.	IIT Kharagpur	23.	IIT ISM Dhanbad
5.	IIT Madras		IIITs
6.	IIT Guwahati	1.	IIIT Allahabad
7.	IIT Roorkee	2.	ABV-IIITM Gwalior
8.	IIT BHU	3.	PDPM- IITD&M Jabalpur
9.	IIT Ropar	4.	IIITD&M Kancheepuram,
10.	IIT Patna		NITs
11.	IIT Hyderabad	1.	NIT Agartala
12.	IIT Jodhpur	2.	NIT Allahabad
13.	IIT Gandhinagar	3.	NIT Bhopal
14.	IIT Bhubaneswar	4.	NIT Calicut
15.	IIT Indore	5.	NIT Durgapur
16.	IIT Mandi	6.	NIT Hamirpur
17.	IIT Tirupati	7.	NIT Jaipur
18.	IIT Palakkad		

Sl. No.	Institute	Sl. No.	Institute
8.	NIT Jalandhar	26.	NIT Mizoram
9.	NIT Jamshedpur	27.	NIT Nagaland
10.	NIT Kurukshetra	28.	NIT Puducherry
11.	NIT Nagpur	29.	NIT Sikkim
12.	NIT Patna	30.	NIT Uttarakhand
13.	NIT Raipur	31.	NIT Andhra Pradesh
14.	NIT Rourkela	32.	IEST Shibpur
15.	NIT Silchar		IISERs
16.	NIT Srinagar	1.	IISER Pune
17.	NIT Surat	2.	IISER Kolkata
18.	NIT Surathkal	3.	IISER Mohali
19.	NIT Tiruchirappalli	4.	IISER Bhopal
20.	NIT Warangal	5.	IISER TVM
21.	NIT Arunachal Pradesh		SPAs
22.	NIT Delhi	1.	SPA Delhi
23.	NIT Goa	2.	SPA Bhopal
24.	NIT Manipur	3.	SPA Vijayawada
25.	NIT Meghalaya		

Aptitude test of teachers for quality check

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 93 per cent of teachers of private engineering colleges affiliated with Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU) have failed in aptitude test conducted to check the level of educational quality;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of education; and

(d) whether Government would take steps for conducting such type of examination for teachers of the Government colleges, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. No such test was conducted for the teachers of the private engineering colleges. However, the Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU) has conducted an aptitude test to select teachers in private engineering colleges affiliated to AKTU.

(c) and (d) In order to enhance quality in technical education, Government has been implementing the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) with the assistance of the World Bank. In the first two phases of this programme, (318) engineering colleges were taken up for systemic and quality improvement programmes. It is proposed to focus on the (19) backward States and UTs in the next phase of this programme. Under the TEQIP, investments have been made for improving the quality of the teaching learning process by equipping the teacher with better pedagogy and teaching-learning material. Accreditation by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been made mandatory for institutions seeking new courses / expansion of existing courses.

Further to improve quality of technical education, AICTE has been running Quality improvement programmes (QIPs) for improving the capability of the teachers. All the institutions would also be ranked based on their performance on crucial parameters through the National Institutional Ranking Framework.

There is however, no proposal to conduct test for the teachers in the private engineering colleges.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Supply of uranium from foreign countries

161. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with whom we have agreement for supply of uranium, country-wise, quantity-wise and period within which supplies are to be made;

(b) whether contract with Areva, France, to supply 300 MT of uranium is over in view of India already receiving contracted uranium;

(c) if so, whether there are any countries/companies with whom India entered into agreement and concluded same in view of execution, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is going to enter into agreement with any other country/company to supply uranium; and

(e) what are the reasons for undue delay in getting supply of uranium from Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the ongoing agreements are tabulated below:

Firm/Country	Quantity	Period of supply	Remarks
M/s. JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets.	2009 onwards	The Contract concludes with the balance supply of about 61 MT during December 2016.
M/s. Cameco Inc., Canada	Minimum 2750 to maximum 5500 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2015-2020	-
M/s. JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	Minimum 3750 to 7000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2015-2019	-

(b) Yes, Sir. The contract with M/s. AREVA, France to supply 300 MT of Uranium Ore Concentrate is completed.

(c) Details of the ongoing agreements are tabulated above at (a). Details of the agreements concluded are as below:

Firm/Country	Quantity	Period of supply
M/s AREVA, France	300 MT of Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2009
M/s JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	58 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.	2009
	42 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.	2015
M/s. JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan	2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2009-2014

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is no commitment to buy Uranium from Australia, so there is no question of any undue delay. However, proposal from Australian firms for supply of Uranium are under consideration and Technical suitability is being examined.

**India-Russia agreement for building nuclear power
station in third world countries**

162. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has invited India to get involved in building Russian-designed nuclear power stations in third world countries;

(b) if so, the details of areas in which India and Russia are going to work; and

(c) whether cooperation extends to extraction of uranium also or is in the area of building nuclear plants only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Governments of India and the Russian Federation signed a Strategic Vision document for strengthening cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy in December, 2014. The document provides that the two countries would explore opportunities for sourcing materials, equipment and services from Indian industry for the construction of the Russian designed nuclear power plants in third countries. Strategic Vision document also suggests that the two countries would examine the possibility of technical cooperation in mining activities within their territories and collaborate in exploration and mining activities in third countries. In addition, the document proposes that the two countries would consider their collaboration in the development of human resources in their countries as well as in third countries through advance training in all aspects of civilian nuclear sector as an important element of their bilateral cooperation.

Harnessing the potential of rare earth industry

163. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's rare earth industry is still at an infant stage and requires to be explored/exploited of its full capacity in generating employment and foreign exchange, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to harness the potential of rare earth industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a PSU under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is mandated for production of Rare Earths (RE)

compounds in the country from its source Monazite, a prescribed substance as per the Atomic Energy Act 1962. IREL has been into Monazite processing since 1952 and sale of Mixed Rare Earth Chloride (MRCL) was started in the 70s. Rare earths are normally used in the field of magnets, catalysts (both automotive and fuel cracking), phosphors, batteries, etc. and in consonance with demand driving industry, economy of scale, scaling up of technology etc. value chain could not be developed in the country. Further, monazite processing to produce MRCL was stopped from 2004 when cheap Chinese products flooded the market. It is worthwhile to note that cost of producing MRCL from Monazite (India) is high on account of radioactive nature of the feed material when compared to producing from bastnaesite (China) which is a non-radioactive source. Post implementation of export quota by China in 2010, RE has become an important material and in view of numerous industrial application of rare earths and consequent increase in demand, number of steps have been taken in the field of rare earths:

- Monazite upgradation plants have been set up in all the three mineral units of IREL *i.e.* at OSCOM, Odisha; Chavara, Kerala and Manavalakurichi, Tamil Nadu.
- Considering the volatility in the RE market, in order to secure its market for MRCL, a Sales Purchase Agreement has been signed between IREL and Toyota Tsusho Corporation, Japan (TTC) and Toyotsu Rare Earths India Pvt. Ltd, India (TREI) after obtaining clearance from the Cabinet Committee on Security, Government of India as a part of Indo-Japan Cooperation in the field of rare earths for supplying 50% of MRCL produced from MoPP.
- Facilities have been set up to process 5,000 tpa of MRCL to produce separated high pure rare earths which is an intermediate value chain.
- Action has been taken for setting up a rare earths magnet making facility as a SPV under DAE to meet the strategic requirement of the country such as DAE, Defence, Space, etc.

The above initiatives upon maturing would not only create direct and indirect employment opportunities but also create additional sources of foreign exchange as well.

Monazite, a prescribed substance as per the Atomic Energy Act 1962 contains thorium, uranium and rare earths. Considering its strategic importance and need for its conservation, the government has published the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules

2016 in July, 2016. Beach sand mineral deposits containing monazite above a particular threshold value (to be declared by DAE from time to time) will be reserved for winning by agencies to be nominated by the Government. By virtue of this Policy more quantity of monazite would be available with the government, processing of which would yield higher quantity of rare earths.

Joint venture for setting up of nuclear power stations

164. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is in talk with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd. for setting into joint venture for setting up of nuclear power plants across the country, if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) whether NPCIL is also looking at leveraging equity from Indian Railways to target increase in nuclear power generation in the country and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has already incorporated Joint Venture (JV) companies - Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Limited and NPCIL-Indian oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Limited with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Limited, respectively, for setting up nuclear power plants. Preliminary discussions have been held with ONGC Ltd. in this regard.

(b) Exploratory Discussions for setting up a Joint Venture with the Indian Railways to set up nuclear power plants has been held.

Survey for uranium deposits

165. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out State-wise survey to find out uranium deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the details of possible potential of uranium availability and extraction from various places in our country, State-wise;

(c) the quantity of domestic extraction of uranium at present, State-wise; and

(d) whether uranium we produce is of same quality, which we import from outside or otherwise?

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

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has a mandate to identify and evaluate resources of atomic minerals including that of uranium in the country. AMD has carried out survey and exploration for uranium deposits in different states of the country and identified substantial resources of uranium.

AMD has so far established 2,44,947 tonne (t) *in-situ* U_3O_8 (2,07,715 t U) as on October, 2016. State-wise details of the uranium resource are given below:

State	Uranium reserves	
	U_3O_8 (t)	U(t)
Andhra Pradesh	1,18,852	1,00,786
Telangana	18,550	15,731
Jharkhand	64,392	54,604
Meghalaya	23,040	19,538
Rajasthan	9,421	7,989
Karnataka	4,682	3,970
Chhattisgarh	3,986	3,380
Uttar Pradesh	785	666
Uttarakhand	100	85
Himachal Pradesh	784	665
Maharashtra	355	301
TOTAL	2,44,947	2,07,715

[1 t U_3O_8 = 0.848 t uranium metal (U)]

The uranium deposits established by AMD are mined by Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). The deposits at Jaduguda, Narwapahar, Bagjata, Bhatin, Banduhurang, Turamdih and Mohuldih in Jharkhand and Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh are currently under commercial exploitation by UCIL.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantity of production of uranium.

(d) The quality of Uranium produced in the country and that of the imported Uranium is comparable.

Nuclear power generation in country

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

(a) whether the Nuclear power generation of the country has touched 6000 Mega Watt, if so, the details thereof, plant-wise;

(b) the additional power generation from Unit-II of Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the expected target of Nuclear power generation of the country during Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country in commercial operation is 5780 MW. With the synchronisation of Kudankulam Unit-2 (KKNPP-2 1000 MW) to the grid in August 2016, an additional capacity of 1000 MW has been added. The unit is presently generating infirm power (non-commercial), and expected to commence commercial operation by the end of this year, which will enhance the present installed nuclear power capacity of 5780 MW to 6780 MW. Further, Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy, is constructing a Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) of 500 MW capacity at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, which is at an advanced stage of commissioning. The details of nuclear power capacity plant-wise for all the operating nuclear power plants in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Units-3&4 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3&4 - 2X1000 MW) were launched recently on October 15, 2016, when the foundation concrete was placed. These units, KKNPP- 3 and 4 will add a capacity of 1000 MW each on their progressive completion expected in the financial year 2023-24.

(c) The generation from nuclear power during the XII Plan period (2012-17) is expected to be about 180 Billion Units of electricity.

Statement

Details of plant-wise nuclear power capacity for all the operating nuclear power plants in the country

Nuclear Power Plant	Capacity (MW)
Tarapur Atomic Power Station-1	160
Tarapur Atomic Power Station-2	160
Tarapur Atomic Power Station -3	540
Tarapur Atomic Power Station -4	540
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -1 ^{\$}	100
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -2	200
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -3	220
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -4	220
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -5	220
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station -6	220
Madras Atomic Power Station - 1	220
Madras Atomic Power Station - 2	220
Narora Atomic Power Station -1	220
Narora Atomic Power Station -2	220
Kakrapar Atomic Power Station -1**	220
Kakrapar Atomic Power Station -2**	220
Kaiga Generating Station -1	220
Kaiga Generating Station -2	220
Kaiga Generating Station -3	220
Kaiga Generating Station -4	220
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit -1	1000
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit - 2	1000

^{\$} The unit is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment.

** These units are under project mode currently for refurbishment work; namely En-Masse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR)

* The unit is presently generating infirm power and expected to commence commercial operation by the end of this year.

Revival of North Eastern Council

167. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the major steps taken by the Ministry to revive the North Eastern Council (NEC) during the last two years and what is the impact of these efforts;

(b) what has been the response of the State Governments of North East Region to these efforts; and

(c) the future plans of further strengthening and making effective the functioning of the NEC and what are the difficulties that Government might be facing in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) North Eastern Council (NEC) is a statutory regional planning body in which the members are Hon'ble Governors and Chief Ministers of all eight States in the North Eastern Region. Meetings of NEC are held at regular intervals. In the 65 Plenary meeting of the X NEC held on 26-27 May, 2016, proposals focussing on the thrust areas-*viz.* the tourism sector through setting up of North East Tourism Development Corporation (NETDC); and agri-horticulture sector through a scheme for farmers in getting remunerative prices were approved. During the Plenary Session, the Hon'ble Governors and Chief Ministers supported the new initiatives taken by the NEC. In addition to the annual allocation, an amount of ₹150 crore has been released to NEC during the current financial year for construction of inter-State roads. Action has been initiated for developing NEC as a state-of-the-art Resource Centre. On 15th October, 2016, an MoU was signed with Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong and the "APJ Abdul Kalam Centre for Policy Research and Analysis" has been inaugurated. The shortage of technical manpower within NEC, Shillong is being addressed through a network of academic and research institutions located in various States in the North Eastern Region.

North Eastern Council Scholarships

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

(a) whether Government supports North Eastern Council (NEC) Scholarships to students of North-East for higher education purpose, if so, whether it is a fact that due to lack of time and technical coordination the students are not getting stipends for full period of their higher studies;

(b) if so, the details of applications received since 2013-14 to as on date and sanctioned in various categories of subjects, State-wise; and

(c) the proposal to remove the problem in getting stipends of full period by the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The North Eastern Council (NEC) has a scholarship scheme to support students of North East for higher studies. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments. The entitled students getting the scholarship assistance receive it for full period of their studies. NEC sanctions and releases the requested funds to States as per the availability of funds. The State-wise details of the requirements received from the States since 2013-14 are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of Financial Support to the students of North Eastern Region
for higher professional courses.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Requested by the State
1	2	3
BE: ₹ 720.00 lakh 2013-14		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.90
2.	Assam	427.99
3.	Manipur	300.00
4.	Meghalaya	100.00
5.	Mizoram	71.86
6.	Nagaland	11.35
7.	Sikkim	60.49
8.	Tripura	318.07
TOTAL		1500.66
BE: ₹ 720.00 lakh 2014-15		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	108.27
2.	Assam	223.86
3.	Manipur	247.57

1	2	3
4.	Meghalaya	20.89
5.	Mizoram	25.54
6.	Nagaland	8.00
7.	Sikkim	58.39
8.	Tripura	172.55
TOTAL		865.07

BE: ₹ 800.00 lakh 2015-16

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	151.76
2.	Assam	236.30
3.	Manipur	135.00
4.	Meghalaya	140.60
5.	Mizoram	83.92
6.	Nagaland	13.36
7.	Sikkim	0.00
8.	Tripura	243.30
TOTAL		1004.24

BE: ₹ 400.00 lakh 2016-17

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00
3.	Manipur	240.00
4.	Meghalaya	154.70
5.	Mizoram	39.66
6.	Nagaland	0.00
7.	Sikkim	18.75
8.	Tripura	243.30
TOTAL		696.41

Production of energy from sea waves

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

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is working towards producing energy from sea waters;

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

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

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to start a pilot project in the country and has assessed the difficulties regarding expenditure for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) National Institute of Ocean Technology is setting up a pilot plant for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion to run the low temperature thermal desalination technology to produce fresh water in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep islands considering the need specific requirement of islanders.

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

(d) Yes, Sir. The present proposal is important from the perspective of demonstrating the OTEC technology in an experimental pilot plant with phase-wise expenditure.

(e) The preparatory activities such as bathymetric survey of the site, and identification of requirements of various components for the project have been completed.

Construction of observatory to study gravitational waves

†170. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to construct an observatory for the study of gravitational waves;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far and whether Government would consider to establish it in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the location thereof and by when it will be established and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI. Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) - India mega-science project would establish a state-of-the-art gravitational wave interferometric Advanced LIGO detector in India in collaboration with LIGO Laboratory USA. LIGO-India is an Indo-US joint collaboration. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to this effect has been signed between the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology in India and the National Science Foundation of USA on March 31, 2016.

(b) The LIGO-India mega-science project proposal has been granted 'in principle' approval of the Union Cabinet on February 17, 2016. The project will be jointly funded by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Department of Science and Technology (DST). The following important steps have been undertaken by the Government:

- On March 31, 2016, in Washington DC USA, DAE and DST of India jointly signed a MoU with the US National Science Foundation (NSF) to lead the way for establishing an advanced gravitational-wave detector in India. The MoU was jointly signed by the NSF Director Dr. France A. Cordova and the DAE secretary Dr Sekhar Basu (pre-signed by DST Secretary Dr Ashutosh Sharma) in the presence of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.
- A Joint Oversight Group (JOG) has also been constituted with members from NSF and DAE-DST to oversee the execution of the project on behalf of the three funding agencies.
- The DAE, which will steer the execution of the project, has constituted a Project Management Board and Scientific Management Board for LIGO-India.
- The LIGO-India site selection committee setup by the DAE has submitted its report to Secretary DAE identifying the primary site and possible back up sites for LIGO-India in September 2016. The LIGO-India site selection effort technically studied 39 site leads all over the country, including Gujarat. A primary technical consideration for LIGO India observatory site is low natural seismic disturbance which is not satisfied by possible sites in Gujarat.

(c) A primary site has been identified at Aundha in Hingoli district of Maharashtra as the preferred site for the LIGO-India Project, while two other backup sites are also being looked at. The site would be finalized only after initial surveys (topographical,

seismological, and geo-technical) are completed to assess the technical suitability of the site. As per the current schedule, the first science operations of the LIGO-India are expected to commence in 2024. The required infrastructure for observatory will be in place more than a year prior to that and the observatory will undertake series of engineering operations.

Less than normal rainfall during monsoon

171. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country got three per cent less rain than normal during the monsoon months of June to September, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the first time since 2011 that the department was not able to forecast the overall sign of the monsoon this year; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the southern parts of our country received much less rain during these monsoon months, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI. Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. The seasonal rainfall during the 2016 monsoon season (June-September) over the country as a whole was 862 mm or 3% less than its Long Period Average (LPA). The LPA for the period 1951-2000 is 887.5mm.

(b) No Sir. The forecasted and realized season rainfall anomalies during the period 2010-2016 are given below. As seen in the table given below, the signs of the forecasted rainfall anomalies were same as that of realized rainfall anomalies in 4 years (2010, 2012, 2014 and 2015); the signs were different during 2011, 2013 and 2016. In 2015, India Meteorological Department was successful in correctly predicting the deficient rainfall over the country.

Year	Actual % departure	Forecast % departure
2010	2	2
2011	2	-5
2012	-7	-4
2013	6	-2
2014	-12	-7
2015	-14	-12
2016	-3	6

(c) No Sir.

In terms of percentage of Long Period Average (LPA), northeast India received lowest percentage (89% of LPA) followed by south peninsular India (92% of LPA). They details of subdivision-wise rainfall over south Peninsula during the 2016 SW monsoon season are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of Sub-Division-wise season rainfall during the 2016
SW monsoon season over south Peninsula.*

	South Peninsula	Realised rainfall	LPA	% of LPA
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1562.6	1682.5	93%
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	662.9	581.1	114%
3.	Telangana	899.8	755.2	119%
4.	Rayalseema	392.2	398.3	98%
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	258.1	317.2	81%
6.	Coastal Karnataka	2428.8	3083.8	79%
7.	N. I. Karnataka	525.7	506.0	104%
8.	S. I. Karnataka	524.5	660.0	79%
9.	Kerala	1352.2	2039.6	66%
10.	Lakshadweep	745.5	998.5	75%

BRICS Summit in Goa

172. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit held recently in Goa;

(b) the agenda of the Summit and the matters that came up for discussions;

(c) whether the Summit has considered for adopting united action against increasing terrorism and expressed their solidarity to counter it, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the remedial measures exchanged among the member countries to thwart global terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The 8th BRICS Summit was held in Goa on 15-16 October 2016. The agenda of the Summit included Global Political Situation and Terrorism, Global Economic Situation, Global Economic Growth, Global Governance, BRICS and the Emerging Market Economies, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and BRICS Cooperation.

The theme of the BRICS Leaders' Working Luncheon was "BRICS -Promoting People-to-People Exchanges."

The BRICS Leaders' Plenary Session was on "BRICS Agenda for Cooperation: The Way Forward."

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.

An Outreach Summit of BRICS and BIMSTEC Leaders was also organised. The Leaders appreciated India's initiative and the opportunity to interact between the two groupings of emerging economies and developing countries, which together represent

about half of 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.

(c) and (d) 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 the bilateral level and at international fora" and adoption of "a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism."

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).

Isolation of Pakistan due to its alleged support to terror elements

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India had decided to isolate Pakistan internationally by highlighting its alleged support to terror elements in the wake of Uri attack which claimed several lives of our soldiers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent Government has succeeded in its mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) In view of escalation of acts of cross border terrorism from Pakistan in the recent months, the Government undertook active diplomatic efforts to highlight the support in Pakistan to terrorism directed against India. After the Uri terrorist attack on September 18, 2016, India's diplomatic missions in key countries were instructed to convey to their host Governments at a suitably high level that the persistence of Pakistan in glorifying anti-India terrorists and supporting cross border terrorism against India had not merely resulted in an escalating series of terrorist attacks in India attributable to Pakistan, such as in Poonch (September 11, 2016) and Uri, but also endangered peace and stability in the entire region. As a result, several

important countries issued statements supporting India's decisive action against terrorism and also specifically mentioned that Pakistan should take effective steps to stop the activities of terrorist groups in its territories.

Prime Minister categorically stated at G-20 Summit at Hangzhou on September 4, 2016 that "one single nation in South Asia is spreading agents of terror in our region". This was also stressed by Prime Minister during the 11th East Asia Summit and during the 14th ASEAN-India Summit held in Vientiane, Lao PDR on September 8, 2016, as well as during the recently concluded BRICS Summit in Goa on October 16, 2016. External Affairs Minister, in her address at UN General Assembly on 26 September 2016, had exposed the complicity of Pakistan in promoting cross border terror and emphasized its denial when confronted with evidence.

Several SAARC countries, separately but on the same day, conveyed to the current SAARC Chair Nepal on September 27, 2016 that the environment in region because of terrorism emanating from one country is not conducive to the holding of Summit in November 2016. India's counter terrorism action on September 29, 2016 across Line of Control was also projected adequately to international community, *inter alia*, through a briefing by Foreign Secretary to several diplomatic missions in New Delhi on the same day. Members of international community once again expressed their support for fighting terrorism effectively and without discrimination.

Russia's anti-terror drills with Pakistan

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the Russia's decision to go ahead with anti-terror drills with Pakistan despite the Uri attack; and

(b) if so, whether Government, has taken up the matter with Government of Russia and if so, what is the response in this regard?

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

(b) Yes. Government of India took up the matter with the Government of the Russian Federation as some reports indicated the joint exercises were to be held in Pak Occupied Kashmir. In response, Russian side clarified that the exercises would not be held in Pak Occupied Kashmir.

China withholding terrorist status to Jaish chief

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the second extension given by China to continue with the technical hold over India's application for designating Jaish-e-Mohammad Chief Masood Azhar as a United Nations proscribed terrorist by United Nations Security Council (UNSC); and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up the issue with Government of China and if so, what are their views in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Government is fully aware that India's submission to the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee, established under the UNSC Resolution 1267/1989/2253, to designate Jaish-e-Mohammad Chief Masood Azhar has been placed on technical hold by the Committee for a further period of three months with effect from 1 October, 2016.

The Government has taken up the issue with China, including recently at the highest level during the BRICS Summit in Goa in October, 2016 and the India-China NSA-level talks in Hyderabad in early November, 2016.

India's position has been conveyed clearly that there cannot be different standards to judge terrorism. We have emphasized that while the Pakistan-based JeM was listed under the UNSCR 1267/1989/2253 as far back as 2001 for its well-known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the designation of the group's main leader, financier and motivator has been put on a technical hold. China has often repeated its concern on spread of terrorism and their desire to cooperate with us on this issue. The Government is maintaining contacts with China on this matter.

Pakistan sending envoys to world capital on Kashmir issue

176. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has sent twenty-two special envoys to world capitals to talk on Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter Pakistani move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) According to Pakistan media sources, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan designated 22 'special envoys' to 'apprise the world about the brutalities and human rights abuses committed by Indian forces in Jarnmu and Kashmir'. These special envoys visited Belgium, China, France, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the UK, the US and the UN (separately to New York and Geneva).

(b) The Government at a high level briefed our interlocutors in the concerned countries, including in the member states of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), about Pakistan's role in aiding and abetting terrorism in Jarnmu and Kashmir and stressed that Pakistan's policy of glorying anti-India terrorists and supporting cross-border terrorism had negatively affected peace and stability in the entire region. Efforts of these envoys do not seem to have gained much traction.

Chinese army inside Indian territory

177. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese army had intruded around 45 kilometre inside the Indian territory in Arunachal Pradesh during September, 2016 and had built shelters there, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese Government, if so, the details thereof the response of China thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

Suspension of economic and trade ties with Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to snap all economic and

trade ties with Pakistan in the light of recent terrorist attacks in Uri region of Kashmir to mount pressure on Pakistan not to incite terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints against human rights violation in Middle East

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

(a) whether any complaints against human rights violations have been reported in various Indian diplomatic missions, from labour migrants from India working in the Middle East;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints received during the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete measures to address such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) No cases of specific human rights violation have been reported by the Indian Missions in Middle East countries. However, complaints are received from Indian emigrants in ECR countries, from time to time, regarding violation of contractual terms, adverse working conditions, wage related issues, employer related problems, medical and insurance related problems and compensation/death claims. Details of the number of such complaints received by the Missions during the last three year, country-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Immediately on receipt of such complaints, the same are addressed by the Indian Missions by taking them up with the concerned foreign authorities. Complaints pertaining to employment related issues are taken up by the Indian Missions with the concerned foreign employer/Labour Department officials in that country for prompt redressal. In addition, 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) Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
 - (ii) The host country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.
 - (iii) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.
 - (iv) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity with the laws of both the countries.
 - (v) 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 24×7 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

Details provided by the Indian Embassies in Middle East and other ECR countries, regarding complaints received by them in the last three years and in the current year

No.	Name of Mission	2013	2014	2015	2016 (October, 2016)
1.	Afghanistan	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bahrain	820	821	833	169
3.	Indonesia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Iraq	Not reported	02	04	23
5.	Iran	57	84	83	150
6.	Jordan	Nil	Nil	03	Nil
7.	Kuwait	2443	3033	3493	2765
8.	Lebanon	Nil	86	23	67
9.	Libya	15	06	19	12
10.	Malaysia	520	3018	2110	1152
11.	Oman	1748	1358	1097	1929
12.	Qatar	3558	3943	3868	3577
13.	UAE	1104	1718	1936	1870
14.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2866	3732	2921	3677
15.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	South Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Yemen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Indians losing jobs in Middle East

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

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps in order to help large number of Indians who are under the threat of losing their jobs due to economic slowdown and indigenization of jobs in the Middle East; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Indian Missions in Middle East countries, that by undertaking different fiscal measures, these countries have been able to cope with the depressed oil and gas prices. Therefore, except Iraq and Egypt to some extent, there is no significant threat of losing jobs by the large number of Indian workers due to economic slowdown and indigenisation of jobs in the Middle East. On its part, the Government has successfully secured repatriation of those Indian workers who were facing distress due to non-payment of salaries in Saudi Arabia, after filing their claims through Indian Mission. About 2700 workers, mainly from Saudi Arabia, have also been either repatriated or rescued by the Recruiting Agents at their own cost in the last one year.

Foreign visits by Minister of External Affairs

†181. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign visits performed by the Minister of External Affairs from June, 2014 to 31 August, 2016, along with the names of the countries and dates of journey;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign visits have declined in case of present External Affairs Minister as compared to that of her predecessors; and

(c) if so, whether this decline has occurred due to the policy adopted by Government or there are other reasons for this, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The details of the foreign visits undertaken by the External Affairs Minister from June, 2014 to 31 August 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) There is no periodicity in the foreign visits undertaken by the External Affairs Minister. This is entirely dependent upon the exigencies of work and requirement.

Statement

Details of foreign visits performed by the Minister of External Affairs from June, 2014 to 31 August, 2016, along with the names of the countries and dates of journey

Sl. No.	Country Visited	Dates
1.	Thimphu, Bhutan	15-16 June, 2014
2.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	25-27 June, 2014
3.	Kathmandu, Nepal	25-27 July, 2014
4.	Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	08-11 August, 2014
5.	Singapore	15-16 August, 2014
6.	Hanoi, Vietnam	25-26 August, 2014
7.	Bahrain	06-07 September 2014
8.	Kabul, Afghanistan and Dushanbe, Tajikistan	10-12 September, 2014
9.	USA	24 September - 2 October 2014
10.	London, UK	16-17 October, 2014
11.	Mauritius	01-03 November, 2014
12.	Dubai, UAE	11-12 November, 2014
13.	Kathmandu, Nepal	24-27 November, 2014
14.	Korea	27-30 December, 2014
15.	Ankara, Turkey	15-16 January, 2015
16.	Beijing, China	31 January - 03 February, 2015
17.	Muscat, Oman	17-18 February, 2015
18.	Colombo, Sri Lanka	06-07 March, 2015
19.	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	07-09 April, 2015
20.	Jakarta, Indonesia	21-25 April, 2015
21.	Pretoria, South Africa	18-20 May, 2015
22.	New York, USA	20-22 June, 2015

Sl. No.	Country Visited	Dates
23.	Kathmandu, Nepal	24-25 June, 2015
24.	Bangkok, Thailand	27-29 June, 2015
25.	Egypt and Germany	23-27 August, 2015
26.	Washington, USA	21-23 September, 2015
27.	New York, USA	29 September - 2 October, 2015
28.	Maldives	10-11 October, 2015
29.	Moscow	19-21 October, 2015
30.	Malta	26-29 November, 2015
31.	Islamabad	08-09 December, 2015
32.	Israel and Palestine	16-19 January, 2016
33.	Bahrain	23-24 January, 2016
34.	Colombo	05-06 February, 2016
35.	Kathmandu	9 February 2016
36.	Pokhara, Nepal	16-18 March, 2016
37.	Tehran, Iran, and Moscow, Russia	16-19 April 2016
38.	Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	22 August 2016

UNSC banning persons heading terrorist organizations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India had made many attempts in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for banning persons heading terrorist organizations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the UNSC had declared many organizations as terrorist entity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite declaring as terrorist entity by UNSC, it is yet to ban the persons heading such terrorist entity; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that India believes that UN body is unresponsive to challenges imposed by terrorist organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) The United Nations Security Council Sanctions

Committee pursuant to Resolutions 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals/entities and 1988 (2011) concerning Taliban and associated individuals/entities encourage all Member States to participate actively in maintaining and updating the concerned Sanctions List by contributing additional information pertinent to current listings, submitting delisting requests when appropriate, and by identifying and nominating for listing additional individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities which should be subject to the sanctions measures referred to in the Resolutions.

Government is firmly committed to taking all necessary measures to defeat the scourge of terrorism and ensure the safety and security of our citizens. In this regard, the Government has regularly approached the above mentioned United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committee with requests of listing known terrorists so that sanctions measures like arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze shall be imposed upon them by all member states. Since 2009, while the Government had applied for listing of four specific individuals concerned, the said Sanctions Committee has yet to do so.

We have emphasized forcefully that while the Pakistan based Jaish-e-Mohammed has been proscribed by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established under UNSC Resolutions 1267/1989/2253, as far back as 2001 for its well known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the designation of JeM's main leader, financier and motivator Masood Azhar has been repeatedly put on a technical hold.

The working methods of the UNSC Sanction Committees, based on the principles of unanimity and anonymity, is leading the Committees to adopt a selective approach to combating terrorism. This does not help the international community to decisively confront the menace of terrorism. India's position has been conveyed clearly that there cannot be different standards to judge terrorism.

Strategic and commercial dialogue with United State on visa

183. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of second strategic and commercial dialogue between India and the United States of America (USA) held recently;

(b) whether the issue of fee hike for H1B and LI Visa was also discussed, and any solution suggested, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made for early implementation of the US Global Entry Programme for Indian nationals, to benefit large number of Indian nationals for USA visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The second India-US Strategic and Commercial Dialogue (S&CD) was held in New Delhi on 30 August 2016. The External Affairs Minister and the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Commerce and Industry of India co-chaired the dialogue with the US Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce. Both sides reviewed the progress made in the implementation of decisions taken during Prime Minister's visit to the US in June, 2016 and identified further steps to strengthen cooperation across the entire spectrum of the relationship.

(b) Indian side raised the importance of ensuring easier access for Indian professionals into the United States, including the issue of H-1B and L-1 visas. The US side noted India's concerns in this regard.

(c) A Memorandum of Understanding between Consular, Passport and Visa Division, Ministry of External Affairs of India, and US Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security of the United States, for the development of an International Expedited Traveller Initiative (Global Entry Programme) was signed in Washington DC on 3 June 2016. To operationalise the MOU and implement the Global Entry Program, the text of an Interconnection Security Agreement and its Addendum between Ministry of External Affairs (Consular, Passport and Visa Division) and the US Department of Homeland Security (US Customs and Border Protection) has been finalized.

Delay in nuclear deal with Japan

184. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that Japan is delaying nuclear deal with India;

(b) what it has to study as has been announced by official sources from Japan; and

(c) what are the contentious issues and how Government is planning to thwart them and what is the problem with 'nullification' clause and why Japan is insisting on this clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of

India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on November 11, 2016 during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Dialogue with China for entry in NSG

185. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entered into any constructive and effective dialogue with China, which is vehemently opposing India's entry in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), to change its stand in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Government has been engaging with all members of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) including China in the context of its interest in membership of the Group. In this regard, two rounds of talks have taken place between India and China recently, the first one on September 13, 2016 in New Delhi and the second on October 31, 2016 in Beijing. The talks have been substantive, frank and constructive.

Presence of China around bordering States of India

†186. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is building several national highways upto Indian border, from Tibet to Lhasa in Nepal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether China is showing its footprints in Pakistan by way of constructing 800 kms. long road, connecting Karakoram pass with Gwadar port and also through several other projects which pass through Pak-occupied Kashmir and whether it is a strategic and diplomatic move by them; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to weaken the rising influence of China in above bordering States, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any specific proposal regarding such national highway projects from China to Indian border through Nepal.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is aware of China's assistance to Pakistan for various hydroelectric and nuclear projects, highways, motorways, ports, export processing zones and economic corridors in Pakistan. China also provides defence assistance to Pakistan, including training and defence equipment and technology.

China is assisting Pakistan in the development of the so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)', which includes some projects in the territory of India under illegal occupation of Pakistan in the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and the Indian territory illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities and asked them to cease these activities.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Resettlement of people leaving Gulf countries

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

(a) whether Government is planning any resettlement for the people who are leaving Gulf in large numbers due to various reasons;

(b) whether Government has received any representation from Kerala Government in this regard; and

(c) is so, the response of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Ministry of External Affairs through its Missions abroad has facilitated return of distressed Indian workers from Gulf countries including those who have lost their jobs. This facilitation includes logistical support as well as providing air tickets whenever required. States Division of this Ministry assiduously liaises with Resident Commissioners of respective states/union territories in New Delhi to make arrangements for the reception and onward journey of the distressed Indian workers returning from Gulf to their native places. Indians from Saudi Arabia who lost their jobs started coming to India from 11th August, 2016 onwards in batches. As per latest data available, a total of 1877 workers have arrived in India till 11.11.2016. The process is still on.

(b) Yes, OIA Division of this Ministry has received representation from Government of Kerala regarding this.

(c) The responsibility of resettlement of the returnees primarily rests with the State Governments. EAM has requested all the State Governments to provide all necessary assistance to rehabilitate the returnees and also ensure their well-being under the existing State/Central Government schemes.

Houses constructed under PMAY in Punjab

188. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and the number of people already allotted constructed houses, city and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project implementation in Punjab is not aligned with the stipulated time of completion and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to create awareness among people regarding PMAY in Punjab and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The State-wise and City-wise details, as on date, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Government of Punjab has signed the requisite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with this Ministry for implementation of PMAY (LI) in the State of Punjab. Government of Punjab has completed the other required formalities *viz.* inclusion of cities, formation of State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) under PMAY (U) Mission. As on date, central assistance for construction of 26,385 houses has also been accepted under all components of PMAY (U) Mission in the State of Punjab.

(c) The Government of Punjab has intimated that the Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) has invited applications through open advertisements in the local language under vertical-II, III and IV and good response was received thereon. Further, PUDA has conducted two State Level workshops to explain the PMAY Mission

Guidelines to E.O's/Engineers/Elected Representatives of all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Special Development Authorities for creating awareness. Help Desks has been started at the offices of all ULBs and SLNA for creating awareness among the beneficiaries.

Further, this Ministry has released 4 Radio Spots on CLSS component of PMAY (U) in Hindi and other regional Languages on Ail India Radio (AIR) and other various private FM Radio Channels. Regular updates through social media (Twitter and Facebook) are also being done for all components of the PMAY (U) Mission.

Statement

State and city-wise details of houses constructed/allotted in all verticals of PMAY (Urban) inclusive of subsumed scheme of RAY

Sl. No.	State	City	Component	Houses Constructed/ Allotted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	AHP	192
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	AHP	792
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	AHP	24
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	CLSS	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	CLSS	2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram	CLSS	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet	CLSS	2
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	CLSS	1
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada	CLSS	1
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	CLSS	1
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	CLSS	1
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	CLSS	11
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	CLSS	3
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	CLSS	1
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	CLSS	2
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	CLSS	2

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	CLSS	6
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur	CLSS	1
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	CLSS	2
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	CLSS	2
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	CLSS	3
22.	Assam	Guwahati	CLSS	1
23.	Bihar	Aurangabad	CLSS	9
24.	Bihar	Patna	CLSS	6
25.	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif	CLSS	1
26.	Bihar	Darbhanga	RAY	31
27.	Bihar	Gaya	F5AY	656
28.	Bihar	Katihar	RAY	67
29.	Bihar	Purnia	RAY	430
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	CLSS	3
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	AHP	172
32.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	AHP	20
33.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	AHP	114
34.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	AHP	192
35.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	AHP	240
36.	Chhattisgarh	Abhanpur	CLSS	3
37.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara	CLSS	2
38.	Chhattisgarh	Arang	CLSS	19
39.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	CLSS	5
40.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	CLSS	3
41.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Charoda	CLSS	13
42.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar	CLSS	2
43.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	CLSS	9
44.	Chhattisgarh	Champa	CLSS	2
45.	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	CLSS	29
47.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	CLSS	1
48.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha	CLSS	9
49.	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh	CLSS	1
50.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	CLSS	7
51.	Chhattisgarh	Kota	CLSS	3
52.	Chhattisgarh	Kumhari	CLSS	15
53.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	CLSS	2
54.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	CLSS	3
55.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	CLSS	4
56.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	CLSS	120
57.	Chhattisgarh	Rajim	CLSS	1
58.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	CLSS	20
59.	Chhattisgarh	Saraipali	CLSS	1
60.	Chhattisgarh	Takhatpur	CLSS	1
61.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	RAY	96
62.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	CLSS	7
63.	Goa	Mapusa	CLSS	2
64.	Goa	Margao	CLSS	1
65.	Goa	Mormugao	CLSS	1
66.	Goa	Ponda	CLSS	1
67.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	AHP	512
68.	Gujarat	Surat	AHP	2271
69.	Gujarat	Vadodara	AHP	520
70.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	CLSS	1468
71.	Gujarat	Amreli	CLSS	18
72.	Gujarat	Anand	CLSS	24
73.	Gujarat	Anjar	GLSS	12
74.	Gujarat	Anklesvar	CLSS	75

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Gujarat	Babra	CLSS	1
76.	Gujarat	Bagasara	CLSS	3
77.	Gujarat	Bardoli	CLSS	2
78.	Gujarat	Bareja	CLSS	7
79.	Gujarat	Bavla	CLSS	50
80.	Gujarat	Bayad	CLSS	4
81.	Gujarat	Bhabhar	CLSS	1
82.	Gujarat	Bharuch	CLSS	22
83.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	CLSS	108
84.	Gujarat	Bhayavadar	CLSS	1
85.	Gujarat	Bhuj	CLSS	14
86.	Gujarat	Borsad	CLSS	1
87.	Gujarat	Botad	CLSS	2
88.	Gujarat	Chhatral	CLSS	112
89.	Gujarat	Chhaya	CLSS	6
90.	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	CLSS	1
91.	Gujarat	Chotila	CLSS	13
92.	Gujarat	Dabhoi	CLSS	4
93.	Gujarat	Deesa	CLSS	16
94.	Gujarat	Dhanera	CLSS	1
95.	Gujarat	Dholka	CLSS	19
96.	Gujarat	Dhoraji	CLSS	4
97.	Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	CLSS	5
98.	Gujarat	Dohad	CLSS	35
99.	Gujarat	Gandhidham	CLSS	4
100.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	CLSS	38
101.	Gujarat	Gariadhar	CLSS	1
102.	Gujarat	Godhra	CLSS	1
103.	Gujarat	Gondal	CLSS	60

1	2	3	4	5
104.	Gujarat	Halol	CLSS	4
105.	Gujarat	Halvad	CLSS	2
106.	Gujarat	Harij	CLSS	2
107.	Gujarat	Himatnagar	CLSS	27
108.	Gujarat	Idar	CLSS	7
109.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	CLSS	47
110.	Gujarat	Jasdan	CLSS	4
111.	Gujarat	Jetpur Navagadh	CLSS	2
112.	Gujarat	Junagadh	CLSS	52
113.	Gujarat	Kadi	CLSS	70
114.	Gujarat	Kalavad	CLSS	2
115.	Gujarat	Kalol	CLSS	179
116.	Gujarat	Karamsad	CLSS	4
117.	Gujarat	Khambhalia	CLSS	1
118.	Gujarat	Khambhat	CLSS	1
119.	Gujarat	Khedbrahma	CLSS	8
120.	Gujarat	Kodinar	CLSS	1
121.	Gujarat	Kutiyana	CLSS	1
122.	Gujarat	Lodhika	CLSS	3
123.	Gujarat	Mahesana	CLSS	20
124.	Gujarat	Mansa	CLSS	15
125.	Gujarat	Modasa	CLSS	20
126.	Gujarat	Morvi	CLSS	10
127.	Gujarat	Nadiad	CLSS	23
128.	Gujarat	Navsari	CLSS	85
129.	Gujarat	Padra	CLSS	2
130.	Gujarat	Palanpur	CLSS	11
131.	Gujarat	Palitana	CLSS	2
132.	Gujarat	Pardi	CLSS	9

1	2	3	4	5
133.	Gujarat	Patan	CLSS	7
134.	Gujarat	Petlad	CLSS	3
135.	Gujarat	Petro-Chemical Complex	CLSS	1
136.	Gujarat	Porbandar	CLSS	32
137.	Gujarat	Por-Ramangamdi	CLSS	1
138.	Gujarat	Radhanpur	CLSS	3
139.	Gujarat	Rajkot	CLSS	170
140.	Gujarat	Rajula	CLSS	7
141.	Gujarat	Ranavav	CLSS	1
142.	Gujarat	Sachin	CLSS	5
143.	Gujarat	Sanand	CLSS	44
144.	Gujarat	Sarigam	CLSS	5
145.	Gujarat	Savarkundla	CLSS	5
146.	Gujarat	Savli	CLSS	13
147.	Gujarat	Shehera	CLSS	3
148.	Gujarat	Sidhpur	CLSS	1
149.	Gujarat	Sihor	CLSS	1
150.	Gujarat	Surat	CLSS	1349
151.	Gujarat	Surendranagar Dudhrej	CLSS	13
152.	Gujarat	Talaja	CLSS	1
153.	Gujarat	Talala	CLSS	9
154.	Gujarat	Talod	CLSS	1
155.	Gujarat	Tarsadi	CLSS	11
156.	Gujarat	Umbergaon	CLSS	56
157.	Gujarat	Upleta	CLSS	3
158.	Gujarat	Vadodara	CLSS	293
159.	Gujarat	Vaghodia	CLSS	5
160.	Gujarat	Valsad	CLSS	57
161.	Gujarat	Vapi	CLSS	181

1	2	3	4	5
162.	Gujarat	Veraval	CLSS	20
163.	Gujarat	Vijalpor	CLSS	46
164.	Gujarat	Vijapur	CLSS	6
165.	Gujarat	Virangam	CLSS	7
166.	Gujarat	Visnagar	CLSS	4
167.	Gujarat	Vyara	CLSS	1
168.	Gujarat	Wadhwan	CLSS	14
169.	Gujarat	Wankaner	CLSS	1
170.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	RAY	1894
171.	Gujarat	Bharuch	RAY	128
172.	Gujarat	Rajkot	RAY	3273
173.	Gujarat	Vadodara	RAY	336
174.	Haryana	Ambala	CLSS	2
175.	Haryana	Ambala Cantt.	CLSS	1
176.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	CLSS	1
177.	Haryana	Barwala	CLSS	2
178.	Haryana	Bhiwani	CLSS	1
179.	Haryana	Faridabad	CLSS	38
180.	Haryana	Fatehabad	CLSS	1
181.	Haryana	Gurgaon	CLSS	19
182.	Haryana	Hansi	CLSS	2
183.	Haryana	Hisar	CLSS	3
184.	Haryana	Jagadhri	CLSS	1
185.	Haryana	Jind	CLSS	2
186.	Haryana	Kaithal	CLSS	1
187.	Haryana	Karnal	CLSS	2
188.	Haryana	Narnaund	CLSS	4
189.	Haryana	Palwal	CLSS	2
190.	Haryana	Pinjore	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
191.	Haryana	Rewari	CLSS	3
192.	Haryana	Rohtak	CLSS	5
193.	Haryana	Sohna	CLSS	1
194.	Haryana	Sonipat	CLSS	4
195.	Haryana	Thanesar	CLSS	1
196.	Haryana	Ambala	RAY	108
197.	Haryana	Rohtak	RAY	424
198.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	CLSS	5
199.	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	CLSS	1
200.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	CLSS	1
201.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	RAY	62
202.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	CLSS	6
203.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	CLSS	4
204.	Jharkhand	Chas	RAY	8
205.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	RAY	845
206.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	RAY	55
207.	Karnataka	Anekal	CLSS	6
208.	Karnataka	Bail Hongal	CLSS	1
209.	Karnataka	Bantval	CLSS	1
210.	Karnataka	BBMP	CLSS	21
211.	Karnataka	Belgaum	CLSS	6
212.	Karnataka	Bellary	CLSS	2
213.	Karnataka	Bidar	CLSS	1
214.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	CLSS	1
215.	Karnataka	Channarayapatna	CLSS	1
216.	Karnataka	Chitapur	CLSS	1
217.	Karnataka	Dandeli	GLSS	1
218.	Karnataka	Davanagere	CLSS	3
219.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	GLSS	6

1	2	3	4	5
220.	Karnataka	Harihar	GLSS	2
221.	Karnataka	Hassan	CLSS	2
222.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	CLSS	12
223.	Karnataka	Karkal	CLSS	4
224.	Karnataka	Kundapura	CLSS	1
225.	Karnataka	Madikeri	CLSS	1
226.	Karnataka	Mahalingpur	CLSS	1
227.	Karnataka	Mandya	CLSS	2
228.	Karnataka	Mangalore	CLSS	24
229.	Karnataka	Mysore	CLSS	3
230.	Karnataka	Raichur	CLSS	3
231.	Karnataka	Savanur	CLSS	1
232.	Karnataka	Shahpur	CLSS	1
233.	Karnataka	Shimoga	CLSS	4
234.	Karnataka	Tarikere	CLSS	1
235.	Karnataka	Tumkur	CLSS	2
236.	Karnataka	Udupi	CLSS	8
237.	Karnataka	Bangalore	RAY	2826
238.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	RAY	577
239.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	RAY	1118
240.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	RAY	40
241.	Karnataka	Kolar	RAY	50
242.	Karnataka	Tumkur	RAY	488
243.	Kerala	Alappuzha	CLSS	3
244.	Kerala	Aluva	CLSS	2
245.	Kerala	Angamaly	CLSS	1
246.	Kerala	Kochi	CLSS	6
247.	Kerala	Kollam	CLSS	1
248.	Kerala	Kottayam	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
249.	Kerala	Kozhikode	CLSS	4
250.	Kerala	Palakkad	CLSS	8
251.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	CLSS	1
252.	Kerala	Perumbavoor	CLSS	3
253.	Kerala	Punalur	CLSS	1
254.	Kerala	Thiruvalla	CLSS	1
255.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	CLSS	3
256.	Kerala	Thodupuzha	CLSS	1
257.	Kerala	Thrippunithura	CLSS	1
258.	Kerala	Thrissur	CLSS	1
259.	Kerala	Kochi	RAY	15
260.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	RAY	83
261.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar	CLSS	1
262.	Madhya Pradesh	Aron	CLSS	1
263.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashta	CLSS	2
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Badnagar	CLSS	1
265.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwaha	CLSS	1
266.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	CLSS	4
267.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	CLSS	1
268.	Madhya Pradesh	Berasia	CLSS	8
269.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	CLSS	7
270.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	CLSS	2
271.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	CLSS	71
272.	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	CLSS	4
273.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina- Etawa	CLSS	3
274.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	CLSS	1
275.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	CLSS	1
276.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	CLSS	17
277.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhamnod	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	CLSS	1
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	CLSS	1
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	CLSS	3
281.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior- Revised	CLSS	11
282.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	CLSS	2
283.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	CLSS	1
284.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	CLSS	120
285.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	CLSS	1
286.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	CLSS	16
287.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	CLSS	1
288.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	CLSS	1
289.	Madhya Pradesh	Kannod	CLSS	1
290.	Madhya Pradesh	Khacharod	CLSS	1
291.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	CLSS	22
292.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	CLSS	4
293.	Madhya Pradesh	Khategaon	CLSS	1
294.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	CLSS	7
295.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	CLSS	1
296.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	CLSS	1
297.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	CLSS	1
298.	Madhya Pradesh	Manasa	CLSS	4
299.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandideep	CLSS	1
300.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	CLSS	3
301.	Madhya Pradesh	Mhowgaon	CLSS	9
302.	Madhya Pradesh	Mundi	CLSS	1
303.	Madhya Pradesh	Nagda	CLSS	2
304.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	CLSS	2
305.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsingharh	CLSS	2
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	CLSS	5

1	2	3	4	5
307.	Madhya Pradesh	Panagar	CLSS	1
308.	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	CLSS	2
309.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	CLSS	7
310.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	CLSS	1
311.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	CLSS	10
312.	Madhya Pradesh	Rau	CLSS	4
313.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	CLSS	17
314.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	CLSS	11
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Sarangpur	CLSS	1 .
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	CLSS	1
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	CLSS	2
318.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura	CLSS	1
319.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	CLSS	2
320.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	CLSS	1
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Silwani	CLSS	1
322.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	CLSS	1
323.	Madhya Pradesh	Timarni	CLSS	1
324.	Madhya Pradesh	Tonk Khurd	CLSS	1
325.	Madhya Pradesh	Udaipura	CLSS	1
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	CLSS	16
327.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	CLSS	3
328.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	RAY	98
329.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	CLSS	1
330.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	CLSS	41
331.	Maharashtra	Akola	CLSS	5
332.	Maharashtra	Akot	CLSS	2
333.	Maharashtra	Alandi	CLSS	2
334.	Maharashtra	Alibag	CLSS	3
335.	Maharashtra	Amalner	CLSS	6

1	2	3	4	5
336.	Maharashtra	Ambarnath	CLSS	46
337.	Maharashtra	Amravati	CLSS	4
338.	Maharashtra	Arvi	CLSS	1
339.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	CLSS	72
340.	Maharashtra	Ausa	CLSS	2
341.	Maharashtra	Badlapur	CLSS	59
342.	Maharashtra	Baramati	CLSS	10
343.	Maharashtra	Bhadgaon	CLSS	1
344.	Maharashtra	Bhagur	CLSS	1
345.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	CLSS	2
346.	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	CLSS	32
347.	Maharashtra	Bhor	CLSS	9
348.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	CLSS	8
349.	Maharashtra	Bid	CLSS	14
350.	Maharashtra	Buldana	CLSS	1
351.	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	CLSS	3
352.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	CLSS	4
353.	Maharashtra	Chiplun	CLSS	5
354.	Maharashtra	Chopda	CLSS	8
355.	Maharashtra	Dahanu	CLSS	20
356.	Maharashtra	Darwaha	CLSS	1
357.	Maharashtra	Daund	CLSS	10
358.	Maharashtra	Deglur	CLSS	4
359.	Maharashtra	Deolali	CLSS	1
360.	Maharashtra	Dhule	CLSS	7
361.	Maharashtra	Digras	CLSS	2
362.	Maharashtra	Erandol	CLSS	1
363.	Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	CLSS	1
364.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	CLSS	7

1	2	3	4	5
365.	Maharashtra	Georai	CLSS	5
366.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	CLSS	1
367.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	CLSS	53
368.	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	CLSS	1
369.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	CLSS	1
370.	Maharashtra	Igatpuri	CLSS	1
371.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	CLSS	56
372.	Maharashtra	Jalna	CLSS	10
373.	Maharashtra	Jamner	CLSS	2
374.	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	CLSS	1
375.	Maharashtra	Junnar	CLSS	11
376.	Maharashtra	Kalameshwar	CLSS	1
377.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli	CLSS	181
378.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	CLSS	2
379.	Maharashtra	Kannad	CLSS	5
380.	Maharashtra	Karad	CLSS	3
381.	Maharashtra	Karjat	CLSS	10
382.	Maharashtra	Katol	CLSS	2
383.	Maharashtra	Khed	CLSS	9
384.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	CLSS	10
385.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	CLSS	24
386.	Maharashtra	Kurduvadi	CLSS	1
387.	Maharashtra	Latur	CLSS	24
388.	Maharashtra	Mahad	CLSS	18
389.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	CLSS	12
390.	Maharashtra	Malkapur	CLSS	3
391.	Maharashtra	Manwath	CLSS	1
392.	Maharashtra	Matheran	CLSS	1
393.	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar	CLSS	11

1	2	3	4	5
394.	Maharashtra	Morshi	CLSS	2
395.	Maharashtra	Mukhed	CLSS	1
396.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	CLSS	2
397.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	CLSS	40
398.	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala	CLSS	6
399.	Maharashtra	Nandgaon	CLSS	2
400.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	CLSS	4
401.	Maharashtra	Nashik	CLSS	258
402.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	CLSS	49
403.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	CLSS	2
404.	Maharashtra	Pachora	CLSS	7
405.	Maharashtra	Paithan	CLSS	4
406.	Maharashtra	Palghar	CLSS	128
407.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	CLSS	1
408.	Maharashtra	Panvel	CLSS	73
409.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	CLSS	4
410.	Maharashtra	Parola	CLSS	1
411.	Maharashtra	Partur	CLSS	2
412.	Maharashtra	Pathri	CLSS	1
413.	Maharashtra	Patur	CLSS	1
414.	Maharashtra	Pen	CLSS	6
415.	Maharashtra	Phaltan	CLSS	4
416.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	CLSS	89
417.	Maharashtra	Pune	CLSS	334
418.	Maharashtra	Pusad	CLSS	1
419.	Maharashtra	Ramtek	CLSS	1
420.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	CLSS	19
421.	Maharashtra	Roha Ashtami	CLSS	6
422.	Maharashtra	Sailu	CLSS	3

1	2	3	4	5
423.	Maharashtra	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	CLSS	25
424.	Maharashtra	Sangole	CLSS	6
425.	Maharashtra	Satana	CLSS	21
426.	Maharashtra	Satara	CLSS	51
427.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	CLSS	1
428.	Maharashtra	Shahade	CLSS	1
429.	Maharashtra	Shirpur-Warwade	CLSS	2
430.	Maharashtra	Shirur	CLSS	12
431.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	CLSS	3
432.	Maharashtra	Shrivardhan	CLSS	2
433.	Maharashtra	Sinnar	CLSS	14
434.	Maharashtra	Solapur	CLSS	19
435.	Maharashtra	Talegaon Dabhade	CLSS	16
436.	Maharashtra	Thane	CLSS	448
437.	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	CLSS	1
438.	Maharashtra	Uran	CLSS	2
439.	Maharashtra	Uran Islampur	CLSS	1
440.	Maharashtra	Vadgaon Kasba	CLSS	1
441.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	CLSS	28
442.	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar City	CLSS	126
443.	Maharashtra	Wai	CLSS	1
444.	Maharashtra	Wani	CLSS	4
445.	Maharashtra	Wardha	CLSS	3
446.	Maharashtra	Warora	CLSS	1
447.	Maharashtra	Washim	CLSS	1
448.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	CLSS	5
449.	Maharashtra	Yawat	CLSS	1
450.	Maharashtra	Yevla	CLSS	3
451.	Manipur	Imphal	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
452.	Mizoram	Aizawl	RAY	38
453.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	RAY	128
454.	Nagaland	Medziphema	RAY	135
455.	Nagaland	Tseminyu	RAY	192
456.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Cantonment	CLSS	16
457.	NCT of Delhi	DMC	CLSS	73
458.	NCT of Delhi	NDMC	CLSS	3
459.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	CLSS	1
460.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	CLSS	1
461.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	RAY	520
462.	Odisha	Cuttack	RAY	128
463.	Odisha	Jajapur	RAY	353
464.	Punjab	Amritsar	CLSS	11
465.	Punjab	Amritsar Cantt.	CLSS	1
466.	Punjab	Bathinda	CLSS	2
467.	Punjab	Jalandhar	CLSS	8
468.	Punjab	Ludhiana	CLSS	9
469.	Punjab	Naya Gaon	CLSS	1
470.	Punjab	Patiala	CLSS	2
471.	Punjab	S.A.S. Nagar	CLSS	6
472.	Punjab	Sanaur	CLSS	1
473.	Punjab	Zirakpur	CLSS	5
474.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	CLSS	12
475.	Rajasthan	Alwar	CLSS	26
476.	Rajasthan	Bagru	CLSS	10
477.	Rajasthan	Balotra	CLSS	18
478.	Rajasthan	Banswara	CLSS	3
479.	Rajasthan	Behror	CLSS	1
480.	Rajasthan	Bhadra	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
481.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	CLSS	35
482.	Rajasthan	Bhinder	CLSS	1
483.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi	CLSS	3
484.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	CLSS	5
485.	Rajasthan	Bilara	CLSS	2
486.	Rajasthan	Chaksu	CLSS	28
487.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	CLSS	2
488.	Rajasthan	Dausa	CLSS	2
489.	Rajasthan	Dungargarh	CLSS	1
490.	Rajasthan	Falna	CLSS	2
491.	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	CLSS	3
492.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	CLSS	8
493.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	CLSS	91
494.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	CLSS	84
495.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	CLSS	127
496.	Rajasthan	Kekri	CLSS	1
497.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	CLSS	1
498.	Rajasthan	Kota	CLSS	4
499.	Rajasthan	Kotputli	CLSS	3
500.	Rajasthan	Kuchaman City	CLSS	105
501.	Rajasthan	Merta City	CLSS	2
502.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	CLSS	1
503.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	CLSS	3
504.	Rajasthan	Nokha	CLSS	1
505.	Rajasthan	Pali	CLSS	3
506.	Rajasthan	Pindwara	CLSS	5
507.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	CLSS	1
508.	Rajasthan	Sangaria	CLSS	1
509.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	CLSS	8

1	2	3	4	5
510.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	CLSS	84
511.	Rajasthan	Alwar	RAY	845
512.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	RAY	12
513.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	RAY	400
514.	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	RAY	84
515.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	RAY	7268
516.	Rajasthan	Kota	PAY	800
517.	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	RAY	80
518.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	RAY	252
519.	Tamil Nadu	Agastheeswaram	CLSS	1
520.	Tamil Nadu	Ambattur	CLSS	2
521.	Tamil Nadu	Anaimalai	CLSS	1
522.	Tamil Nadu	Annur	CLSS	1
523.	Tamil Nadu	Avadi	CLSS	4
524.	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampetiai	CLSS	1
525.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani	CLSS	3
526.	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	CLSS	3
527.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	CLSS	49
528.	Tamil Nadu	Chetpet	CLSS	1
529.	Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	CLSS	1
530.	Tamil Nadu	Chitlapakkam	CLSS	1
531.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	CLSS	29
532.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	CLSS	1
533.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	CLSS	2
534.	Tamil Nadu	Edaicode	CLSS	1
535.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	CLSS	4
536.	Tamil Nadu	Gingee	CLSS	1
537.	Tamil Nadu	Gopalamudram	CLSS	1
538.	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	CLSS	2

1	2	3	4	5
539.	Tamil Nadu	Hosur	CLSS	1
540.	Tamil Nadu	Kadayal	CLSS	1
541.	Tamil Nadu	Kariapatti	CLSS	1
542.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	CLSS	3
543.	Tamil Nadu	Katpadi	CLSS	1
544.	Tamil Nadu	Kinathukadavu	CLSS	1
545.	Tamil Nadu	Kothanallur	CLSS	2
546.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	CLSS	1
547.	Tamil Nadu	Kulasekaram	CLSS	2
548.	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	CLSS	2
549.	Tamil Nadu	Kundrathur	CLSS	1
550.	Tamil Nadu	Kurinjipadi	CLSS	1
551.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	CLSS	6
552.	Tamil Nadu	Manali	CLSS	1
553.	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	CLSS	1
554.	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	CLSS	1
555.	Tamil Nadu	Melachokkanathapuram	CLSS	1
556.	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam	CLSS	2
557.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	CLSS	2
558.	Tamil Nadu	Nandivaram Guduvanchori	CLSS	1
559.	Tamil Nadu	Pacode	CLSS	2
560.	Tamil Nadu	Palani	CLSS	1
561.	Tamil Nadu	Pallavaram	CLSS	2
562.	Tamil Nadu	Pallikaranai	CLSS	1
563.	Tamil Nadu	Pammal	CLSS	1
564.	Tamil Nadu	Perundurai	CLSS	3
565.	Tamil Nadu	Perungalathur	CLSS	2
566.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
567.	Tamil Nadu	Ponmanai	CLSS	7
568.	Tamil Nadu	Poonamallee	CLSS	1
569.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	CLSS	1
570.	Tamil Nadu	Punjaipugalur	CLSS	1
571.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	CLSS	1
572.	Tamil Nadu	Sankarankoil	CLSS	1
573.	Tamil Nadu	Sembakkam	CLSS	1
574.	Tamil Nadu	Sirumugai	CLSS	1
575.	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	CLSS	1
576.	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur	CLSS	3
577.	Tamil Nadu	Surampatti	CLSS	2
578.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram	CLSS	3
579.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	CLSS	1
580.	Tamil Nadu	Thanthoni	CLSS	1
581.	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	CLSS	2
582.	Tamil Nadu	Thenkarai	CLSS	1
583.	Tamil Nadu	Thirunindravur	CLSS	1
584.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruporur	CLSS	1
585.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	CLSS	18
586.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvattar	CLSS	5
587.	Tamil Nadu	Thondamuthur	CLSS	1
588.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	CLSS	1
589.	Tamil Nadu	Thudiyalur	CLSS	1
590.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchendur	CLSS	1
591.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	CLSS	1
592.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	CLSS	3
593.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	CLSS	3
594.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	CLSS	5
595.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	CLSS	1

1	2	3	4	5
596.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalaipettai	CLSS	1
597.	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti	CLSS	2
598.	Tamil Nadu	Uthamapalayam	CLSS	1
599.	Tamil Nadu	Valangaiman	CLSS	1
600.	Tamil Nadu	Varadarajanpettai	CLSS	1
601.	Tamil Nadu	Vedapatti	CLSS	1
602.	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi	CLSS	1
603.	Tamil Nadu	Veerappanchatiram	CLSS	1
604.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	CLSS	4
605.	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	CLSS	1
606.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	RAY	512
607.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	RAY	64
608.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	RAY	267
609.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	RAY	147
610.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	RAY	792
611.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	RAY	436
612.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	RAY	266
613.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	RAY	115
614.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	AHP	32
615.	Tamil Nadu	Alagappapuram	BLCS	1
616.	Tamil Nadu	Athanur	BLCS	3
617.	Tamil Nadu	B. Meenakshipuram	BLCS	3
618.	Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram	BLCS	3
619.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	BLCS	185
620.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	BLCS	11
621.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	BLCS	39
622.	Tamil Nadu	Erumaipatti	BLCS	1
623.	Tamil Nadu	Ettimadai	BLCS	5
624.	Tamil Nadu	Hanumanthampatti	BLCS	1

1	2	3	4	5
625.	Tamil Nadu	Irugur	BLCS	4
626.	Tamil Nadu	Kanadukathan	BLCS	2
627.	Tamil Nadu	Kappiyarai	BLCS	1
628.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	BLCS	166
629.	Tamil Nadu	Melachokkanathapuram	BLCS	4
630.	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur	BLCS	4
631.	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam	BLCS	1
632.	Tamil Nadu	Pannaipuram	BLCS	1
633.	Tamil Nadu	Paramathi	BLCS	2
634.	Tamil Nadu	Pothanur	BLCS	14
635.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	BLCS	103
636.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	BLCS	79
637.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	BLCS	89
638.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	BLCS	63
639.	Tamil Nadu	Velur	BLCS	15
640.	Tamil Nadu	Vennanthur	BLCS	8
641.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	BLCS	18
642.	Telangana	Adilabad	CLSS	3
643.	Telangana	Bhongir	CLSS	1
644.	Telangana	GHMC	CLSS	60
645.	Telangana	Kamareddy	CLSS	3
646.	Telangana	Karimnagar	CLSS	6
647.	Telangana	Khammam	CLSS	2
648.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	CLSS	5
649.	Telangana	Mancherial	CLSS	2
650.	Telangana	Medak	CLSS	1
651.	Telangana	Nirmal	CLSS	1
652.	Telangana	Sangareddy	CLSS	3
653.	Telangana	Secunderabad	CLSS	38

1	2	3	4	5
654.	Telangana	Siddipet	CLSS	1
655.	Telangana	Sircilla	CLSS	3
656.	Telangana	Suryapet	CLSS	1
657.	Telangana	Tandur	CLSS	1
658.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	CLSS	1
659.	Telangana	Warangal	CLSS	5
660.	Telangana	Zahirabad	CLSS	1
661.	Tripura	Amarpur	RAY	150
662.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	CLSS	31
663.	Uttar Pradesh	Ailam	CLSS	1
664.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	CLSS	12
665.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	CLSS	10
666.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	CLSS	1
667.	Uttar Pradesh	Aurangabad	CLSS	16
668.	Uttar Pradesh	Babugarh	CLSS	1
669.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahjoi	CLSS	2
670.	Uttar Pradesh	Bakshi Ka Talab	CLSS	2
671.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	CLSS	1
672.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	CLSS	31
673.	Uttar Pradesh	Barkhera	CLSS	1
674.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	CLSS	1
675.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	CLSS	4
676.	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri	CLSS	22
677.	Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh	CLSS	2
678.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	CLSS	54
679.	Uttar Pradesh	Gulaothi	CLSS	1
680.	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad	CLSS	13
681.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	CLSS	2
682.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	CLSS	27

1	2	3	4	5
683.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	CLSS	1
684.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	CLSS	1
685.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	CLSS	1
686.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	CLSS	4
687.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	CLSS	43
688.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	CLSS	7
689.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	CLSS	19
690.	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	CLSS	1
691.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	CLSS	6
692.	Uttar Pradesh	Nizamabad	CLSS	2
693.	Uttar Pradesh	Patala	CLSS	2
694.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	CLSS	1
695.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	CLSS	6
696.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	CLSS	1
697.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	RAY	150
698.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	RAY	240
699.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	RAY	94
700.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	RAY	101
701.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	RAY	35
702.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	RAY	197
703.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	RAY	55
704.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	RAY	16
705.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	RAY	50
706.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	RAY	83
707.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	RAY	400
708.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	RAY	200
709.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	RAY	60
710.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	RAY	737
711.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	RAY	64

1	2	3	4	5
712.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	RAY	220
713.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	CLSS	3
714.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	CLSS	1
715.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	CLSS	1
716.	Uttarakhand	Roorkee	CLSS	1
717.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	CLSS	1
718.	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar	CLSS	1
719.	Uttarakhand	Augustmuni	RAY	96
720.	Uttarakhand	Bajpur	RAY	98
721.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	RAY	42
722.	Uttarakhand	Bhimtal	RAY	7
723.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	RAY	50
724.	Uttarakhand	Kelakheda	RAY	70
725.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	RAY	51
726.	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj	RAY	225
727.	Uttarakhand	Uthimath	RAY	10
728.	West Bengal	Bangaon	BLCS	306
729.	West Bengal	Baranagar	BLCS	8
730.	West Bengal	Bolpur	BLCS	1
731.	West Bengai	Chandannagar	BLCS	20
732.	West Bengal	Gobardanga	BLCS	6
733.	West Bengal	Khardah	BLCS	12
734.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	BLCS	173
735.	West Bengal	Asansol	CLSS	3
736.	West Bengal	Bankura	CLSS	1
737.	West Bengal	Bansberia	CLSS	1
738.	West Bengal	Baranagar	CLSS	2
739.	West Bengal	Barasat	CLSS	11
740.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	CLSS	2

1	2	3	4	5
741.	West Bengal	Barrackpore	CLSS	1
742.	West Bengal	Bidhannagar	CLSS	1
743.	West Bengal	Bolpur	CLSS	1
744.	West Bengal	Darjiling	CLSS	2
745.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	CLSS	2
746.	West Bengal	Dum Dum	CLSS	2
747.	West Bengal	Habra	CLSS	1
748.	West Bengal	Halisahar	CLSS	1
749.	West Bengal	Haora	CLSS	2
750.	West Bengal	Hugli-Chinsurah	CLSS	3
751.	West Bengal	Kolkata	CLSS	55
752.	West Bengal	Konnagar	CLSS	2
753.	West Bengal	Madhyamgram	CLSS	1
754.	West Bengal	Medinipur	CLSS	1
755.	West Bengal	North Dum Dum	CLSS	6
756.	West Bengal	Panihati	CLSS	1
757.	West Bengal	Rajarhat Gopalpur	CLSS	10
758.	West Bengal	Rajpur Sonarpur	CLSS	1
759.	West Bengal	Raniganj	CLSS	2
760.	West Bengal	Siliguri	CLSS	12
761.	West Bengal	South Dum Dum	CLSS	5
762.	West Bengal	Titagarh	CLSS	1
763.	West Bengal	Bhatpara	RAY	96
764.	West Bengal	Chandannagar	RAY	27
765.	West Bengal	Kalyani	RAY	55

Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana in West Bengal

189. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the physical achievements of Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are abysmally low for the State of West Bengal in the year 2014-15;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken corrective steps for the same; and
- (d) the total estimated beneficiaries affected by the non-completion of the physical targets for the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 which has been restructured as "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) since September, 2013.

(b) to (d) In view of the fact that SJSRY was not in existence in the year 2014-15, the question does not arise.

Proposal under PM Awas Yojana

190. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Telangana has sent proposals to consider Manchiryala, Ramagundam and Bhainsa under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, (PMAY), if so, the details of the proposals sent; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Telangana had sent proposals to consider Mancherial, Ramagundam and Bhainsa under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] mission. The Ministry accordingly included these three cities under the PMAY(U) mission and the same was conveyed to Government of Telangana.

Further, as per the proposals received from Government of Telangana three projects in Bhainsa, two projects in Ramagundam and one project in Mancherial under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical of PMAY(U) have been considered by the Ministry for central assistance for construction of 1322, 694 and 752 houses respectively for beneficiaries of EWS category. Details of physical and financial progress of these projects are given in Statement.

Statement
*Details of projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) components of PMAY(U) for cities of
 Bhainsa, Mancherla and Ramagundam in the State of Telangana*

Sl. No.	State City	Project Name	Financial Progress			Physical Progress (Nos)			
			Project Cost	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released	Houses involved	Funds Disbursed in Houses	Houses Under Progress	Houses Completed Occupied yet to Start
1.	Telangana Bhainsa 18-Nov-15	Construction of 341 EWS houses & other basic civic amenities and all related infrastructure at Owalsi Nagar	20.63	5.12	2.05	341	341	-	341
2.	Telangana Bhainsa 18-Nov-15	478 EWS houses & other basic civic amenities and all related infrastructure at Maisamma Gutta	28.92	7.17	2.87	478	478	-	478
3.	Telangana Bhainsa 18-Nov-15	SUB-TOTAL of Bhainsa for 3 Project(s) 503 EWS houses & other basic civic amenities and all related infrastructure at Sidhartha Nagar	79.98	19.83	7.93	1,322	1,322	-	1,322
4.	Telangana Ramagundam 18-Nov-15	200 EWS houses & other basic civic amenities and all related infrastructure development at Chandra babu Naidu Colony slum	16.86	4.29	1.72	286	286	-	286
5.	Telangana Ramagundam 18-Nov-15	408 EWS houses & other basic civic amenities and all related infrastructure development at Indira Nagar Slum	24.68	6.12	2.45	408	408	-	408
6.	Telangana Mancherla 18-Feb-16	SUB-TOTAL of Ramagundam for 2 Project(s) Construction of 2 BHK Houses at Rajeevnagar, Ward 6, -(G+3) Housing	41.54	10.41	4.16	694	694	-	694
			51.14	11.28	4.51	752	752	-	752

Housing deficit around the urban centres

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

(a) whether Government is facing a housing deficit in and around the urban centres and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the average time taken in clearing an affordable housing project and reasons for the inefficiency shown, if any;

(c) whether Government has asked the States to reduce stamp duties, registration and conversion fee so that the housing stock for the poor and low income people is quickly filled across the various cities of the country; and

(d) if so, the response received from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the Technical Group on estimation of housing shortage in urban areas constituted by the Ministry of HUPA in 2012, urban housing shortage in India, has been estimated to be 18.78 million during the Twelfth Plan period.

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, it is the responsibility of States to ensure timely clearance of housing projects. There is no data available with the Government of India on the average time taken in clearing an affordable housing project, which would vary from State to State.

(c) and (d) In order to facilitate supply of affordable houses to the targeted segments of the society as well as to increase the stock of affordable houses in the country, all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs have been requested in May, 2016 to consider rationalization of stamp duty or waiver of the same for affordable housing projects.

In addition, the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has written letters to Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs with a request to consider lowering of stamp duty for mortgage registration to 1% for the first tranche of housing loans and also to exempt affordable housing projects from payment of stamp duty. Some of the States have drafted their respective State Affordable Housing Policies that outline incentives such as reduction or waiver of stamp duties, registration and conversion charges.

**Funds released under integrated housing and slum development
programme to Rajasthan**

‡192 SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is yet to release the second installment to Government of Rajasthan for the third phase of integrated housing and slum development programme, if so, what is the amount and by when it will be released; and

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute a State level and city level technical cell in each city in Rajasthan under Prime Minister Awas Yojana, if so, by when it would be constituted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry releases second installment for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to State/UT Governments on receipt of utilization certificates from the States/UTs as prescribed in the scheme guidelines. In respect of the IHSDP project at Kota (phase-III) of Rajasthan, second installment to the tune of ₹ 5.95 crore has been processed for release. Further, details of IHSDP projects of Rajasthan in respect of which proposals from State Government are due for claiming second installments are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for establishment of one State Level Technical Cell and 33 City Level Technical Cells for the entire 183 cities of Rajasthan included under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All Mission. The said proposal has been processed in the Ministry for approval.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement
Details of project where 2nd installment is to be claimed by the State Government of Rajasthan in the scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme under JnNURM
 (₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State City/ Town Scheme	Project Title	Houses after revision due to curtailment	Central Share after revision in the project	Central share already released to the State	Balance Central Share to be released to State/ (or Central Share to be refunded by the State incase releases are more than the central share in the project)	7
1.	Anta IHSDP	Revised project for construction of 322 DUs with infrastructure in Anta, Dist. Baran, Rajasthan	322	3.78	5.81	(2.03)	
2.	Bikaner IHSDP	1216 DUs (1041- new houses and 175 upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bikaner, (Ph-II), Rajasthan	170	0.76	10.95	(10.19)	
3.	Deshnok IHSDP	391 Dwelling Units IHSDP Scheme at Deshnok, Dist Bikaner, Rajasthan	372	8.84	4.65	4.20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jhalrapatan IHSDP	413 DUs (200- New & 213- Upgrade) IHSDP Development of the Slums at Jhalrapatan, Rajasthan	173	1.50	1.58	(0.08)
5.	Jodhpur IHSDP	1832 DUs (new- 1599 & upgrade- 233 nos) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Jodhpur Phase-II, Rajasthan	1,033	14.86	13.26	1.60
6.	Kota IHSDP	Revised project 350 DUs for the town of Kota Phase-I, Rajasthan	350	4.04	8.52	(4.49)
7.	Sanchore IHSDP	390 DUs (241- New & 149- Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for Sanchor, district Jalore, Rajasthan	168	0.97	2.66	(1.69)
8.	Sangod IHSDP	442 DUs (282- New & 160- Upgrade) for the town of Sangod, district Kota, Rajasthan	232	2.70	3.04	(0.35)
9.	Sikar IHSDP	IHSDP Scheme 556 DUs for the town of Sikar, Rajasthan	256	2.00	2.18	(0.17)
TOTAL*			3,076.00	39.44	52.64	(13.20)

* State will be required to be released ₹ 5.79 cr. for projects at Sl. No. 3 and 5 which will be adjusted against excess release in remaining 7 projects and after adjustment the state will be required to refund central share of ₹ 13.20 cr. to the Central Government with respect to above projects.

193. [The question was withdrawn]

Paucity of buyers in housing sector

194. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Housing sector in India is going through an unprecedented phase of slump and lakhs of flats are lying vacant due to paucity of buyers in various cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to address this slump?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Census of India presents housing stock as "Census house", which includes a diversity of dwellings used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. It comprises residence, residence cum other use, shop/office, school/college, hotel/lodge/guest house, factory/workshop/workshed, place of worship etc. As per 2011 census, out of the total 110,139,853 urban census houses, 11,093,630 houses are reported to be vacant in urban areas.

(b) 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, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and notified its specific Sections with effect from 01st May, 2016. Further, as per section 84 of the Real Estate Act, 2016, 'Rules' were required to be notified by the 'appropriate Government' by 31st October, 2016. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA) being the 'appropriate Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature, notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016 and the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016 on 31.10.2016.

In addition, in order to expand institutional credit flow to meet the housing needs of urban poor, a credit linked subsidy component namely 'Credit Link Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)' under the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' has been implemented as a demand side intervention, with an aim to create demand in housing sector. Under this component, subsidy is provided on home loans taken by Economically Weaker Section (EWS) / Low Income Group (LIG) for construction or acquisition of house.

Housing requirement in Rajasthan

†195. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population in the State of Rajasthan whose housing requirements have been fulfilled, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey of urban poor people of Rajasthan who have no houses, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan for providing houses to urban poor people of Rajasthan in a fixed time period; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As on 01.11.2016, a total of 43,146 dwelling units (DUs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), 21,908 DUs under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and 14,172 DUs under all verticals of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) have been approved for the State of Rajasthan. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has intimated that survey of urban poor families of Rajasthan has been initiated under PMAY (U) Mission. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor through following four verticals:

- (i) *"In situ"* Slum Redevelopment through private participation using land as resource;
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership; and
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of dwelling units approved under JnNURM, RAY and PMAY for the State of Rajasthan

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

At a Glance : Rajasthan

(as on 1st November 2016)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)*			
				ISSR	AHP	BLCS	Total
1.	Cities included in Mission	62	16				183
2.	Projects in City/ Town	59	16	-	19	1	19
3.	No. of Project(s) Approved	69	27	-	25	1	26
4.	Project Cost Approved	1,062.39	1,078.79	-	1,434.25	8.14	1,442.39
5.	Central Share Approved	597.65	450.07	-	198.11	2.70	200.81
6.	Central Share Released	667.15	234.72	-	79.24	1.08	80.32
7.	Pending Utilisation of ACA	371.42	90.71	-	-	-	-
8.	Dwelling Units Approved	43,146	21,908	-	13,207	180	13,387
9.	Constructions of DUs Completed	33,535	9,741	-	-	-	-
10.	Dwelling Units in Progress	9,536	7,816	-	5,536	-	5,536
11.	Non- Starter DUs	75	4,351	-	7,671	180	7,851
12.	Dwelling Units Occupied	35,401	4,895	-	-	-	-
13.	Dwelling Units Unoccupied	6,055	4,846	-	-	-	-

* Additionally 785 houses have been sanctioned under CLSS component of PMAY against which 688 houses have been completed

O/o- Deputy Chief (MIS)

Statement-II

Progress of Demand Survey for identified towns of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Population of Town (As per census 2011)	No. of applications in Demand Survey			Remarks
			Slums	Other than Slums Area	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jaipur	30,46,163	8654	8848	17502	Ongoing
2.	Falna	24,839	160	550	710	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Vijay Nagar	32,124	42	1354	1396	Completed
4.	Chaksu	33,432	118	2297	2415	Completed
5.	Bikaner	6,44,406	0	21574	21574	Completed
6.	Bharatpur	2,52,838	0	25484	25484	Completed
7.	Tonk	1,65,294	0	12000	12000	Completed
8.	Churu	1,20,157	0	4309	4309	Completed
9.	Makrana	1,16,295	0	6883	6883	Completed
10.	Nagaur	1,05,218	0	6279	6279	Completed
11.	Sardar Sahar	95,911	0	7586	7586	Completed
12.	Sujangarh	1,01,523	0	7357	7357	Completed
13.	Udaipur	4,74,531	0	27260	27260	Completed
14.	Alwar	3,41,422	0	827	827	On going
15.	Beawar	1,51,152	0	4072	4072	Completed
16.	Bhiwadi	1,04,921	0	2059	2059	Completed
17.	Bhilwara	3,59,483	0	6967	6967	Completed
18.	Partapgarh	42,079	0	1755	1755	Completed
19.	Chittorgarh	1,16,406	0	5081	5081	Completed
20.	Ajmer	5,51,101	0	20589	20589	Completed
21.	Pushkar	21,626	0	1038	1038	Completed
22.	Kishangarh	1,54,886	0	5294	5294	Completed
23.	Nathdawara	42,016	0	1108	1108	Completed
24.	Jodhpur	11,38,300				On going
25.	Hanumangarh	1,50,958				On going
26.	Sriganganagar	2,49,914				On going
27.	Sikar	2,44,497				On going
28.	Pali	2,30,075				On going
29.	Jhunujhunu	1,18,473				On going
30.	Balotra	74,496				On going
31.	Kota	10,01,694				On going

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dhaulpur	1,33,075				On going
33.	Gangapur city	1,30,061				On going
34.	Swai Madhopur	1,21,106				On going
35.	Hindaun	1,10,797				On going
36.	Jhalawar & Jhalrapatan	1,05,512				50% Completed
37.	Baran	1,17,992				On going
38.	Bundi	1,04,919				70% Completed
39.	Banswara	1,00,286				50% Completed
40.	Rajsamand	67,798				On going
TOTAL					189545	

Houses constructed under PM (Shahri) Awas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh

†196. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri (Shahri) Awas Yojana (PMAY) in Uttar Pradesh till date; and

(b) the percentage of economically deprived people who will be benefited under this scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As on 10.11.2016, a total of 3,033 houses have been constructed in the State of Uttar Pradesh under central sector component *viz.* Credit Link Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission and under the subsumed Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has intimated that the demand survey under the PMAY (U) Mission has been initiated and till date, 15,92,993 applications have been received for benefit under the Mission. The exact number or percentage of economically deprived people will, however, emerge after completion of demand survey in U.P.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State-wise expenditure under NULM

†197. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been running National Urban Livelihood Mission/ Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana with the aim of providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless persons in a phased manner, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the best performing States and worst performing States under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred during the last three years under National Urban Livelihood Missions and the achievements thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) is implementing the "National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)" w.e.f. 23th September, 2013. The Mission has now been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM). DAY-NULM has seven components which aim at reducing urban poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households. Shelter for Urban Homeless is one of its components, which ensures availability and access of permanent shelters equipped with the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security to urban poor.

(b) and (c) The Mission is in its third year of implementation and no formal ranking of States has been attempted. However, the performance of States/UTs is monitored through their physical achievements under various components of DAY-NULM. The details of State/UT-wise physical achievements for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 31.10.2016) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, the details of allocations made and amounts released to the States/ UTs during the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 31.10.2016) are given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of Physical Progress under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (till 31.10.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15						2015-16						2016-17					
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHGs given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of SHGs disbursed under SHG Bank Linkage Programme	No. of shelter sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHG given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of SHGs disbursed under SHG Bank Linkage Programme	No. of shelter sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/micro enterprises	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHG given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of SHGs disbursed under SHG Bank Linkage Programme	No. of shelter sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159	429	4924	2000	17200	19	5465	17051	4242	4901	36762	28	285	6814	973	21	14479	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	823	23	0	0	0	0	0	505	0	0	0	0	469	36	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	44	4880	1365	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	2220	1366	0	114	625	17054	3501	2431	99	0	20	9295	1611	602	59	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	933	4090	2719	473	46	6	4200	15930	6809	3270	465	5	1020	5764	1106	348	297	0
6.	Goa	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	91	0	10	0	0	0	300	5	15	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	165	0	0	1	628	4589	1395	25	0	9	467	3196	1500	483	2	0
8.	Haryana	181	433	98	109	109	0	385	0	40	0	0	0	175	430	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	1126	490	0	0	0	94	2176	253	533	7	7	54	32	21	0	18	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	5089	179	0	0	0	545	5089	557	53	438	2	69	0	54	53	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1019	15	2	0	510	2279	608	138	20	35	227	35318	1296	321	24	0
12.	Karnataka	3839	5502	3029	4200	419	3	4372	22832	1435	1249	854	37	392	8336	283	239	117	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1192	3014	604	14	79	57	463	722	444	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3555	30104	2051	32	21	131	14668	42597	3870	1136	129	2	3320	43672	1089	289	67	0
15.	Maharashtra	812	0	3009	668	360	0	3802	3760	3088	1316	261	29	864	11785	1763	312	134	0
16.	Manipur	0	422	512	0	0	0	0	647	679	280	0	0	0	68	23	145	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	21	465	13	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	376	5287	1152	1152	186	0	15	1712	731	0	5	35]	78J	156	83	88	9	0
19.	Nagaland	310	4780	100	36	0	0	310	1310	491	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20.	Odisha	571	0	2500	500	24	18	2134	23700	1004	670	396	8	391	4111	2751	134	21	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	714	0	50	16	69	0	388	0	0	4
22.	Rajasthan	87	316	1041	0	0	35	1883	6933	3688	915	0	52	696	1180	931	401	0	23
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	190	0	0	0	0	0	1476	8	0	c	0
24.	Tamil Naau	19569	94894	17071	3530	132	55	8527	9554	4501	2411	870	40	3716	0	1658	1050	27904	0
25.	Telangana	389	2378	3035	2741	17045	41	1490	8817	3373	5725	20343	2	969	1043	2470	2088	12725	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

27.	Uttarakhand	256	0	88	0	0	8	615	6294	169	2	0	2	1887	138157	2031	497	27	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2026	0	467	6	0	59	8278	37140	10778	513	0	13	264	2369	183	19	1	0
29.	West Bengal	0	24054	1786	1849	0	4	143	20980	3999	7505	0	46	647	9360	785	0	55	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	26	771	80	0	0	0	28	3333	55	28	0	0	35	476	14	28	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		35449	182037	47772	18677	35544	494	59024	254073	56186	36125	61324	390	15768	288744	22890	7855	56383	257

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Allocation and Released funds
during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 so far*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Till 31.10.16)	
		Allocated*	Released	Allocated*	Released	Allocated*	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83	4034.00	5108.83	1500.00	5714.45	4201.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	716.53	193.87	582.79	146.26	532.02	0.00
3.	Assam	5375.77	0.00	8077.07	0.00	4412.57	0.00
4.	Bihar	4518.44	0.00	4344.27	2572.99	5925.87	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69	1487.91	2193.65	1778.51	2526.46	1346.44
6.	Goa	91.94	62.11	335.04	0.00	81.97	0.00
7.	Gujarat	10932.87	6354.10	9512.12	0.00	6333.81	0.00
8.	Haryana	3571.39	1607.60	3266.92	0.00	2321.96	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	250.13	604.45	254.40	250.00	451.78	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1449.95	998.98	1268.49	0.00	565.22	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3295.80	1012.55	2931.05	1461.32	1749.12	0.00
12.	Karnataka	9484.48	6347.11	8729.16	989.80	6735.75	0.00
13.	Kerala	1855.84	0.00	5887.53	0.00	2096.59	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7812.59	5158.37	7415.11	500.00	6491.10	2364.89
15.	Maharashtra	22814.89	12353.86	18775.98	0.00	10165.56	0.00
16.	Manipur	1018.54	837.43	1531.76	311.39	1391.26	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	799.26	420.34	1093.43	0.00	432.55	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1307.05	851.52	1049.95	1032.05	2931.07	933.65
19.	Nagaland	953.84	532.25	1048.47	0.00	1223.26	523.26
20.	Odisha	2308.77	1808.46	2587.66	1321.59	1927.42	0.00
21.	Punjab	3846.35	0.00	3842.20	0.00	1717.37	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	6532.15	4201.04	6298.81	0.00	3760.52	0.00
23.	Sikkim	276.91	152.21	282.02	84.63	218.86	42.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	10730.45	6439.54	12901.06	5786.17	10327.03	5844.70
25.	Telangana	5692.60	0.00	5317.36	3988.02	1990.76	470.13
26.	Tripura	1261.65	94624	1765.52	0.00	1070.10	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	962.76	0.00	1126.65	507.68	1040.26	272.57
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72	4655.31	16439.73	1741.92	10328.95	0.00
29.	West Bengal	10474.40	5372.61	10749.08	0.00	5678.91	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.08	0.00	18.96	0.00	13.29	5.29
31.	Chandigarh	537.58	282.32	135.65	0.00	139.84	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.09	0.00	21.22	0.00	12.18	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	34.80	0.00	24.16	0.00	7.02	0.00
34.	Delhi	5353.04	0.00	3751.85	0.00	2365.25	0.00
35.	Puducherry	342.12	0.00	195.46	0.00	282.06	0.00
TOTAL		148231.30	67214.18	148863.41	23972.33	102962.19	16004.84

*Allocation includes the previous year's unspent balance.

Awareness among street vendors of their rights

198. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any campaign to create awareness among street vendors about their rights under the Street Vendors Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether monthly fixed bribe and regular harassment is something street vendors face throughout their life; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by the Ministry to ensure decrease in bribery and harassment cases on the street vendors by the police and other local authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of India

has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. Implementation of the Act is done by the State/Union Territories by way of framing of rules, schemes, bye-laws and street vending plans. The Act aims at protecting the rights of urban street vendors and regulating street vending activities in urban areas.

As per provisions of the Act, the 'appropriate Government' may organize capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under the Act and also to undertake research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness among the public through Town Vending Committee.

Further, the Act provides that no street vendor who carries on the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.

One time grant for Osmania University

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

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for sanction of ₹175 crores one-time grant to the Osmania University to acknowledge the services of the university in nation building, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on the request, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes Sir. This Ministry received a proposal for sanction of ₹175 cr one-time grant to the Osmania University to celebrate Centenary Year during the financial year 2017-18 and to acknowledge the services of the university in nation building.

(b) This Ministry forwarded the proposal to the University Grants Commission (UGC). The UGC, in turn, has informed Osmania University that there is a scheme during XII Plan Period (2012-17) of granting "Special Heritage" status to Universities and Colleges, which have completed 100 years. Under this scheme, there is a provision of one time lump-sum grant up to ₹10 crores to Universities. The guidelines of the

scheme are available on the UGC website *www.ugc.ac.in*. However, no proposal from Osmania University has been received for assistance under the scheme in response to the letter of the UGC.

Quota for weaker sections in Kendriya Vidyalayas

200. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Central Government plans for a quota in Kendriya Vidyalayas with weaker sections of the society in mind, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): As per provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) already provides for reservation of 25% seats in class-I at entry stage to the children belonging to SC/ST/OBC non creamy layer/EWS/BPL and differently-abled children taken together. Thus, quota for children belonging to weaker sections of the society is already in vogue in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Accreditation process for higher institutions

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

(a) the proposed strategy to outsource accreditation of higher institutions and the rationale behind the same;

(b) the measures that would be in place to ensure transparency in the above process; and

(c) whether assessments of the functioning and effectiveness of the existing accreditation process have been undertaken, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Government is proposing to involve premier institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) so that the process of accreditation can become faster, more transparent and efficient. Details in this regard are being worked out.

(c) The Government is constantly reviewing the efficiency of the existing accreditation process so as to find ways for reducing delays and improving the

transparency. These processes are also being aligned to the international practices being followed by the member countries as per the Washington Accord. India has become a member of the Washington Accord. TIER-I type of accreditation is applicable to the institutions which are autonomous and TIER-II is applicable to those which are affiliated to the universities. Both these types of accreditation are based on outcome based accreditation.

Impact of disbandment of 10th class Board Examination

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

(a) whether Government has decided to reintroduce the class 10th CBSE Board Examination;

(b) if so, whether Government Commissioned a study on the effect of disbandment of class 10th Board Examination; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken a view to make Class 10th Board exam compulsory from Academic Session 2017-18 after following due process on the basis of feedback received through online survey and interaction with the stakeholders.

Production of fake certificates by schools

203. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has been misused by some schools belonging to the National Public Group for allegedly forging and producing fake certificates, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education withdrew affiliation to those schools; and

(c) if so, the names of those schools and deterrent action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government of

Karnataka reported to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) that the following schools run by the National Educational Trust and its allied trusts/societies, have submitted fake minority status certificate in order to get exemption from Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act.

- (i) National Academy for Learning, Basaweshwara Nagar, Bangalore;
- (ii) National Public School, Indiranagara, Bangalore;
- (iii) National Public School, Koramangala, Bangalore;
- (iv) National Public School, Rajajinagara, Bangalore;
- (v) National Public School, HSR Layout, Bangalore; and
- (vi) NPS International School, Vijayanagar, Mysore.

On the basis of recommendations of the State Government, the Board had withdrawn the Composite Provisional Affiliation granted to above schools as per provisions of its Affiliation Bye-Laws. However, the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has stayed the disaffiliation orders issued by the Board in respect of these schools. Accordingly, the Board has restored the provisional affiliation of these schools subject to final outcome of the case before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka.

Reintroduction of Board Examination for class 10th

204. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to reintroduce Board Exams for class 10 students of CBSE, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the board exams would put the class 10th students under pressure; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to ensure that the students prepare for Board Exams without any stress or pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken a view to make Class 10th Board exam compulsory from Academic Session 2017-18 after following due process on the basis of feedback received through online survey and interaction with the stakeholders. CBSE has taken many measures to make students stress free particularly during the examination such as

introduction of grading in place of absolute marks, restructuring the question papers, 15 minutes of additional time to students, provision of pre and post examination tele-counseling through centralized toll free helpline.

Posts vacant in Central Universities

205. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of posts, category-wise lying vacant in different Central Universities/Institutes and those funded fully or partially by the Central Government; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill those posts and to regularize the services of daily wagers working for more than three years in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributable, *inter alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansions and opening up of new institutions. The filling up of vacancies in Central Universities/Institutes is an ongoing and continuous process. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the concerned Universities/Institutes, majority of them being autonomous bodies. The data pertaining to number of non-teaching posts lying vacant in different Central Universities/Institutes and those funded fully or partially by the Central Government is not centrally maintained. Regularisation of services of daily wagers in such institutions is governed as per the Government policy, various judicial pronouncements and service rules of the respective Institutions.

Quality of teaching at school level

206. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the per capita expenditure on each student in Government Schools;

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate a policy to determine the quality

outcomes in school education under the RTE Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to determine the improvement in quality of teaching at the school level during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Per capita expenditure on each student in Government schools is not calculated based on funding of programmes. However, the average operational expenditure per student per annum in a Kendriya Vidyalaya and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (residential) was ₹ 27,139 and ₹ 79,853 respectively in 2015-16.

(b) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to ensure that good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards is provided, curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner, and teachers are trained. It also provides for putting in place a continuous and comprehensive evaluation of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been conducting National Achievement Survey (NAS) for classes III, IV, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been so far for class V and three rounds for classes III & VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of students in identified subjects from first round to fourth round.

Additionally, to improve the quality of elementary education in the country, the Central Government has taken several initiatives. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB), a sub-programme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), encourages children to improve on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme has been launched in July, 2015 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.

The learning outcomes for students at elementary level are being finalized and these will, then, be included in the RTE Rules.

Progress of enrolled children to upper secondary level

207. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of children enrolled in schools do not progress to upper secondary school (Higher Secondary), if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the plans being laid out by Government to check this problem; and

(c) the details of the progress of the plans made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, there exists a gap in the progress of children from secondary to higher secondary level. The major reasons for drop-out of students at secondary stage of education include gaps in access to Higher Secondary Schools within a reasonable distance, lack of transportation facility, migration of parents, illiteracy of parents, socio-economic factors, engagement of children in work, early marriage, adolescence issues, sibling care, engaging the girl child in household work, lack of understanding of medium of instruction, choice for vocation or vocational training etc.

(b) and (c) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which primarily aims to improve access, equity and quality in Government Secondary Schools also supports quality and equity interventions at higher secondary levels, through the provisions of Vocationalization of education, Information and Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostels and Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage. As per UDISE 2015-16, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Higher Secondary level has increased to 56.16%, from 36.11% in 2009-10.

Standard of Indian Universities

208. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) whether none of the universities in the country is ranked within first 100 globally, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of this situation many of the students, especially in science, technology and management, opt for admission in the universities and institutions abroad for quality education and collectively spend more than ₹43,000 crore every year which amounts to drainage of valuable foreign exchange; and

(c) what steps Government plans to take to improve the standard of Indian universities to be well within top 100 ranks and restrict students going abroad for higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Presently no Indian University is ranked under 100 as per the renowned global ranking systems.

(b) The instance of emigration of Indian students to foreign universities are catalysed by numerous reasons such as availability of variety of academic courses, higher research and development funds, higher number of seats for the courses, job-oriented courses, personal preferences, etc.

(c) Government has announced its resolve to promote 20 universities to become world-class teaching and research institutions - 10 public and 10 private through a liberalised regulatory framework. Accordingly, UGC has issued draft guidelines and invited suggestions from all stakeholders. Apart from this, to improve the standard of Indian Universities, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education in the country. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

Mechanism for efficient teachers participation in public schools

209. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the accountability mechanism in place to ensure efficient teachers participation in public schools of the country;

(b) if so, the details of procedure in place to ensure attendance of teachers and quality of teaching; and

(c) whether Government is planning to create a new policy guidelines to ensure better productivity and quality of teaching in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list of the Constitution, the majority of schools including public schools come under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. It is for the concerned State Government to adhere implementation of National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) guidelines for efficient teacher participation in schools including public schools. Government is taking steps to ensure teacher attendance and quality of teaching. Government is also preparing guidelines for defining and ensuring learning outcomes and codifying rules for teacher attendance under Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education Act.

CBSE has issued guidelines on work profile of teachers in CBSE affiliated schools on 28.10.2016. As per guidelines teachers will not be engaged in activities other than those related to direct teaching, professional upgradation, examination and evaluation. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) also prescribes in its Affiliation Bye-Laws minimum standards required to be maintained by every affiliated school that includes teachers qualification, experience, training requirements, minimum working days in a year and attendance of employees. Continuous efforts are also undertaken to improve the participation of teachers in public schools through various measures such as orientation programmes, workshops, teacher training, capacity building programmes in partnership with other reputed organizations. CBSE has also established seven Centres of Excellence for Teachers at different parts of country for conducting various training and capacity building programmes for teachers to ensure quality of teaching.

Tribal and Central University in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act mandates to set up one Central Tribal University and one Central University in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details of the steps taken to set up Tribal and Central Universities in Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) by when both would become operational for academic session; and
- (c) the estimated cost of each of the above Universities and by when buildings and other infrastructure are going to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, *inter alia*, provides for establishing of one Central University and one Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, two sites have been finalized in Andhra Pradesh in Anantapur and Vizianagaram districts for setting up of a Central University and a Tribal University respectively. Detailed Project Reports are being finalised and thereafter procedural formalities for bringing up the Bill in the Parliament would be completed. Adequate funds would be released by the University Grants Commission in accordance with the requirement and phasing of establishment and construction activities.

Sub-standard quality of engineers

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

- (a) whether the Engineering Colleges or Institutes that we have in the country are producing very sub-standard quality of engineers; and
- (b) whether according to a study conducted which surveyed some 300 engineering colleges concluded, that only 29 per cent engineers are employable while 30 per cent can be made employable after studies whereas 48 per cent are not employable, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The premier engineering institutions in the country have been widely acclaimed for producing high quality technical manpower. The AICTE is continuously endeavouring to improve the standard of Engineering Colleges in the country.

(b) The National Association of Software and Services Company (NASSCOM)'s in its Paper 'Perspective 2020' observed that only 26% of engineers in technology services are found employable and it is a challenge for the IT industry.

The Government, through AICTE, has been constantly analysing the standards of education in the technical education and has been taking measures to improve the employability of the engineering students through interventions such as:

- (i) Aligning the syllabus as per the requirements of the industry,
- (ii) Improving the quality of education by making accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) mandatory,
- (iii) Implementing the Employability Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) in collaboration with BSNL, and
- (iv) Implementing the National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on ^ the job practical training to enhance employability of engineering graduates.

Implementing Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) Programme for faculty development, Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) to spur innovative mindset in the students and faculty in premier technological institutes and organizing events like Smart India Hackathon-2017 to encourage young minds find technological and innovative solutions to the daunting socio-economic problems.

Ranking of Indian Universities

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

- (a) the ranking of Indian Universities in the field of engineering, medical science and technology in the Higher Education World Ranking 2015-16 released recently;
- (b) Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to upgrade the standard of education system and provide quality education in various fields in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The details of rankings of Indian Universities in the field of engineering, medical science and technology in the Times Higher Education World Universities Rankings 2015-16 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) It has been the endeavour of the Government to further improve the quality of Higher Education in the country so that the premier Indian institutions compete at par with world's top institutes. With a view to improving the competitiveness of the higher educational institutions, the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) has been launched on September 29, 2015. The first India Rankings 2016 have been announced on 04.04.2016 and are available at <https://www.nirfindia.org/Home>

(c) Improving the quality of education across all levels is well recognized and is a continuous and ongoing process. Various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education in the country. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

Statement

*Details of ranking of Indian Universities as per Times Higher Education
World Universities Rankings 2016*

Rank	University/Institution
251-300	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
351-400	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
401-500	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
401-500	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
401-500	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
501-600	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
501-600	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
501-600	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
501-600	Jadavpur University, Kolkata
501-600	Panjab University, Chandigarh
601-800	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
601-800	Amrita University, Coimbatore
601-800	Andhra University, Hyderabad
601-800	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani
601-800	University of Calcutta, Kolkata
601-800	University of Delhi, Delhi
601-800	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Shortage of quality universities in the country

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

(a) whether the number of universities in the country which can take on the challenges of providing world class education and producing world acclaimed talents is insufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to address the shortage of quality universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) While it is true that not many Indian Higher Educational Institutions find place in the top rankings of renowned global ranking framework, the Government is continuously trying to ensure that Indian institutions provide quality education to the students. A number of institutions like Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and certain Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) find place within top 500 of the world rankings.

(c) The Government is in process of formulating a regulatory architecture for enabling ten public and ten private institutions to emerge as world-class Teaching and Research Institutions. The Guidelines and Regulations for World Class Institutions have been placed on the website of the Ministry (www.mhrd.gov.in). University Grants Commission (www.ugc.ac.in) and mygov.in. Public comments, view and suggestions were invited, to be received by 28.10.2016. Further, Government is implementing the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to assist State level institutions in improving the quality of education. Government is also implementing Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) programme, under which renowned foreign academicians and experts are invited to give short term courses in Indian institutions.

Decrease in seats under RTE due to closure of schools

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

(a) the number of seats decreased or not filled under the Right to Education Act due to the closing down of Government and private schools during the last two years, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of such seats that were of primary and secondary level; and
- (c) the details of efforts being made by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into force from 1st April 2010 provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. In pursuance to Section 6 of the RTE Act, all States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms and schools are sanctioned to them accordingly. A total of 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 upper primary schools have been sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since its inception including 42,414 primary and 14,440 upper primary schools sanctioned to the States after enactment of RTE Act, 2009.

There is no prescribed or pre-determined number of seats in government schools as all children in the age group of six to fourteen years have a right to receive elementary education in their neighbourhood school. Section 3(1) of RTE Act, 2009 stipulates that "Every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education". Further, the RTE Act, 2009 also mandates under Section 8 that the appropriate Government shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child and will ensure availability of a neighbourhood schools. As the appropriate Government is duty bound under RTE Act to accommodate all children in its school, there is no fixed number of seats in government schools.

(c) The opening and closing of schools is within the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has emphasized that the States need to take adequate safeguards to ensure that neighbourhood access of any child is not affected by this exercise.

Shortage of teachers in Delhi University

215. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is huge shortage of teachers in Delhi University (DU) resulting in students suffering adversely; and
- (b) if so, the efforts made by Government to fill the vacancies of teachers in DU, so that the problem of students in DU may be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) It has been reported that 911 permanent teaching posts were vacant in the University of Delhi as on 01.10.2016. However, the University has hired *ad-hoc* and guest faculties in order to ensure that studies of the students are not affected.

(b) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the University being an autonomous body created under an Act of Parliament. However, the University Grants Commission is continuously monitoring it with the University. The issue has also been discussed in a meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development with the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on 6th October, 2016 at Varanasi and they have been requested to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest.

Study to assess mental strength of students for stress handling

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a spate of suicides by students in central universities across the country has been witnessed, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the mental strength of students and their ability to handle stress in higher education, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) One Ph.D Scholar in University of Hyderabad and another in Central University of Rajasthan have committed suicide during the last academic session.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated 'Guidelines on Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions' which are available on UGC website (www.ugc.ac.in) and these were communicated to all universities in April, 2015. As per these guidelines, all the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) should put in place a broad-based "Students Counselling System" for the effective redressal of problems and challenges faced by students. These guidelines were again reiterated on 27th January, 2016, requesting all Central Universities to create the Students Counselling Centre in the University and the affiliated colleges where the services of a trained psychologist may be used as and where required.

Status of draft policy on education

217. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the draft policy on education is ready;
- (b) whether the same would be tabled and discussed in both Houses of Parliament; and
- (c) whether any legislative changes are required for effectively enforcing the policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations across 33 identified themes. Meetings were held with Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other state officials.

The Ministry had constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which submitted its report in May, 2016. Thereafter the Ministry has formulated 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' on which comments/suggestions were invited from the Government of India Ministries, State Government, Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other stakeholders up to 30th September, 2016. An 'Education Dialogue' was also organized with the Hon'ble MPs to discuss the suggestions and to elicit their views.

All prescribed codal formalities of the formulation of a policy are proposed to be followed and, as per the existing practice, all subsequent necessary actions are to be taken to implement a policy after it is in place. A Committee under an eminent educationist will be appointed to prepare final draft NEP.

Higher education financing agency

218. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the HEFA will progressively reduce the cost of higher education by eliminating pernicious practices of capitation fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the centrally aided institutions of higher learning by leveraging funds from the market. The Government would provide equity of ₹ 1,000 crore for setting up the HEFA which will be established as a Non Banking Financing Company (NBFC) with the association of a PSU Bank. The loans provided by HEFA to the institutions would be serviced from the internal accruals of these institutions, and the Government would meet the cost of interest on such loans. This is expected to have a positive impact in improving the quality of education in the centrally funded higher educational institutions without burdening the student community.

Online certificate system by CBSE

219. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of School Education (CBSE) will do away with multiple layers of the present application process for getting duplicate certificates and provide a much faster and low cost system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBSE is considering to put out certificates of previous years online that will be accessible to all; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that CBSE is planning to bring down the cost of the duplicate certificate and introduce an online payment mode too, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Software for online generation of CBSE certificates is in the final stages of development.

Finalisation of New Education Policy

220. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised the New Education Policy being prepared

after getting consultations/options/ suggestions from the General Public, Institutions stakeholders, Educationalists, Experts and other eminent personalities;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it will be made public; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out an extensive, time-bound, multi-pronged participative year-long consultation process across 33 identified themes, through online consultations on MyGov platform, grass-root consultation starting from Village to Block, District, State and Zonal levels on <https://survev.mygov.in>; and thematic consultations with experts and through autonomous bodies, such as UGC, AICTE, NCERT, NCTE, AIU, and other centrally funded institutions.

The Ministry had constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which submitted its report in May, 2016. Thereafter the Ministry has formulated 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' on which comments/suggestions were invited from the Government of India Ministries, State Government, Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other stakeholders up to 30th September, 2016. An 'Education Dialogue' was also organized with the Hon'ble MPs to discuss the suggestions and to elicit their views. The process of finalizing the New Education Policy is likely to take some more time.

Proposal for reducing weight of school bags

221. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal/plan to be implemented by various schools and educational institutions to reduce the weight of school bags filled with many books and notebooks; and
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that various spinal related diseases/ disorders are being caused in school children due to heavy bags, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Government has

taken various steps to reduce curriculum load and the weight of school bags. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has not recommended any textbook for early childhood education. It has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I & II and three books for classes III to V (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). The number and size of NCERT's textbooks used by the primary and secondary school students are appropriate to their age. NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (*e-pathshala.nic.in*) and mobile devices. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has directed schools affiliated to it to ensure that students do not carry school bags till class II and also to restrict the number of books to be prescribed in classes I-VIII. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, it has advised schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bag under control.

(b) No such study has been conducted or is being conducted by the Government of India to find out if the weight of the school bag has led to spinal diseases in the school children.

Targets for construction of toilets in educational institutions

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

(a) the total target of educational institutions to provide/construct toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016; and

(b) the total number of educational institutions where toilets construction was achieved during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016, under Swachh Bharat Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative it was decided to construct toilets in all elementary and secondary Government schools in a period of one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015.

(b) During this period, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools.

As regard Central Universities, UGC has not specifically allocated funds to construct toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission. However, UGC provides funds under Plan in the form of Block Grants to Central Universities with freedom in construction of various projects, including toilets.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan

†223. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;
- (b) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Rajasthan at present;
- (c) whether Government proposes to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas in view of large land area and geographical conditions in Rajasthan, if so, the locations thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Piparcity of Jodhpur, Rajasthan is eligible for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration/Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new Kendriya Vidyalaya as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. At present, 68 Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in the State of Rajasthan.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that no proposal in the prescribed proforma has been received from the District Administration for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya under Civil Sector at Piparcity of Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Students loans from higher education financing agency

224. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to set up a Higher Education Financing Agency; and
- (b) whether the said Agency would be entrusted to provide funds as loans at reasonable interest to the students and at the rates below the rates offered by other nationalized/private banks towards educational loans, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the centrally aided institutions of higher learning by leveraging funds from the market. The Government would provide equity of ₹ 1,000 Cr for setting up the HEFA which will be established as a Non Banking Financing Company (NBFC) with the association of a PSU Bank. The loans provided by HEFA to the institutions would be serviced from the internal accruals of these institutions, and the Government would meet the cost of interest on such loans.

The HEFA is, however, not mandated to provide loans to students.

Vacant teaching posts in schools of National Capital Territory

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that half of the teaching posts are lying vacant in Government and Municipal schools of National Capital Territory;
- (b) if so, by when these posts are lying vacant and the reasons behind not recruiting the teachers;
- (c) whether the vacant posts of teachers are causing adverse effect on the education of children and they are unable to get education; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to provide quality education to the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Sir. As informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, only 14% teachers' posts are vacant against the sanctioned number of posts with the Directorate of Education, 8% teachers' posts are vacant with East Delhi Municipal Corporation and around 6% teachers' vacancies are there in the New Delhi Municipal Council schools. South Delhi Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported 142 vacancies of teachers. There are no vacancies with the North Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has sent requisitions for filling up 12993 vacancies or regular basis to Delhi Subordinate Services Selection

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Board during the period 2010 to 2014. Three thousand three hundred twenty (3320) dossiers of selected candidates have been received from Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board. Government of NCT of Delhi has also created 9623 posts on 18.01.2016.

After trifurcation of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the nodal corporation for recruitment work for all three corporations is South Delhi Municipal Corporation. All requisitions have been forwarded through SDMC. Against the existing vacancies of New Delhi Municipal Corporation, requisitions have been sent to Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board for filling up of vacant twenty seven (27) Assistant teachers (Urdu), forty six (46) PGT/Lecturer, twenty five (25) TGT (MIL) and twenty seven (27) TGT (various subjects). Delhi Cantonment issued an advertisement in the year 2014 for direct recruitment of teachers but the recruitment process could not be completed.

(c) In order to ensure that teaching learning process continues unabated, the Government of NCT of Delhi has made alternate arrangement through deployment of contractual teachers, funded, both through SSA and State budget. No statistics are as such available, to reflect any adverse effect on education of children due to vacant posts. However, in the academic year 2015-16, the CBSE class XII result of the government schools of Delhi region surpassed that of its Private School counterparts.

(d) Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Central Government for universalising elementary education in 2001 till 31.3.2016, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Further, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

Additionally, to improve the quality of elementary education in the country, the Central Government has taken several initiatives. Some of these are - (i) Padhe Bharat

Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) which is a sub-programme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), encourage children to improve on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme has been launched in July, 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.

At secondary level, the centrally sponsored scheme of RMS A envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The Scheme provides for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room etc. in new/upgraded and existing secondary schools. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 11,599 new secondary schools, 52,715 additional classrooms, 25,948 science laboratories, 21,864 computer rooms and 27,428 libraries have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for various above activities including teachers training viz. induction training, in-service teachers training, master trainers training, training of key resource persons, professional development training as well as management and Leadership training of headmasters and State resource groups (SRGs).

Establishment of one more IIM in Tamil Nadu

226. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government will come forward to establish one more Indian Institute of Management in the State of Tamil Nadu, preferably in Villupuram district which is very near the State capital, if so, details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): At present, there is no proposal for establishment of any additional Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Complaints regarding Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi region

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

(a) whether complaints have been received from various stakeholders regarding problems in the functioning of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) like decline in academic performance, cleanliness, harassment of staff, etc.;

- (b) if so, the details of schools in Delhi Region including KV, Pitampura;
- (c) whether complaints have also been received against the Principals of KVs like periods not taken by Principal, Corruption charges, dereliction of duty, malpractices in admission etc.;
- (d) if so, the details of schools in Delhi Region including KV, Pitampura; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has received a few general complaints from various stakeholders regarding the functioning of the some KVs in the Delhi Region, namely, KV No.1, KV No.3 and KV No.4 of Delhi Cantt.; KV, EBS Babugarh Cantt.; KV, NTPC Badarpur; KV, JNU, New Mehrauli Road; KV, Sector-3, Pushp Vihar; and KV, Bulandshahr.

(c) to (e) KVS has also received a few complaints alleging financial irregularities, mismanagement and harassment of staff by the Principals of some KVs in the Delhi Region, namely, KV No.1 and KV No.3 of Delhi Cantt.; KV, Pitampura; KV Keshavpuram; KV, NFC, Vigyan Vihar; KV, AGCR Colony and KV, EBS Babugarh Cantt. Such complaints are investigated by the concerned Regional Office of KVS and having regard to the outcome of inquiry, major penalties have also been imposed on two Principals of the Delhi Region.

Redressal of grievances of Private Education providers

228. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal/demand to have a Tribunal for redressing grievances of Private Education providers, if so, the position thereof; and
- (b) if not, whether Government would welcome such a demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal to establish a Tribunal for the purpose of redressing of grievances relating to education providers.

**Allocation for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti**

229. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal/demand for the centre not to spend on Secondary Education but concentrate on Higher Education only;
- (b) if not whether such a demand would be considered; and
- (c) what percentage of total Ministry allocation, was spent on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) during the last three years?

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

(c) The following percentage of total Ministry allocation has been spent on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) during last three years:

Scheme	Year		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS)	3.49 (₹ 2774.97 crore)	3.92 (₹ 3243.15 crore)	4.75 (₹ 3278.47 crore)
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	2.20 (₹ 1746.05 crore)	2.43 (₹ 2012.93 crore)	3.31 (₹ 2285.14 crore)

Allocation and utilization of funds under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)

230. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States are not fully utilizing the central funds allocated under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) due to non-allocation/release of States' share, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the State-wise allocations and expenditure under SSA during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Allocation of outlays to the States and UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is made on the basis of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) prepared by States based on their requirements and priority. Release of central share depends on mandatory submission of the requisite documents such as utilization certificate, progress report, audit report, etc., and the release of commensurate state share by States. State Governments are required to release state share within a month to SSA State Implementing Societies.

(b) State-wise details on allocation, release of central share and expenditure under SSA during the 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given in Statement.

State-wise details on allocation, release of Central share and expenditure under SSA during 2013-14 to 2015-16.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16	
		Allocation*	Release	Expenditure*	Allocation*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308847.62	174715.39	281301.52	286775.47	154566.68	220151.96	66810.81	161051.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30348.81	19261.85	27951.01	41573.46	33607.83	35417.42	35864.48	18179.44
3.	Assam	160590.30	131820.73	111710.54	180927.56	97782.17	154779.39	168215.67	100464.64
4.	Bihar	693581.77	261013.11	464515.23	802157.80	216336.05	549982.34	738714.81	251557.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	162588.24	76699.64	140262.60	146266.71	92705.34	170940.10	214934.28	62219.70
6.	Goa	2451.22	1333.57	2122.60	2577.08	1310.38	2301.07	2423.75	813.58
7.	Gujarat	137400.94	80559.63	110874.10	140821.83	78476.48	126367.05	197359.78	61563.82
8.	Haryana	74277.14	35088.42	62677.23	93301.66	42110.65	77111.15	112058.25	34501.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21505.39	11453.10	19799.95	25065.25	12547.30	22157.43	34533.84	12139.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	167731.59	89143.50	111710.53	178530.32	51276.51	68657.21	237195.26	129980.55
11.	Jharkhand	130241.50	45010.71	81742.33	193794.50	75775.18	130830.03	164930.30	55863.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1385.28	612.35	733.46	1031.98	147.21	609.12	895.45	359.46	696.75
31.	Chandigarh	5803.19	3009.26	5179.60	6909.78	3893.53	6436.30	5968.24	3521.81	5767.69
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1426.45	927.19	1200.73	1795.04	911.74	1987.09	2141.03	594.91	1694.87
33.	Daman and Diu	433.80	145.54	365.43	633.70	72.77	434.56	603.55	78.38	374.01
34.	Delhi	20600.30	8322.82	10211.77	20290.53	6223.73	12432.94	19202.29	7293.80	10328.59
35.	Lakshadweep	290.69	0.00	183.84	291.05	58.83	448.88	311.82	139.87	235.3
36.	Puducherry	806.34	443.19	428.13	814.13	100.00	607.62	762.67	583.14	561.18
Total		4771744.96	2473509.82	3994752.29	5613726.43	2403016.25	4190986.17	6341298.94	2159014.41	4422718.48

*Allocation and Expenditure include Central share and State share.

Flouting of rules by schools under mandatory purchasing

†231. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the schools affiliated with CBSE, ICSE and C.D. Board are making it mandatory to purchase items like books, copies, uniforms and stationaries etc. from school campus or special shops designated by them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are clear rules that no schools should teach from books published by private publishers but still the schools publicly flout these rules and introduce a new syllabus and new books every year; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far against all the private schools that are flouting above rule, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE prescribes that affiliated schools should run as a community service and not as a business and commercialization should not take place in the school in any shape whatsoever. ICSE Board is not under administrative control of Ministry of HRD. CD. Board has not come to the notice of Ministry of HRD. Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution, majority of schools come under the administrative control of State Government and it is responsibility of State Authorities to check functions of schools under their jurisdiction.

(b) Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE prescribe that the schools will follow the syllabus on the basis of curriculum prescribed by NCERT/CBSE and text books published by NCERT/CBSE for Middle Classes as far as practicable or exercise extreme care while selecting books of private publishers. The content must be scrutinized to preclude any objectionable content that hurts the feelings of any class, community, gender, religious group in society. If found prescribed books having such content, the school will have to take responsibility of such content.

CBSE also issues instructions to schools for adherence to the guidelines of CBSE according to which the parents should not be coerced to buy additional textbooks by the school authorities and the schools are required to follow the guidelines laid down by the Board in this regard. The latest instruction were issued on 12.04.2016.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) CBSE receives sporadic complaints against its Independent affiliated schools with regard to purchase of books other than NCERT/CBSE prescribed text books/ syllabus. The State-wise details of such complaints during the previous year and in the current year is as under:-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints
2015		
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1
2.	Tripura	1
3.	Rajasthan	2
4.	Delhi	1
2016		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2
2.	Punjab	6
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Maharashtra	1

On scrutiny of complaints, the Board takes remedial action such as calling explanation from the school, issuing advisory/direction to follow the guidelines of Board, issuing Show Cause Notice and conduct of enquiry in the matter and if any school found guilty of grave misconduct, the Board may take strict action which may even lead to withdrawal of affiliation granted to the school.

Vacant posts in Universities

‡232. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the future of college students is at the mercy of guest lecturers as there has been no recruitment in Universities since long and the situation is so grave that it will be difficult to run Government universities if the guest faculty system is scrapped; and

(b) if so, the total number of posts lying vacant in all the universities of the country including Delhi University?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Education is a concurrent subject and the majority of higher Educational Institutions/Universities come under the purview of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The filling up of vacancies in the Universities is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributable, *inter-alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansions and opening up of new institutions. This data is not centrally maintained. However, as regards University of Delhi, it has been reported that as on 01.10.2016 a total number of 911 permanent teaching posts were vacant.

Functioning of six new IIMs

233. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six new IIMs announced in the Budget 2014-15 have started academic session, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints that these institutes don't have own campus, permanent faculty and other amenities like Library etc. as yet; and

(c) if so, the details of each of these new IIMs and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) All the six new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) namely Amritsar, Sirmaur, Bodh Gaya, Sambalpur, Nagpur and Visakhapatnam, announced in the Budget Speech 2014-15 have started their academic session from the year 2015-16 from transit campus identified by the concerned State Government and approved by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Some media reports have appeared regarding lack of facilities in some of the new institutes. The institutes are functioning from their transit campus and amenities like Library, digital classrooms, separate hostel for boys and girls, Canteen, Wi-Fi are available in all the six new IIMs, at a scale to meet the current requirements. All these new IIMs are being mentored by old and well established IIMs at Ahmedabad (IIM Nagpur), Bangalore (Vishakhapatnam), Calcutta (Bodh Gaya), Lucknow (Sirmaur), Indore (Sambalpur) and Kozhikode (Amritsar), which give the needed guidance and

teaching support to these institutes. The academic programme delivery and administration is done by the mentor institutes to ensure that the students get the best on Academic front and there is no compromise in terms of academic quality.

Reintroduction of German Language in Central Schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reintroduce German language in Central Schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to teach all other Indian languages in Central School as an optional subject, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Teaching of German language was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in 2009 and continues to be taught as an additional language in class VI to VIII.

(b) As per Article 112 of Education Code for KVs 'Additional arrangement for teaching of the regional language / mother tongue shall be made, provided 15 or more students are willing to opt for the same. The teaching will be during school hours for about two to three periods per week. The teaching of regional language / mother tongue would be till the end of February each year.'

Story telling as a medium to improve language skills

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

(a) whether to improve language skills of students in classes 1 and 2 the Bhopai based Rajya Shiksha Kendra is experimenting with story telling as a medium to improve language skills in primary classes;

(b) whether the teachers known as Kathavachaks narrate stories sourced from newspapers, children magazines, folklore or even create their own;

(c) whether India has a rich treasure of folk stories in Amar Chitra Katha, Jataka tales, Akbar Birbal, Vikram-Vetaal, Alibaba and the Arabian nights that interest children; and

(d) whether without attempting to impose moral values, the Government would emulate this model for use in primary classes all over India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that the Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal has issued instructions to include story-telling as an additional teaching-learning process for learning language and for building language listening and speaking skills amongst children. The teachers are not called 'Kathavachaks' in the State. However, the teachers have been suggested to select stories from newspapers, children's magazines, textbooks of different classes, folk stories, self-made stories and from other available sources.

(c) and (d) India has a rich treasure of folk stories and its childrens' literature is a rich repertoire of material. The Government of India has launched the 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) as a sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented to support the States and UTs for universalization of elementary education across the country. The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading and writing with comprehension skills in children, alongwith basic numeracy skills.

Under PBBB, story-telling is used as one of the strategies of teaching-learning, particularly in the early classes at primary level. All Government and Government-aided primary schools across India are targeted under PBBB.

Commercialisation of education in country

†236. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to restrict the commercialization of education in the country and to improve the level of education by bringing Government schools at par with private schools and to put a check on the practice of donation being asked by private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution, majority of the schools including private schools

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

come under the administrative control of the State Governments. It is for the respective State Governments to take steps to improve the level of education in schools including private schools and to keep a vigil watch on practice of donation in private schools. The Government has taken several steps to curb the commercialization of education. Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 clearly prohibits the collection of any capitation fee. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), time to time also issues instructions to its affiliated schools to prevent commercialization of education and enhancement of quality of its affiliated schools.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bihar

†237. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided many years ago to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in each district of the country;
- (b) the number of districts in the country that do not have Kendriya Vidyalayas till now and the number of districts in Bihar where the schools have been established;
- (c) the reasons therefor if the schools are not established till now; and
- (d) by when the Kendriya Vidyalayas would be established in all the districts of the country and the details of the timeframe thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no decision for establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in each district of the country.

(b) At present, 160 districts in the country do not have a Kendriya Vidyalaya. 47 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been established in 31 districts of Bihar State.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence/personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration/Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new Kendriya Vidyalaya as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) In view of the above, no time-frame can be given for establishment of KVs in all the districts of the country.

Steps against exclusion of children from education

238. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recently released data of Census 2011, 8.4 crore children do not go to school at all, if so, the steps taken by Government to bring these children into the formal educational system; and

(b) the reasons, if any, for such a large scale exclusion of children from education, almost 20 per cent of the age group covered under Right to Education Act, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Census 2011 has reported that 8.4 crore children do not go to school in the age group of 5 - 17 years. Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the mandated age group for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school is 6-14 years. The age group of 5-17 years quoted in the Census data, thus, includes one year of pre-schooling age (5 years) and 3 years of above elementary age which is of secondary and senior secondary level of schooling.

According to Census 2011, the number of children who do not attend schools (including never attended and attended before) in the age group of 6-13 years are 3.81 crore. Census 2011 has shown a marked decline in the number of out of school children in this age group from 5.8 crore in 2001 to 3.8 crore in 2011, a 35% decline over a period of ten years.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of total

children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crores in 1998-99 to 19.7 crore at present.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in "back to school" camps.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

To further work on this issue and in pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 63rd Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19th August, 2015 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, a Sub-Committee of CABE under Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Human Resource Development has been constituted to 'Devise Pathway for Re-Engaging Out of School Children' *vide* Order dated 06.11.2015.

It may also be noted that since enactment of the RTE Act, 2009, a renewed focus by all States and UTs was given to ensure that every child of the age of 6-14 years is enrolled in schools. Therefore, it is expected that the decline in out of school children would have been faster after 2011.

Ministry of Human Resource Development commissioned an independent survey to assess the number of out of school children in 2014. As per this survey, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13 years.

Times Higher Education World University Ranking

239. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Times Higher Education World University Ranking (THEWUR) have been released;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of the Indian universities found place in the above ranking, if so, details of Indian institutions in THEWUR;

- (c) how this year's ranking can be comparable to last two years rankings; and
- (d) whether any Indian university got ranking in top 100 institutions, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Times Higher Education World University Ranking (THEWUR) 2016-17 has recently been released. The details of the Indian Universities featuring in top 800 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of comparison of rankings of Indian Universities under the Times Higher Education World University Rankrng (THEWUR) for the academic year 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No Indian University has been ranked under top 100 in the above mentioned ranking for the year 2016-17. These rankings are decided by the Times Eligher Education Group based on their own methodology.

Statement-I

Details of Indian Universities featuring in top 800

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Rank
1.	Indian Institute of Science	201-250
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	351-400
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	401-500
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	401-500
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	401-500
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	501-600
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	501-600
8.	Jadavpur University	501-600
9.	Aligarh Muslim University	601-800
10.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	601-800
11.	University of Calcutta	601-800
12.	University of Delhi	601-800
13.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	601-800

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Rank
14.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	601-800
15.	Panjab University	601-800
16.	Savitribai Phule University, Pune	601-800
17.	Sri Venkateshwara University	601-800
18.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	601-800
19.	Tezpur University	601-800

Statement-II

Details of comparison of ranking of Indian Universities under the Times Higher Education World University Ranking for 2014-2017

Rank	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Under top 800	19	17	N.A.
Under top 400	2	2	4

National Aptitude Test for admission in engineering institutes

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to initiate National Aptitude Test for the admission in the Central engineering institutes including ITI;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action so far in this regard; and
- (c) 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) There is no such proposal at present.

Utility of career-oriented courses

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

- (a) whether career-oriented courses are becoming useless in the present day education, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether NITI Aayog has called for a detailed study on the effect of the career oriented courses in the country, if so, the details thereof;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the report submitted to NITI Aayog reveals the lack of quality education in the career-oriented courses introduced by UGC is the main reason that students are not benefited much, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality education through career-oriented courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC)'s scheme titled "Introduction of Career-Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges" aims at introducing career and market oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses at undergraduate level which have utility for jobs, self-employment and empowerment of the students. Career oriented courses under this scheme follow a progressive approach and involve field work/project work/practical training activities so as to make the course useful in upgrading the skill sets of students. Further, the syllabi of courses are prepared by the universities/colleges keeping in view the subject specific academic needs and market requirements to make the courses relevant.

(b) to (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission supported Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati to evaluate the UGC Career-Oriented Courses on employability of the students in South India. The university submitted its report in 2014 to NITI Aayog. The report, *inter-alia*, reveals that the list of courses organised by colleges are market oriented, need based, able to promote skills in the areas concerned and career oriented. However, the Report further recommends that vocational training on par with regular education should be provided through career-oriented courses to increase the coverage of students.

Besides this scheme, the UGC also implements three other career-oriented schemes 7 Community Colleges, B.Voc Degree Programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya KAUSHAL Kendras to improve the quality of skill oriented education for ensuring employability of students and making them industry ready.

Teacher-student ratio in IITs

242. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) efforts being made to bring down teacher-student ratio in IITs from 1:15 to 1:10;

(b) whether Ministry is trying to appoint faculty from abroad to achieve this target;

(c) status of Ministry's proposal to increase student strength in IITs to one lakh; and

(d) whether Ministry is also planning to bring in foreign students to achieve one lakh students target, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been taking various measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, IITs are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions.

(c) and (d) The IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved in-principle, the proposal for increasing the overall students strength in the IITs to one lakh by the year 2020. Foreign students have been allowed to register for JEE (Advanced) 2017. The seats allotted to foreign nationals are supernumerary with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course.

Indian Institute of Technology at village Loliem in Goa

243. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish an Indian Institute of Technology in village Loliem in South Goa area;

(b) the price proposed to be paid to the land holders/tenants of the concerned land;

(c) whether any social impact study has been made with respect to the land;

(d) whether permission for conversion of land obtained from the collector and also whether permission for construction of the project has been obtained from the Panchayat and the Town Planning Department; and

(e) whether the villagers of Loliem are against establishment of IIT at Loliem grounds taken by the villagers for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) Pursuant to Budget Announcement 2014-15, the Government has decided to establish an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the State of Goa. The State Government identified land measuring about 318 acres in Loliem, Cancona Taluka, South Goa District, which has been approved by the competent authority on the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry. As regards acquisition of land, social impact assessment, conversion of land and other related issues, it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide land, free of all encumbrances, for the purpose.

Discrimination with TVNC/ANCs employees

244. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2664 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16 December, 2014 and state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules were ready in March, 1997, and again in February, 2009 and November, 2009 but gazette notifications thereof were withheld;

(b) whether designations of others were changed without promotion while designations of some remained unchanged; and

(c) whether in cases of TVNC/ANCs, only assurances are given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that TV NCs/ANCs were initially engaged as Artists on Casual contract basis for a period of six months in 1988. In March, 1989 it was decided to engage them as "Artists" on a fresh contract of 5 years. In May 1993 they were declared as regular temporary Government Servants with retrospective effect *i.e.* 1988. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for this cadre there was no scope of promotion. However, eligible officers were given ACP/MACP. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter-alia*, provide for promotion to the higher grades, which would also result in change of their designations.

(b) As regards the designations of TVNCs, TVANCs and TVANEs, each Service/Cadre has its own designations which relate to the job and duties performed by them. In so far as TVNCs/TVANCs and TVANEs are concerned, their promotion in accordance with the notified Recruitment Rules would also result in change in designations.

(c) No, Sir.

Wrong maps of India on foreign news channels

245. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of number of foreign news channels repeatedly violating and showing wrong maps of India around the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto along with the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has set up any committee or system to scrutinize the broadcasting contents of the foreign channels in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken by Government to secure the national interest in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated in accordance with the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. There is no provision for pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and the Rules. Specific provision exists in the program code in this regard wherein Rule 6(1)(h) provides that "no programme can be transmitted/ re-transmitted on any Cable Service, which contains anything affecting the integrity of the Nation".

The Ministry has constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising of officers drawn from various Ministries including a representative from the Advertising Standards Council of India, to look into the violations *suo-moto* or whenever violation of the Programme and Advertising Code is brought to the notice of this Ministry in respect of private satellite TV channels. IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violations.

Ministry takes action in such matters in consultation with Surveyor General of India (SGI) if violation of the code is brought to its notice. Accordingly, this Ministry has taken action. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The existing provisions contained in the Programme and Advertising Codes are considered adequate in this regard.

Statement*Channel which carried allegedly wrong map of India*

Sl. No.	Name of the channel	Details of the Programme	Action Taken
1.	Al-Jazeera	News Reports	An order dated 10.04.2015 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission/re-transmission of the channel for five days on any platform throughout the territory of India. The Channel complied with the Ministry's Order.
2.	CNN	News Reports	The Channel tendered apology both in written and in verbal form. The IMC accepted the apology tendered by CNN TV Channel and recommended that the case be closed. EMMC informed that the Channel is not showing wrong map of India anymore.

Regional news unit of Doordarshan in Uttarakhand

†246. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the bottlenecks, if any, being faced by the Ministry to commence a regional news unit of DD news in the capital of the State of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether Government is facing difficulties in removing these bottlenecks to establish this unit; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not establishing regional news unit yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal for setting up a Regional News Unit Centre of DD News at DDK, Dehradun in Uttarakhand.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DTH service of Doordarshan

247. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many households are currently using DTH platform of Doordarshan (DD), which make available free channels to view, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is demand to make available DTH services of Doordarshan to telecast pay channels;

(c) if so, whether Government is seriously considering the demand and by when it will be made available; and

(d) if not, the details of the reasons for not accepting the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per the industry estimates, DD Free Dish has reached about 20-30 million homes with 80 TV Channels and 32 Radio Channels. [*Source: KPMG-FICCI (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler - Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Indian Media and Entertainment Industry Report, 2016*].

There is no restriction on any channel for obtaining slot on DD Free Dish through e-auction as DD Free Dish Platform is Free-to-Air and no subscription is charged by Doordarshan from viewers. However, in the e-auction held so far by Doordarshan no pay channels have participated.

Radio stations in India

248. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio stations in India and the number of users, the details thereof, State-wise and station-wise;

(b) whether media AIR is not popular, if so, the steps taken by the Government to do radio popular; and

(c) whether radios are not available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that as on date All India Radio has 419 Radio stations and 608 Transmitters

across the country. AIR does not have the data of number of users. However, the State-wise details of Radio stations run by AIR are given in Statement (*See* below). AIR covers 92.0% of the area and 99.2% of the population of the country.

(b) No Sir. In order to increase the number of listeners, the popularity, content and quality of programmes broadcast by AIR are monitored regularly, with the help of a wide network of Audience Research Units across the country, which regularly provide feedback on the programmes broadcast on each channel to the programme producers to plan, design and modify the programmes according to the evolving needs, tastes and aspirations of the target audience while focusing on the role of Public Service Broadcaster.

While continuing to carry out the mandate for public service broadcasting, AIR has marched with the times embracing new content themes, presentation styles, programme formats and technological innovations. AIR has laid special emphasis on interactive programmes including SMS-based services, registered its presence on various new and social media platforms and has also commenced live streaming of some channels/services.

Emphasis is being laid on 'FM-ization', *i.e.* expansion of FM Transmission to ensure superior stereophonic sound having, to ensure that old Medium Wave programmes are also available on FM mode to become available for wider reception even over hand held mobile sets for public convenience.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that no instances of non-availability of radios in the market has come to their notice.

Statement

List of A.I.R. stations along with details of AM/FM/SW Transmitters

Sl. No.	Stations	States	Transmitter Power/Type		
			MW	FM	SW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
2.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
3.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	1 KW	
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
5.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Machrela	Andhra Pradesh		3 KW	
7.	Merkapuram	Andhra Pradesh		6 KW	
8.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
9.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
10.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh		100 W	
11.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh		1 KW	
12.	Tirupathi	Andhra Pradesh		10 KW 3 KW	
13.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW 1 KW	10 KW 1 KW	
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
15.	Along	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
16.	Basar	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
17.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
18.	Deomali	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
19.	Geku	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
20.	Hawai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
21.	Hunli	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
22.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
23.	Kalaktang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
24.	Miao	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
25.	Namsai	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
26.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
27.	Roing	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
28.	Seepa	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
29.	Taliha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
30.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	20 KW	100 W	
31.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW	100 W	
32.	Yomcha	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	
33.	Zemithang	Arunachal Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
35.	Dhubri	Assam		6 KW	
36.	Dibrugarh	Assam	300 KW	1 KW 100 WATT	
37.	Diphu	Assam	1 KW		
38.	Guwahati	Assam	100 KW 20 KW	10 KW 100 W	50 KW* 50 KW*
39.	Haflong	Assam		6 KW	
40.	Jorhat	Assam		10 KW	
41.	Kokrajhar	Assam	20 KW	100 W	
42.	Margherita	Assam		100 W	
43.	Nazira	Assam		100 W	
44.	North Lakhimpur	Assam		100 W	
45.	Nowgong	Assam		6 KW	
46.	Silchar	Assam	20 KW	100 WATT	
47.	Tezpur	Assam	20 KW	1 KW	
48.	Tinsukia	Assam		100 W	
49.	Aurangabad	Bihar		100 W	
50.	Betiah	Bihar		100 W	
51.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	20 KW	100 W	
52.	Darbhangha	Bihar	20 KW		
53.	Forbesganj	Bihar		100 W	
54.	Gaya	Bihar		100 W	
55.	Kishan Ganj	Bihar		100 W	
56.	Madhubani	Bihar		100 W	
57.	Motihari	Bihar		100 W	
58.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar		100 W	
59.	Patna	Bihar	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	
60.	Purnea	Bihar		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Sasaram	Bihar		6 KW	
62.	Sitamarhi	Bihar		100 W	
63.	Supaul	Bihar		100 W	
64.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	20 KW		
65.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
66.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
67.	Jagdapur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	100 W	
68.	Kanker	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
69.	Kharod	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
70.	Konta	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
71.	Korba	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
72.	Manendragarh	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
73.	Pandaria	Chhattisgarh		100 W	
74.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh		6 KW	
75.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	100 KW	10 KW	
76.	Saraipalli	Chhattisgarh		1 KW	
77.	Delhi	Delhi	200 KW 'A'	20 KW	100 KW
			100 KW 'B'	20 KW	(2 Nos.)
			20 KW 'C'	10 KW	250 KW
			10 KW 'D'		(7 Nos.)
			20 KW NC		
78.	Panaji	Goa	100 KW	6 KW	250 KW
			20 KW		250 KW
79.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	200 KW	10 KW	
80.	Ahwa	Gujarat	1 KW	100 W	
81.	Bharuch	Gujarat		100 W	
82.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
83.	Bhuj	Gujarat	20 KW		
84.	Dwarka	Gujarat		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
85.	Godhra	Gujarat		6 KW	
86.	Himmatnagar	Gujarat	1 KW		
87.	Jamnagar	Gujarat		100 W	
88.	Junagadh	Gujarat	1 KW		
89.	Mehasana	Gujarat		100 W	
90.	Porbandar	Gujarat		100 W	
91.	Rajkot	Gujarat	300 KW	10 KW	
			1000 KW		
92.	Surat	Gujarat		10 KW	
93.	Vadodara	Gujarat		10 KW	
94.	Ambala	Haryana		100 W	
95.	Hissar	Haryana		6 KW	
96.	Kurukshetra	Haryana		10 KW	
97.	Rohtak	Haryana	20 KW	10 KW	
98.	Sirsa	Haryana		100 W	
99.	Barmour	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
100.	Berthein	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
101.	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
102.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
103.	Chaurikhas	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
104.	Dharmshala	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
105.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	
106.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh		10 KW	
107.	Keylong	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
108.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW		
109.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh		6 KW	
110.	Manali	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
111.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
112.	Rampur	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
113.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
114.	Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh		100 W	
115.	Bhadarwah	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
116.	Bimbargalli	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
117.	Diskit	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
118.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
119.	Gurej	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
120.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW	3 KW 10 KW	50 KW*
121.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW 200 KW	100 W	
122.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	
123.	Khalsi	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
124.	Kupwara	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW		
125.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW	100 W	10 KW
126.	Mangla Devi Fort	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
127.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	20 KW		
128.	Nyoma	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW		
129.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
130.	Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
131.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir		6 KW	
132.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir		10 KW	
133.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	300 KW 10 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
134.	Tiesuru	Jammu and Kashmir	1 KW	100 W	
135.	Tithwal	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
136.	Tral	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
137.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	
138.	Uri	Jammu and Kashmir		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
139.	Bokaro	Jharkhand		100 W	
140.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand		6 KW	
141.	Chatra	Jharkhand		100 W	
142.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand		10 KW	
143.	Deoghar	Jharkhand		100 W	
144.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand		100 W	
145.	Dumka	Jharkhand		100 W	
146.	Ghatsila	Jharkhand		100 W	
147.	Gridih	Jharkhand		100 W	
148.	Gumla	Jharkhand		100 W	
149.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand		6 KW	
150.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 KW	6 KW	
151.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	100 KW	6 KW 10 KW	50 KW*
152.	Bangalore	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW 10 KW 1 KW	500 KW (6 Nos.)
153.	Bellary	Karnataka		10 KW	
154.	Bhadrawati	Karnataka	20 KW	1 KW	
155.	Bijapur	Karnataka		6 KW	
156.	Chitradurga	Karnataka		6 KW	
157.	Davangere	Karnataka		100 W	
158.	Dharwad	Karnataka	200 KW	10 KW	
159.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
160.	Hassan	Karnataka		6 KW	
161.	Hosdurg	Karnataka		100 W	
162.	Hospet	Karnataka		10 KW	
163.	Karwar	Karnataka		3 KW	
164.	Kumata	Karnataka		100 W	
165.	Madikeri (Mercara)	Karnataka		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
166.	Mangalore/ Udipi	Karnataka	20 KW	10 KW	
167.	Mysore	Karnataka		10 KW	
168.	Raichur	Karnataka		6 KW	
169.	Sagar	Karnataka		100 W	
170.	Sringeri	Karnataka		100 W	
171.	Tumkur	Karnataka		100 W	
172.	Alappuzha (Alleppy)	Kerala	200 KW		
173.	Devikulam (Idduki)	Kerala		6 KW 100 W	
174.	Kalapetta	Kerala		100 W	
175.	Kannur	Kerala		6 KW	
176.	Kasargode	Kerala		100 W	
177.	Kochi	Kerala		10 KW 10 KW	
178.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	Kerala	100 KW	10 KW	
179.	Manjeri	Kerala		3 KW	
180.	Punalur	Kerala		100 W	
181.	Thiruvanantha- puram	Kerala	20 KW	10 KW	50KW
182.	Thrissur	Kerala	100 KW	1 KW	
183.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
184.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
185.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW	6 KW	50 KW
186.	Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
187.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
188.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
189.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
190.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
191.	Harda	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
192.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	6 KW	
193.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	200 KW	10 KW	
194.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
195.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
196.	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh		1 KW	
197.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
198.	Neemach	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
199.	Panchmadi	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
200.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh		3 KW	
201.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
202.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	20 KW		
203.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
204.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh		100 W	
205.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
206.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh		6 KW	
207.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh		5 KW	
208.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra		6 KW	
209.	Akola	Maharashtra		6 KW	
210.	Amravati	Maharashtra		10 KW	
211.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra		10 KW	
212.	Beed	Maharashtra		6 KW	
213.	Brahmpuri	Maharashtra		100 W	
214.	Buldhana	Maharashtra		100 W	
215.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
216.	Dhule	Maharashtra		6 KW	
217.	Gadhchiroli	Maharashtra		100 W	
218.	Gondia	Maharashtra		100 W	
219.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	20 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
220.	Jalna	Maharashtra		100 W	
221.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra		6 KW	
222.	Malegaon	Maharashtra		100 W	
223.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	100 KW 'A'	10 KW	100 KW
			100 KW 'B'	10 KW	50 KW*
			50 KW	5 KW	
224.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	300 KW 1000 KW	10 KW	
225.	Nanded	Maharashtra		6 KW	
226.	Nasik	Maharashtra		6 KW	
227.	Oras	Maharashtra		5 KW	
228.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra		6 KW	
229.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
230.	Pune	Maharashtra	100 KW	10 KW	
231.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
232.	Sangli	Maharashtra	20 KW	1 KW	
233.	Satara	Maharashtra		6 KW	
234.	Sholapur	Maharashtra		10 KW	
235.	Wardha	Maharashtra		100 W	
236.	Yevatmal	Maharashtra		6 KW	
237.	Chandel	Manipur		100 W	
238.	Churachandpur	Manipur		6 KW	
239.	Imphal	Manipur	300 KW	10 KW	50 KW
240.	Kangpokpi	Manipur		100 W	
241.	Moreh	Manipur		100 W	
242.	Parbung	Manipur		100 W	
243.	Senapati	Manipur		100 W	
244.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya		100 W	
245.	Jowai	Meghalaya		6 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
246.	Nongstoin	Meghalaya	1 KW		
247.	Shillong	Meghalaya	100 KW	10 KW 100 WA	50 KW
248.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 KW		
249.	Williamnagar	Meghalaya	1 KW		
250.	Aizawal	Mizoram	20 KW	6 KW	10 KW
251.	Laisaweai	Mizoram		100 W	
252.	Lawngtlai	Mizoram		100 W	
253.	Lunglei	Mizoram		6 KW	
254.	Rangdil	Mizoram		100 W	
255.	Saiha	Mizoram	1 KW	100 W	
256.	Dimapur	Nagaland		100 W	
257.	Kohima	Nagaland	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW
258.	Mokokchung	Nagaland		6 KW	
259.	Mon	Nagaland	1 KW		
260.	Samtore	Nagaland		100 W	
261.	Tuensang	Nagaland	1 KW		
262.	Angul	Odisha		100 W	
263.	Baligurha	Odisha		100 W	
264.	Baripada	Odisha		5 KW	
265.	Berhampur	Odisha		6 KW	
266.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	200 KW	5 KW	
267.	Bolangir	Odisha		6 KW	
268.	Cuttack	Odisha	300 KW 1 KW	6 & 10 KW	
269.	Deogarh	Odisha		100 W	
270.	Jeypore	Odisha	100 KW		50 KW
271.	Joranda	Odisha	1 KW		
272.	Keonjhar	Odisha	1 KW	10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
273.	Nuapara	Odisha		100 W	
274.	Paradeep	Odisha		100 W	
275.	Paralekhamundi	Odisha		100 W	
276.	Puri	Odisha		3 KW	
277.	Rairangpur	Odisha		1 KW	
278.	Rayagada	Odisha		100 W	
279.	Rourkela	Odisha		6 KW	
280.	Sambalpur	Odisha	100 KW	5 KW	
281.	Soro	Odisha	1 KW		
282.	Sundergarh	Odisha		100 W	
283.	Bhatinda	Punjab		6 KW	
284.	Fajilka	Punjab		20 KW	
285.	Firozpur	Punjab		100 W	
286.	Gurdaspur	Punjab		100 W	
287.	Jalandhar	Punjab	300 KW	10 KW	
			200 KW	10 KW	
288.	Ludhiana	Punjab		5 KW	
				100 W	
289.	Patiala	Punjab		6 KW	
290.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	200 KW		
291.	Alwar	Rajasthan		10 KW	
292.	Anupgarh	Rajasthan		100 W	
293.	Banswara	Rajasthan		10 KW	
294.	Barmer	Rajasthan	20 KW		
295.	Bhartpur	Rajasthan		100 W	
296.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	20 KW	10 KW	
297.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan		10 KW	
298.	Churu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
299.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 KW		

1	2	3	4	5	6
300.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 KW	10 KW 6 KW	50 KW
301.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan		10 KW	
302.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan		6 KW	
303.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan		100 W	
304.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	300 KW	6 KW	
305.	Karoli	Rajasthan		100 W	
306.	Kota	Rajasthan	20 KW		
307.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan		6 KW	
308.	Nagaur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
309.	Nathdwara	Rajasthan		100 W	
310.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan		6 KW	
311.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	300 KW		
312.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	20 KW	1 KW (Int. set up)	
313.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 KW	100 W 10 KW	10 KW
314.	Namchi	Sikkim		100 WATT	
315.	Rongli	Sikkim		100 WATT	
316.	Rongpo	Sikkim		100 WATT	
317.	Tashiding	Sikkim		100 WATT	
318.	Yangyang	Sikkim		100 WATT	
319.	Zoithang	Sikkim		100 WATT	
320.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	200 KW 'A'	20 KW	50 KW
			20 KW 'B'	20 KW	100 KW
			20 KW	10 KW	
321.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
322.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
323.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	

1	2	3	4	5	6
324.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
325.	Nagarcoil	Tamil Nadu		10 KW	
326.	Oottacamund	Tamil Nadu	1 KW	100 W	
327.	Rameshwaram	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
328.	Salem (Yercaud)	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
329.	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
330.	Thirupattur	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
331.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	100 KW	10 KW	
332.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	20 KW	10 KW	
333.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	200 KW	1 KW	
334.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu		100 W	
335.	Adilabad	Telangana	1 KW	10 KW	
336.	Banswada	Telangana		100 W	
337.	Hyderabad	Telangana	200 KW 20 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
338.	Kammareddy	Telangana		100 W	
339.	Karimnagar	Telangana		5 KW	
340.	Khammam	Telangana		100 W	
341.	Kothagudam	Telangana		6 KW	
342.	Mehboobnagar	Telangana		10 KW	
343.	Nizamabad	Telangana		6 KW	
344.	Suryapet	Telangana		1 KW	
345.	Warangal	Telangana		10 KW	
346.	Agartala	Tripura	20 KW	10 KW	
347.	Amarpur	Tripura		100 W	
348.	Belonia	Tripura		6 KW	
349.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 KW		
350.	Kailashahar	Tripura		6 KW	
351.	Khowai	Tripura		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
352.	Sabroom	Tripura		100 W	
353.	Teliamura	Tripura		100 W	
354.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)		6 KW 10 KW	
355.	Daman	Daman and Diu (UT)		3 KW	
356.	Kavaratti	L & M Islands (UT)	1 KW	100 W	
357.	Port Blair	A & N Islands (UT)	100 KW	10 KW	10 KW
358.	Silvasa	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)		100 W	
359.	Karaikal	Puducherry (UT)		6 KW	
360.	Pondicherry	Puducherry (UT)	20 KW	10 KW	
361.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW		
362.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	250 KW (4 Nos.)
363.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	10 KW	
364.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh		5 KW	
365.	Baharaich	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
366.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
367.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
368.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
369.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
370.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	50 KW*
371.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
372.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
373.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW 1 KW	
374.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
375.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	300 KW	10 KW 10 KW	50 KW
376.	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
377.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW	100 W	
378.	Maunath Bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh		10 KW	
379.	Najibabad	Uttar Pradesh	200 KW		
380.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh		6 KW	
381.	Orai	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
382.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh		100 W	
383.	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh		5 KW	
384.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW	1 KW	
385.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	100 KW	10 KW	
386.	Almora	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
387.	Bacher	Uttarakhand		100 W	
388.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand		5 KW	
389.	Bhatwari	Uttarakhand		100 W	
390.	Garsain	Uttarakhand		1 KW	
391.	Gopeshwar (Chamoli)	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
392.	Kalagarh	Uttarakhand		100 W	
393.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
394.	Khetikhan	Uttarakhand		100 W	
395.	Mussoorie	Uttarakhand		10 KW	
396.	Nainital	Uttarakhand		100 W	
397.	New Tehri	Uttarakhand		1 KW	
398.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
399.	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	1 KW	100 W	
400.	Pratap Nagar	Uttarakhand		100 W	
401.	Rajgarhi	Uttarakhand		100 W	
402.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand		100 W	
403.	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand		100 W	
404.	Ukhimath	Uttarakhand		100 W	

1	2	3	4	5	6
405.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	1 KW		
406.	Asansole	West Bengal		6 KW	
407.	Balurghat	West Bengal		10 KW	
408.	Basanti	West Bengal		100 W	
409.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal		100 W	
410.	Darjeeling	West Bengal		100 W	
411.	Farakka	West Bengal		100 W	
412.	Kolkata	West Bengal	200 KW 'A'	20 KW	50 KW
			100 KW 'B'	10 KW	
			20 KW	10 KW	
			1000 KW		
413.	Krishna Nagar	West Bengal		100 W	
414.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 KW	5 KW	50 KW
415.	Medinipur	West Bengal		100 W	
416.	Murshidabad	West Bengal		6 KW	
417.	Purulia	West Bengal		100 W	
418.	Shantiniketan	West Bengal		3 KW	
419.	Siliguri	West Bengal	200 KW	10 KW	

Government advertisement to private newspapers and news channels

249. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped giving advertisements to certain newspaper groups and private channels, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is following any policy while allocating Government advertisements to private newspapers and news channels, details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any comprehensive list available with Government on the amount spent on advertisements given to different news channels and newspapers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. As per information received from Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Government has not stopped giving advertisements to any newspaper groups or private channels, except on national security considerations, as done in 2010 and 2012.

(b) Yes, Sir. DAVP issues advertisements to the newspapers as per the new 'Print Media Advertisement Policy of the Government of India - 2016' which came into effect from 7.6.2016 amended as on 15.9.2016 and to the news channels on the basis of the 'Policy Guidelines for Empanelment of Private C&S TV Channels for Government advertisements by DAVP and other duly authorised agencies of the Ministry of I&B' notified by the Government of India in 2012 and its subsequent amendments made in 2012 and 2013. Advertisements are issued keeping in view the objectives of the client Ministries/Departments, the contents, target audience for the advertisement and availability of funds in consultation with the client Ministries/Departments.

(c) Yes, Sir. The list showing the amount spent on advertisements released to newspapers/journals and news channels during the last financial year 2015-16, is available on DAVP website, *i.e.* www.davp.nic.in under Head 'Newspapers', Sub head - 'Reply to Rajya Sabha Question, Part (c) of Question No. 249'.

Transmitters at tower near village Gharinda, Amritsar

250. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Ministry has started the process for installing transmitters at tower built near village Gharinda, Amritsar, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Prasar Bharati has informed that 20 kW FM transmitter at Gharinda, Amritsar has been installed and tested. The transmitter could not be commissioned as the agency has not completed the tower work as per the order. All India Radio (AIR) is in the process of transporting and erecting a 100 metre guyed mast from Sambalpur to Gharinda (Amritsar) for installation of FM antenna.

Evaluation of policy for advertisement of Government programmes

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

(a) whether Government has any well laid down policy for the contents of

advertisements issued through Print Media to advertise Government programmes, schemes and inauguration/completion or launching of new infrastructure projects; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any impact analysis study about the contents presented and the style of their presentation, through advertisement, if so, what are its results, if not, whether Government would consider conducting such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance to the judgement pronounced by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (C) No. 13/2003 dated 13.5.2015, Government of India has laid down guidelines for content regulation in Government advertisements in all media including Print Media and the Government is implementing the same.

(b) No, Sir. The Government has not conducted any impact analysis study about content presented and the style on their presentation through advertisements as on date. Although; DAVP has empanelled specialised agencies for conducting studies on impact assessment; no request has been received from any Ministry for the same.

**Action against officials not coming back to original office
after foreign deputation**

‡252. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if the officials who went on foreign deputation don't return to the place of their original deployment within a month after their stipulated tenure on deputation ends then this could be considered as their resignation and advance action could be taken, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of officials who are on deputation in foreign countries for more than five years at present and the action taken against them, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Department of Personnel and Training had issued instructions/guidelines under AIS (Leave) Rules *vide* letter No. 11019/05/2015-AIS-III dated 3/11/2015 to process deemed resignation in respect of AIS officers, for being unauthorisedly absent after expiry of leave/study leave/foreign assignment etc. and completion of one month from the expiry of leave/study leave/foreign assignment etc. The said instructions lay down procedure that shall be followed

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the cases of unauthorised absence and to initiate proceedings of deemed resignation under rule 7(2) of AIS (Leave) Rules, 1955.

Similarly for officers of the organized Group-A and Group-B Services of the Central Government, the Consolidated Deputation Guidelines dated 29/02/2008, stipulate that "The officer shall be deemed to have resigned from service in case he/she fails to join the Government within one month of completion of his/her approved tenure with the concerned organization."

- (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Posts lying vacant in Central Secretariat

253. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether posts are lying vacant in Central Secretariat including backlog vacancies for Scheduled Castes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, post and category-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies and effective measures to rationalise demand and supply gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Filling up of vacancies on regular basis is done based on Post Based Reservation Rosters (PBRRs).

The details of vacancies in Central Secretariat Service (CSS) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of vacancies in Central Secretariat Stenographer Service (CSSS) and Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS)/CSS are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Filling up of vacancies including backlog vacancies, is a continuous process and is done as per the recruitment rules.

Vacancies remaining unfilled, including backlog vacancies, are carried forward to the next recruitment cycle as per applicable guidelines.

To rationalize the demand and supply gap, and for functional needs ad-hoc promotions are resorted to in some grades.

Statement-I*Details of vacancies in Central Secretariat Service*

Cadre	Grades	Vacant Posts (Category-wise)				Backlog Vacancies		
		SC	ST	OBC	UR	Total	SC	ST
CSS	Assistant Section Officer (Direct Recruit)(As per PBRR 01.07.2016)	61	31	111	204	407	0	0
	Section Officer (As per PBRR 01.07.2015)	154	67	--	689	910	83	51
	Under Secretary (As per PBRR 01.07.2015)	23	-21	--	121	144	12	0
	Deputy Secretary	No PBRR* is maintained as there is no reservation for promotion to these grades				257	NA	NA
	Director					58	NA	NA

* Post Based Reservation Roster

Statement-II*Details of vacancies in Stenographer Service and Central Secretariat Clerical Service*

Cadre	Grades	Vacant Posts (Category-wise) (as on 1.7.2016)					Total	Backlog Vacancies of Scheduled Castes (SC)	Backlog Vacancies of Scheduled Tribes (ST)
		Scheduled Castes (SC)	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	Un reserved				
Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS)	Stenographer Grade 'D'	12	9	26	98	145	0	0	
	Personal Assistant*	292	197	-	658	1147	292	197	
	Private Secretary*	202	171	-	236	609	175	130	
	Principal Private Secretary	20	38	-	0	58	20	38	
	Senior Principal Private Secretary	No reservation in the Grade of Senior Principal Private Secretary.				0	NA	NA	
Principal Staff Officer	Principal Staff Officer is a Non Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) grade provided to Senior Principal Private Secretary subject to fulfillment of eligibility conditions.				-	NA	NA		

Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS)	Senior Secretariat Assistant	22	73	-	136	231	22	73
Central Secretariat Service (CSS)	Assistant Section Officer (ASO) (Seniority Quota & Exam Quota)	PBRR for SLY-2013 to 2015 not prepared due to ongoing litigation in Hon'ble Supreme Court.			1661	211	147	

* Due to court cases and non declaration of result of LDCE 2015 for PS Grade, SLY 2015 of PS Grades under SQ and LDCE have not been finalized. Vacancies shown in these grades are, therefore, tentative.

Recommendation for improvement in implementation of RTI Act

254. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every State Information Commission (SIC) is required to give recommendations for implementation of RTI to State Governments in its annual report every year;

(b) if so, why has the State Information Commission (SIC) in Maharashtra refused to issue recommendations for improvement in the implementation of the RTI Act in its annual reports of 2014 and 2015; and

(c) whether an inquiry has been made in this regard, if so, what are the findings and if not, the reasons for no inquiry being undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 25(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that the State Information Commission shall as soon as practicable after the end of each year, prepare a report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act during that year and forward a copy thereof to the appropriate Government.

Further, Section 25(3)(g) of RTI Act, 2005 provides that the report shall state in respect of the year to which the report relates, the recommendations for reform, including recommendations in respect of the particular public authorities, for the development, improvement, modernisation, reform or amendment to this Act or other legislation or common law or any other matter relevant for operationalising the right to access information.

(b) and (c) The RTI act is federal in nature and the State Government is competent authority for the implementation of the RTI Act in their respective States.

No such information is maintained centrally.

Organisation not following CVC guidelines

255. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation under the purview of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is bound to follow CVC guidelines/instructions and advice, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of organisation(s) which are under the purview of CVC but are not following CVC guidelines/instructions and advice together with action taken against such organisation(s) by CVC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As informed by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the CVC tenders advice in vigilance cases and such matters referred to it by the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, CPSEs, Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Insurance Companies, Government Companies, Societies and Local Authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise. The instructions/guidelines issued by the CVC are advisory. Procedure has been laid down for disagreement with the advice of CVC.

(b) Wherever appropriate, instances of non-acceptance of Commission's advice/non-consultation are reported by the Commission in its Annual Report every year, is laid on the table of the House.

Non-compliance with guidelines of Central Secretariat on transparency

†256. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why most of the Ministries and departments are not complying with the guidelines of Central Secretariat on transparency;

(b) whether it is not against the rules of transparency; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to be taken against the Ministries which are not complying with these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Right to Information Act was enacted in the year 2005 to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority and the implementation of the RTI Act is mandatory for all Public Authorities.

Under Section 4 of RTI Act, all Public Authorities have to provide disclosure as mandated. The Government has taken number of steps to strengthen this transparency legislation. With a view to maximizing *suo-motu* disclosure by public authorities, Government has issued guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India on 21.09.2007 and 15.04.2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vide O.M. dated 29.06.2015 the Government has accepted recommendations of the expert committee, consisting *inter-alia* of measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005. Further, an O.M. dated 30.06.2016 was issued ensuring compliance to the recommended measures for strengthening implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act, by all public authorities.

Process for probe against corrupt officers

‡257. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of probe against corrupt officers would become a very cumbersome process as per a proposal recently formulated by the Ministry which makes approval from the Central and State Governments mandatory for the investigative agencies prior to investigation against the serving and retired bureaucrats;

(b) the reasons for such proposal being contemplated by the Ministry; and

(c) the number of complaints received across the country against the bureaucrats and number of them on which action is being taken and the number of complaints which were found false, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is premature to comment upon the hypothetical proposition which relates to implementation of a proposed legislation.

(c) The statistical data relating to complaints against bureaucrats of Central/ State Governments is not maintained centrally.

Report of Committee on change in pattern of civil service examination

258. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baswan Committee to study into the pattern of civil services exam and age limit had submitted the report to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government has accepted any of the recommendations of the Committee; and

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Baswan Committee has submitted its report to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) on 9th August, 2016. The recommendations made by the Committee including on pattern of civil service examination and age limit are presently under consideration of the UPSC. The recommendations of the UPSC on Baswan Committee report is yet to be received.

Slow down in industrial development due to slow R&D

259. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether industrial development has been affected in the country owing to slow pace of Research and Development (R&D);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) the budgetary allocation made by Government for scientific and industrial research and development under the current plan; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to make *ad hoc* allocation for upgradation of basic research and development programmes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Industrial development in the country is dependent upon a number of factors other than the pace of research and development such as the FDI policy, trade policy, tax incentives, announcement of special economic zones and industrial corridors by the Government, market demands, customer needs, etc. and has shown a rising trend recently. The rate of industrial growth, measured in terms of rate of growth of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was 4.6 per cent during April-September, 2016-17 compared to 2.6 per cent during the same period of previous year (April-September, 2015-16).

The slow pace of R&D in the country has however resulted in low percentage of indigenization in the products and services in the domestic market and low percentage of value addition in exported goods.

The national expenditure on R&D as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been between 0.8 to 0.9 per cent in the country over the last decade compared to 2 to 4 % in many industrialized and other emerging economies such as USA, UK, Germany, France, Finland, Japan, South Korea, Israel, etc. A substantial

percentage of the total investment in R&D is made by private sector companies in these countries, e.g. 77% in Japan, 68% in Germany, 65% in USA, 45% in UK and 52% in France compared to less than 30% in India.

The Government has targeted to raise the national R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP and the industry sector has been urged to increase their share to 50% in the national R&D expenditure. Guidelines have been issued to Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs and Miniratna and other CPSEs to incur a minimum R&D expenditure of 1% and 0.5% of Profit After Tax (PAT), respectively.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to further enhance industrial development in the country and increase the share of private industries in R&D. These include launching of initiatives like, the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) to foster a culture of innovation, Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) - a Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme, setting up Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank that will be responsible for regulating and refinancing all Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) which provide lending to micro/small business entities, Make in India, Start-up Stand-up India, Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), etc. Besides, the Government has announced a liberalized Foreign Direct Investment policy and taken a slew of measures towards ease of doing business. Autonomous institution of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, *viz.* the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research through its constituent laboratories is providing significant technological interventions in many areas to support industrial development, which include environment, health, drinking water, food, housing, energy, specialty chemicals and petrochemicals, glass and ceramics, medicinal plants and plants of economic value, leather, mining, metals and minerals, machinery and instrumentation, strategic sectors including aerospace etc.

All the above measures will hopefully transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub and facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, thus boosting industrial development and R&D.

(c) The budgetary allocation made by the Government to the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research for scientific and industrial research and development in the current plan is given below.

Year	<i>Budgetary Allocation for DSIR</i>				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
BE	3484.00	3571.00	3707.15	4031.00	4062.80
RE	2957.00	3178.00	3400.00	4036.70	—
AE	2945.66	3159.54	3393.49	4020.98	—

(d) The Government has made provisions for basic research and development in the areas of science, technology and environment including atomic energy, space, oceanography and meteorology, *e.g.*

- The Government has provided funds for expenditure towards International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER).
- The Union Cabinet has given an "in principle" clearance for the location of a Laser Interferometer / Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) facility in India which will be the third in the world and will be set up and managed by the IndIGO Consortium (Indian Initiative in Gravitational-wave Observations).
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has announced a R&D initiative to develop next generation sustainable refrigerant technologies as alternatives to the currently used refrigerant gases like hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), in order to mitigate its impact on the ozone layer and climate.

Nodal agency for national civil aircraft development programme

260. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- whether Government has identified any nodal agency for implementation of CSIRs National Civil Aircraft Development Programme;
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- the fresh steps taken by Government for early implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research through its constituent Laboratory namely, CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories (CSIR-NAL), Bengaluru has submitted a feasibility report in 2011 regarding the development of a National Civil Aircraft. This included market analysis, demand forecasts, basic configuration design, selection of major components, design and development cost estimates, business models, structure for a Joint Venture (JV) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to execute the project etc. Subsequently, interactions were held with the Mahindra and Tata groups as well as other private sector companies, leading to an opinion that involvement in a project of this size financially carried a certain risk. Meetings at the erstwhile Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) have led to a suggestion that a JV be formed between Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), Bengaluru and CSIR-NAL. Further, discussions were held between CSIR and HAL and Secretary, Defence Production (DP), Ministry of Defence (MoD). Discussions for the formation of JV Company between HAL and CSIR-NAL were held. Further, discussions and decisions are now required to proceed further including funding.

Plans for State Spatial Data Infrastructure Centre

261. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to establish State Spatial Data Infrastructure Centres in various States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been included in the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. Under the Scheme of setting up National Resources Data Management System (NRDMS), a programme to establish State Spatial Data Infrastructures (SSDIs) in various States has been undertaken to facilitate spatial data sharing amongst related stakeholders for decision support. Setting up of SSDI in a State depends on interest of each State Government, availability of resources and on the basis of competitive evaluation of R&D proposals from concerned agencies in the States.

(b) No proposal has been received from either Andhra Pradesh or Telangana for setting up of SSDI.

Revitalization of skilling initiatives under PMKVY

262. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first year of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), scheme was marred with issues such as low skilling to placement ratio and delay in assessment and certification process; and

(b) whether the Ministry, in a bid to revitalise the Government's skilling initiatives of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), has made changes in the scheme, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The modified scheme, PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of youth for taking up Fresh Training (FT) as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for securing better placement and self-employment. Under the scheme, Government runs high employment potential industry relevant courses for prospective candidates. Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centers in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms. Under PMKVY 2015-20, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Training payout would be made to training centres on the basis of three milestones namely; 30% on commencement of training, 50% on successful certification and the last 20% would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Scheme also incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating/ placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas/every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, there is special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, candidates from special areas and PwDs.

This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Complete transparency and accountability has been ensured in assessment process by leveraging technology. The assessment agencies empanelled by Sector Skill Councils would adopt various

methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) for continuous monitoring. Training Partners/SSCs would be penalized at rate of 1% of training cost or assessment fees for every single day delay in assessment. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-20) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore.

Industrial Training Institutes in Punjab

263. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) set up in the State of Punjab;

(b) whether the quality of education/training being provided by the ITIs of private and Government sectors in Punjab is monitored by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the placement statistics of these ITIs in the last three years; and

(d) whether there are issues related to infrastructure, faculty or course material in any of these ITIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : (a) As per information available on NCVT MIS Portal, a total of 379 ITIs are affiliated in the State of Punjab.

(b) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/ de-affiliation of ITIs etc. whereas day to day administration including admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs. Monitoring of ITIs in Punjab is done by the 'Directorate of Technical Education and Industrial Training', Punjab & Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training (RDAT) Faridabad.

(c) The placement statistics are not maintained by Directorate General of Training.

(d) National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has laid down standard norms for each trade (running in ITIs) for infrastructure for grant of affiliations. Infrastructure in ITIs includes Power supply, spaces for Workshops and Classrooms and machinery and equipment etc. for the respective trade. All ITIs are affiliated only

when conform to NCVT norms. Infrastructure of Government ITIs is upgraded by the respective State Government/U.T.

PMKVY in Haryana and Punjab

264. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and status of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) the details of programme conducted to impart training in various categories under the scheme, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Punjab;

(c) the funds allocated/sanctioned/ utilised under the scheme till date along with the target set and achievements made year-wise, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Punjab; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to set up, institutes to promote PMKVY in the various States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme (2016-20) is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) with an outlay of ₹12,000.00 crore over four years (2016-20). Till now, about 19.8 lakhs (about 18 lakhs candidates under Fresh training and about 1.8 lakhs under RPL) candidates have completed skill training. The State/UT-wise details of PMKVY under various categories are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of the target, funds allocated and achievements under PMKVY (2016-20) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Under PMKVY, Training providers (TPs)/Training Centres (TCs) across various States of the country are mandatorily empanelled through process of accreditation and affiliation as per guidelines for imparting industrial relevant training as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms.

Government is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for setting up of model skill centre in every district of the country. Till now, 367 districts have been allocated for setting up skill centre under PMKK for imparting training through PMKVY (2016-20).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of PMKVY under Fresh Training and Recognition of Prior Learning as on 11.11.2016:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fresh Training	RPL
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	129611	6514
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	0
4.	Assam	31184	2225
5.	Bihar	89252	2766
6.	Chandigarh	4851	181
7.	Chhattisgarh	36488	814
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
9.	Daman and Diu	230	0
10.	Delhi	75194	30488
11.	Goa	499	0
12.	Gujarat	43324	675
13.	Haryana	81885	4999
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22738	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17779	398
16.	Jharkhand	26518	2015
17.	Karnataka	73607	3429
18.	Kerala	14689	650
19.	Madhya Pradesh	159595	9161
20.	Maharashtra	84455	24961
21.	Manipur	1328	275

1	2	3	4
22.	Meghalaya	1701	0
23.	Mizoram	1030	0
24.	Nagaland	1271	0
25.	Odisha	56822	4517
26.	Puducherry	7070	231
27.	Punjab	72531	12093
28.	Rajasthan	113162	20405
29.	Sikkim	886	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	151570	17643
31.	Telangana	98653	10819
32.	Tripura	14018	1122
33.	Uttar Pradesh	259004	12985
34.	Uttarakhand	13675	143
35.	West Bengal	118052	11028
TOTAL		1804141	180690

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Physical targets and Funds allocated under PMKVY 2016-20

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical targets allocated to State/UTs	Total funds allocated to State/UTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	47302	69.36
2.	Himachal Pradesh	49499	72.59
3.	Punjab	55029	80.69
4.	Uttarakhand	48238	70.74
5.	Haryana	56038	82.17
6.	Rajasthan	64526	94.62
7.	Uttar Pradesh	142550	209.04
8.	Bihar	89665	131.49

1	2	3	4
9.	Sikkim	34348	50.37
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	29510	43.27
11.	Nagaland	33021	48.42
12.	Manipur	32472	47.62
13.	Mizoram	36671	53.77
14.	Tripura	37062	54.35
15.	Meghalaya	33642	49.33
16.	Assam	47258	69.30
17.	West Bengal	123550	181.17
18.	Jharkhand	57670	84.57
19.	Odisha	58046	85.12
20.	Chhattisgarh	48532	71.17
21.	Madhya Pradesh	84058	123.26
22.	Gujarat	77825	114.12
23.	Maharashtra	167127	245.07
24.	Andhra Pradesh	64610	94.74
25.	Karnataka	94164	138.08
26.	Goa	46951	68.85
27.	Kerala	71456	104.78
28.	Tamil Nadu	140881	206.59
29.	Telangana	59611	87.41
30.	Delhi	81657	119.74
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4108	6.02
32.	Chandigarh	10288	15.09
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4000	5.87
34.	Lakshadweep	4018	5.89
35.	Puducherry	10619	15.57
36.	Daman and Diu	4000	5.87

National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

265. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has launched a new 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' aimed at supporting basic training to the employees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of allocations earmarked for this scheme, and the amount released so far to the States under this scheme, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the scheme is being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes Sir, Government of India has notified 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' on 19th August, 2016. Under the scheme Government will share 25% of stipend or maximum ₹ 1500 towards stipend amount per apprentice per month. Government will also share ₹ 7500 towards Basic training cost with Basic training provider. This scheme is going to incentivize all the employers from private and public sector engaging apprentices.

(b) ₹ 10,000 crore has been earmarked for the scheme. The amount has not been released so far to the States.

(c) The scheme is being implemented throughout the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Achievements of the Skill Development Ministry

266. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) details of achievements of the Ministry since its creation two years ago;

(b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister was made about the Ministry's last two years achievements, if so, the details thereof;

(c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;

(d) what are the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;

(e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and

(f) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (f) After creation of Ministry in November, 2014, three key policy interventions have been undertaken which include the creation of a National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, which articulates a framework for skilling at scale and speed while ensuring high quality outcomes; the establishment of National Skill Development Mission which seeks to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis, and the creation of Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments. Having set out the policy framework, MSDE has also been working on developing a coherent programme of action.

Ministry has developed Programme of Action namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), Revamping ITIs, Strategic Partnerships, NSDC and NSDA etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme, was formally launched by the Prime Minister on 15 July 2015. After successful implementation of scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines for 4 years (2016-20) to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The modified scheme, PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of youth for taking up Fresh Training (FT) as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for securing better placement and self-employment. Under the scheme, Government runs high employment potential industry relevant courses for prospective candidates.

Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centers in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-20) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore. Till Now, about 19.8 lakhs (about 18 lakhs candidates under Fresh training and about 1.8 lakhs under RPL) candidates have completed skill training.

Government is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for setting up of model skill centre in every district of the country. Till now, 367 districts have been allocated for setting up skill centre under PMKK for imparting training through PMKVY (2016-20).

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), which were formerly under Ministry of Labour and Employment have been transferred to MSDE. In domain of long term skill programme a number of initiatives are being undertaken to revitalise these organisations. This includes for example, upgrading their curriculum (in collaboration with industry experts), strengthening industry linkages, scaling up apprenticeships, modernising equipment and facilities within ITIs etc. In addition, 1141 new ITIs with 1.73 lakhs seats have been added in past one year. Distance learning infrastructure created and over 18000 trainers trained. Dual System of Training approved in the 40th meeting of NCVT has been implemented in ITIs across the country w.e.f. August, 2016 session for the following top ten popular CTS trades namely Electrician, Fitter, Machinist, Turner, Electronics Mechanic, Welder, Mechanic Diesel, Mechanic (Motor Vehicle), Cosmetology and Tool and Die Maker (Dies & Moulds). Additionally, the Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU) policy has been introduced in the year 2014 by Directorate General of Training to allow industries to take advantage of various schemes for conducting training programmes in higher employment potential courses.

Ministry and its key agencies have entered into formal agreements/MoUs with 13 countries across the world with the purpose of technology transfer in skill training, training of trainers, setting of Model centres of excellence. These countries include U.K., China, Germany, Qatar, U.A.E., Switzerland, Australia, France, EU, Canada, USA, Singapore and Japan.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been a key player in the skill development space, even before the Ministry was formed. NSDC is now MSDE's implementation arm. It works with a network of more 290 training partners and 40 approved Sector Skills Councils.

National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) which is also a part of the Ministry plays an important role as a normative body. Its focus is on ensuring that skill training programmes are aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) and quality assurance mechanisms are operational. Till date, NSDA has approved 1226 Qualification Packs across 28 different trades. NSDA is also playing an important role to develop a framework for RPL.

Together, NSDC and NSDA focus on scale and quality, which are two key pillars of MSDE's skill development mandate.

Projects outsourced by Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Ministry

267. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects outsourced by the Ministry;
- (b) names of each of the projects outsourced and names of persons or companies to whom each of the projects are outsourced;
- (c) nature of agreements arrived at with each of the companies or individuals and terms and conditions of each of the agreements;
- (d) number of Memorandum of Understanding/Agreements entered into with the foreign countries in respect of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (e) names of countries and contents of MoUs/Agreements signed with each of these countries; and
- (f) the amount involved in each of the MoUs/Agreements signed with Indian companies or agencies and foreign countries, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (f) The Ministry has not outsourced any projects. However the Ministry and its key agencies have entered into formal agreement with 13 countries across the world with the purpose of technology transfer in skill training, training of trainers, setting up of Model Centres of Excellence. The names of the countries and contents of MoUs/Agreements/Amounts involved are given in Statement.

Statement

The list of the countries and the contents of MoUs/Agreements/Amounts involved in Skill Development

Sl. No.	Country	MoU Details
1.	United Kingdom	UKIERI -III began on April 1 2016 and will continue for a 5 year period. Key areas of collaboration include: apprenticeship, assessment and content development. This is a jointly funded project between India and UK and financial commitments from the 2 sides are yet to be finalized.

Sl. No.	Country	MoU Details
2.	China	MoU signed in May, 2015. First Joint Working Group Meeting held on 13 April 2016. India and China propose to collaborate to set up a Centre of Excellence for skill development in Gujarat. Gujarat State Government to identify land and building and technical assistance to be provided by the Chinese side. There will be no financial commitments from either side.
3.	Germany (DGT)	MoU signed on 5 October, 2015. Germany has committed 3 Million Euros for establishing cooperative workplace based skill training in select industrial clusters, over the next 3 years.
4.	Qatar (Planning Bureau/NSDA)	MoU signed on June 2016. MoU focus will be on mutual recognition of qualifications. There is no financial commitments from either side.
5.	UAE(Planning Bureau/NSDA)	MoU signed on April, 2016. Focus is on recognition of Qualifications. There is no financial commitments from either side.
6.	Switzerland (DGT)	MoU signed on 22 June, 2016 in Winterthur, Switzerland. Bilateral meeting held. The focus area are sharing of best practices. No financial commitments from either side.
7.	Australia	AIEC Skills Working Group Meeting attended by Consultant DN. There is no separate MoU at present - new MoU under discussion. Focus areas are training of Trainers and Assessors, Sharing of Best Practices, Research Collaborations etc. No financial commitments from either side.
8.	France (NSDA)	MoU between NSDA and CNCP France. Focus is on sharing of best practice. MSDE signed an MoU with Department of Education. Focus on skill training in the power sector. Collaboration with Power SSC and Schneider Electric.

Sl. No.	Country	MoU Details
9.	EU (NSDA)	Collaboration on India-EU Skills Project, technical assistance focused on SNQF implementation, LMIS and research support. Project concludes in December, 2016.
10.	Canada (NSDC)	13 MoUs signed with Canada by NSDC, including tie ups with Indian and Canadian side - focused largely on collaboration with Sector Skills Councils.
11.	USA (NSDC)	NSDC signed an MoU with USIBC. Focus is on collaboration between US companies and Indian institutions in the area of skill development. There is no financial commitment.
12.	Singapore (NSDC)	MoU between NSDC and ITE Education Services, Singapore signed in October 2016. Focus is on setting up centres of excellence with technical assistance from Singapore. Costs to be borne by MSDE-budget outlay not yet finalized.
13.	Japan (DGT)	Collaboration with DGT. Focus area are creation of centres of excellence.

Post placement drop out of trainees under PMKVY

268. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is measuring post placement drop out of trainees under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) if so, what are the findings, if not, whether the Ministry proposes to measure the same; and

(c) what measures the Ministry is taking to enhance industry participation in skill training to ensure that there is minimal post placement drop out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Government implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 to enable a large number of youths to take up industrial relevant classroom-cum-practical training for securing better placement and self employment. Scheme incentives Training Centres

(TCs) for facilitating placement of trained candidates. Additionally, post placement supports at the rate of ₹1450 per month are provided to women, candidates from special areas and for PWDs. TCs are mandated to organise placement/Rozgar Mela every six months with the support from Sector Skill Council (SSCs) and to ensure participation of local industry. TCs are also mandated to have a dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cell for industry linkage and placement assistance to candidates. The candidates are also encouraged to join the industry as an apprentice to ensure skill enhancement of the trainees as per the industry requirement. This shall together reduce the attrition rate of training candidates during and after the Skill development training. Further, tracer studies to evaluate outcomes of training are also integral part of the program under PMKVY.

(c) Yes Madam, Ministry has undertaken various measures to encourage greater participation of industry in skilling ecosystem. Government has developed and designed dynamic and demand driven curriculum and standards through industry led -Sector Skill Council. These curriculum are aligned with latest National Occupational Standard (NOS)/ Qualification Packs (QPs). On the other hand, industries are encouraged to participate as training partners to run the high employment potential courses through appropriate accreditation and affiliation framework.

Calendar on skill development training

269. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the major themes identified by the Government for skill training;
- (b) whether Government has prepared State-wise calendar on skill development training for 2016-17 for the interested persons to undergo training in different skills; and
- (c) whether Government has given any serious thought on developing effective mechanism to pool the resources available and bring in coordination amongst various Government and non-Governmental agencies to advertise the skill training programme to be organized at different locations, well in advance, for the benefit of unemployed youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) has identified seven sub-missions to act as building

blocks for achieving overall objectives of skilling. They are: (i) Institutional Training, (ii) Infrastructure, (iii) Convergence, (iv) Trainers, (v) Overseas Employment, (vi) Sustainable Livelihoods, (vii) Leveraging Public Infrastructure. At present, over 40 skill development schemes/programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/ Departments for sectoral demand for skilled manpower. A number of these schemes are being implemented on pan India basis with training in various State. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. So far, 19.77 lakh persons have been trained under PMKVY. State-wise details of persons trained and placed are given in the Statement (*See below*). PMKVY has been extended 2016-20 aims to impart skill to 10 million youth of the country in the duration of four years. Every year, 2.5 million candidates are targeted to be trained under this scheme.

(c) PMKVY has specific provision for Advertising and Branding for taking the Scheme to the youths. The Scheme envisages coordination amongst various Government and non-Governmental agencies for mobilisation and awareness. Training Centres are mandated to conduct Kaushal Mela - a camp-based approach-used for building awareness and enrolling suitable candidates. Such camps not only disseminate information about various skill training options available under the scheme, but also outline the possible career paths and income generation potential once the training is imparted.

Statement

A. State-wise training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2015-16

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trained
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194
Andhra Pradesh	129262	113968
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	789
Assam	31848	27748
Bihar	90875	74982
Chandigarh	4953	3983
Chhattisgarh	36670	28090
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	153
Daman and Diu	230	196

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trained
Delhi	81056	60567
Goa	569	569
Gujarat	43666	37821
Haryana	84657	69194
Himachal Pradesh	22831	18702
Jammu and Kashmir	18121	13326
Jharkhand	27602	21276
Karnataka	75774	61515
Kerala	15165	13426
Madhya Pradesh	165109	127138
Maharashtra	97109	83252
Manipur	1353	1153
Meghalaya	1701	1574
Mizoram	1030	1012
Nagaland	1271	853
Odisha	60240	50026
Puducherry	7301	6032
Punjab	76238	59117
Rajasthan	119624	98195
Sikkim	886	739
Tamil Nadu	163143	140982
Telangana	106149	91525
Tripura	14654	13490
Uttar Pradesh	265246	213240
Uttarakhand	13813	12126
West Bengal	128345	104549
TOTAL	1887960	1551502

*B. State-wise training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2016-17
(October, 2016)*

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trained
Andhra Pradesh	6693	21509
Assam	1333	5433
Bihar	1090	16897
Chandigarh	79	1049
Chhattisgarh	632	9212
Delhi	24626	45092
Gujarat	333	6178
Haryana	2027	17397
Himachal Pradesh	60	4189
Jammu and Kashmir	56	4851
Jharkhand	819	7145
Karnataka	1139	15111
Kerala	174	1913
Madhya Pradesh	3647	40968
Maharashtra	12307	26134
Manipur	250	450
Odisha	1099	11262
Punjab	8386	25507
Rajasthan	13943	34677
Tamil Nadu	6063	27898
Telangana	3120	17714
Tripura	486	1650
Uttar Pradesh	6557	57870
Uttarakhand	5	1692
West Bengal	735	24531
TOTAL (2016-17)	95659	426329
GRAND TOTAL	1983619	1977831

Training under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

270. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) how does National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme incentivize employers to hire apprentices;
- (b) industry sector-wise details of number of apprentices who are going through training under National Apprentice Promotion Scheme, since its inception; and
- (c) major skill development areas in which training is being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Government of India has notified 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) on 19th August, 2016. Under the scheme Government will share 25% of stipend or maximum ₹ 1500 towards stipend amount per apprentice per month. Government will also share ₹ 7500 towards Basic training cost with Basic training provider. This scheme is going to incentivize all the employers from private and public sector engaging apprentices.

(b) Currently 3.1 lakh apprentices are undergoing Apprenticeship Training and all these apprentices are in the process of migrating into NAPS. As on date, 696 apprentices have already migrated and migration of other into NAPS is in progress.

(c) Major Skill Development sectors are Production and manufacturing, Automobile, Construction, Electronics, IT and ITES, Tourism and Hospitality sectors.

Model centres under PMKVY

271. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) how many model centres for skill are established or proposed to be established under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), with details thereof;
- (b) how many multi-skill training institutes are set up and number of beneficiaries therein;
- (c) the amount earmarked for skill development in the next three years, and the details of money to be spent under various skill development schemes; and

(d) how many persons are given skill development under Central schemes and how many are provided with job opportunities in the last one year, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for setting up of one model skill training centre in every district of the country. As on 15.11.2016, allocations for setting up of PMKK in 367 districts have been done to 29 training providers. PMKKs have already been set up in 30 districts till date. These model centres will impart skill training through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Under PMKVY, the training centres impart training in diverse job roles representing various industries. Under PMKVY during 2015-16, 12191 active training centres imparted training to 1801936 candidates under Fresh training while 1042 active training centres trained 180511 candidates under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training.

(c) and (d) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes. While some of these schemes are exclusively skill oriented others have one or more skilling components. These schemes are funded from the budget of respective Ministries/Departments. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines especially regarding placement and its tracking. In 2015-16, a total of 1.04 crore people have been skilled under various schemes of Central Government, which is 36.8% higher than the achievement in 2014-15. From 2016-17, placement tracking has been made mandatory for all skill schemes under Central Government, under the common norms notified for the skill ecosystem. Under PMKVY (2016-20), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government has proposed to impart skilling to one crore people over next four years (April 2016 to March 2020) with an outlay ₹ 12,000 crore.

The total number of candidates trained under Fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training, under PMKVY 2015-16, were 1801936 and 180511 respectively out of which, as on 12.11.2016, a total of 2,22,349 candidates have been placed.

Vocational Skill Centres in country

272. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Vocational Skill Centres at certain places across the country in collaboration with Institute of Vocational Education, Singapore, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to train youth in various streams to fulfil the requirements of skilled manpower of industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ITE Education Services (ITEES), a fully owned subsidiary of Institute of Technical (ITE) under the Ministry of Education, Singapore on 4th October, 2016. The broad areas of cooperation include development and implementation of specific projects in one or more of the following areas:—

- (1) Setup Multi-Skill Training Institutes (MSTIs) drawing from the Singapore TVET experiences, in India;
- (2) Develop Quality Assurance Framework to cater to workforce trained for domestic and overseas jobs;
- (3) Develop highly competent TVET leaders, staff and trainers through structured training catering to the needs of the MSTIs;

(b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. So far, 19.77 lakh persons have been trained under PMKVY. PMKVY has been further extended to impart skill to 10 million youth of the country in the duration of four years (2016-20). Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has also entered into strategic partnerships with a number of Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Defence etc. to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure. In addition, process has already been initiated to set up Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in each district. PMKKs will be state of the art Model Training Centres (MTCs) and will add to the annual training capacity of around 4.5 lakh persons.

Skilled manpower in engineering and allied sector

273. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the skilled manpower in engineering and allied sector;
- (b) whether there is shortage of skilled/ professionals in the sector, if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to fill up the shortage; and
- (c) whether there is an effort to increase the existing capacities in terms of human resources and infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, in 2013, India had an employment base of 461.1 million in 24 Sectors including Auto and Auto Components (10.98 million), Electronic and IT Hardware (4.33 million) and IT and ITES (2.96 million) which is expected to increase to 581 million by 2022. The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 projects that about 104.62 million people would need fresh skilling in 24 sectors during 2015-22. In addition, 298.25 million persons of existing workforce especially below 45 years of age would need skilling upskilling and reskilling. The sector-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) At present, over 40 skill development schemes/programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments to meet the sectoral demand for skilled manpower. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. As on 15th July, 2016, 17.93 lakh persons have been trained under PMKVYA. Sector wise details of persons trained and placed are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Further, PMKVY-2 has been launched to skill one crore youths during 2016-20 with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

(c) For capacity building and optimal utilization of existing infrastructure, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has entered into strategic partnerships with a number of Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Defence etc. to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure. In addition, process has been initiated for setting up of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) in each district across India. PMKKs will be state of the art Model Training Centres (MTCs) and will add to the annual training capacity of around 4.5 lakh persons.

Statement-I

Details of sector-wise requirement of Human Resource

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Base in 2013 (million)	Projected Employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2013-2022)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems and Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.4	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66
21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
GRAND TOTAL		461.1	581.89	120.79

Statement-II

Details of candidates enrolled, trained, passed, certified and placed, under PMKVY Scheme, Sector Skill Council-wise, as on 15th July, 2016

Sector Skill Council	No. of Candidates Trained
1	2
Textiles & Handloom Sector Skill Council	29212
Logistics Sector Skill Council	233072
Leather Sector Skill Council	60359

1	2
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	137603
Security Sector Skill Development Council	65753
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	174528
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council	128470
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	176108
Apparel Sector Skill Council	79245
Automotive Skills Development Council	110626
Rubber Skill Development Council	23156
Construction Skill Development Council of India	64820
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	66238
Iron And Steel Sector Skill Council	28325
Telecom Sector Skill Council	53723
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council	18619
Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India	70205
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	60425
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	14889
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council NASSCOM	40627
Media and Entertainment Skills Council	13272
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	27692
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	20610
Mining Sector Skill Council	40872
Power Sector Skill Council of India	5295
Life Sciences Sector Skill Council	17238
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	26303
Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	2410
Disability Sector Skill Council of India	2568
Green Jobs Sector Skill Council	383
Infrastructure Sector Skill Council	724
Sports Sector Skill Council	20
TOTAL	1793390

Shortage of skilled man-power in country

274. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that half the employees in sectors like IT, Accounting and Finance are facing a severe shortage of skilled man-power in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of shortage of skilled man-power in the country, sector-wise; and

(c) whether steps have been initiated to overcome shortage of skilled man-power, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) As per National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, the IT and ITES Sector had an employment base of 2.96 million in 2013 which is projected to expand to 5.12 million by 2022. Details of sector-wise requirement of manpower across various sectors are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 273 part (a)]. At present, over 40 skill development schemes/ programmes are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments for catering to sectoral demand for skilled manpower. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. As on 15th July, 2016, 17.93 lakh persons including 40,627 persons in IT and ITES Sector have been trained under PMKVY. Sector wise details of persons trained and given in Statement-I.

Statement-II

Details of candidates enrolled, trained, passed, certified and placed, under PMKVY Scheme, Sector Skill Council-wise, as on 15th July, 2016

Sector Skill Council	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Passed	No. of Candidates Certified	No. of Candidates Placed
1	2	3	4	5
Textiles & Handloom Sector Skill	29212	24040	19378	20665
Logistics Sector Skill Council	233072	194228	175056	21416
Leather Sector Skill Council	60359	48935	47335	16656

1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	137603	96172	81223	14386
Security Sector Skill Development Council of India	65753	58171	53655	11176
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	174528	137621	125417	9760
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council of India	128470	104850	94059	9295
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	176108	138032	122843	6946
Apparel Sector Skill Council	79245	62775	52580	5116
Automotive Skills Development Council	110626	80283	68306	5090
Rubber Skill Development Council	23156	14541	12548	3075
Construction Skill Development Council of India	64820	31862	26822	3504
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	66238	46634	41338	2877
Iron And Steel Sector Skill Council	28325	23682	21255	2377
Telecom Sector Skill Council	53723	34016	28567	2226
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council of India	18619	15864	14682	1795
Gems & Jewellery Skill Council of India	70205	56255	51569	1645
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	60425	37580	32592	1720
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	14889	9998	7182	1429
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council	40627	14537	10742	776
Media & Entertainment Skills Council	13272	8769	7263	813
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	27692	22183	20453	1352
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	20610	16501	14830	655
Mining Sector Skill Council	40872	33891	30095	540
Power Sector Skill Council of India	5295	4058	3169	383
Life Sciences Sector Skill Council	17238	9985	8629	422
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	26303	13267	9703	123

1	2	3	4	5
Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	2410	1917	1374	46
Disability Sector Skill Council of India	2568	0	0	0
Green Jobs Sector Skill Council	383"	59	0	0
Infrastructure Sector Skill Council	724	656	590	0
Sports Sector Skill Council	20	12	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1793390	1341374	1183255	146264

Financial assistance to Divyangs for motorized wheelchairs

275. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether severely disabled persons whose either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired are entitled to a maximum subsidy of ₹ 25,000/- for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs and the remaining amount is to be borne by themselves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide 100 per cent subsidy for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs to persons themselves and not the family having a maximum monthly income of ₹ 20,000/- when Government is so much concerned to the Divyangs self-dependent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the revised Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP), subsidy for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs is ₹25,000/- for severely disabled and for Quadriplegic (SCI), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and any other person with similar conditions where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired. This will be provided to the persons of age of 16 years and above, once in 10 years. The difference amount is met by convergence with MP/MLA Fund/State Government Contribution/Contribution by any other Agency/Beneficiary.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has approved the cost ceiling for motorized tricycles and wheelchairs as ₹25,000/-. Also the monthly income of beneficiary/in case of

dependents, the income of parents/guardians from all sources should not exceed ₹15000/ per month for 100% concession and ₹ 15001 /- to ₹20,000/- per month for 50% concession.

The ADIP Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2014 only. Due to increase in cost ceiling of aids and assistive devices, inclusion of high-end devices and Cochlear Implant Programme stipulated in the revised Scheme, demand for various aids and appliances are increasing and the same have to be met from available Budget. In view of limited Budgetary Allocation under the Scheme, there is no proposal to meet the entire cost of the motorized tricycle and wheelchair for distribution under ADIP Scheme. The demand of eligible Divyangjan for motorized tricycle and wheelchair is met in accordance with the provisions contained in the ADIP Scheme and availability of funds. The difference amount above the subsidy amount of ₹25,000/- is being met by convergence with MP/MLA Fund/State Government Contribution/Contribution by any other Agency/Beneficiary.

Since revision of the Scheme, 2035 motorized tricycles have been distributed to the eligible Divyangjans. Out of this, in 2010 cases the motorized tricycles have been distributed to the beneficiaries free of cost by convergence with MP/MLA Fund/State Government Contribution and ADIP Scheme. Only in 25 cases, the beneficiaries themselves met the cost over and above the admissible subsidy amount of ₹ 25,000/-. As such, most of the motorized tricycles are being provided to the beneficiaries under the Scheme without incurring any cost by them.

Survey to ascertain addicted persons

276. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that drug and alcohol has become a major concern in India;

(b) whether Government undertook any survey after 2001 to ascertain the number of persons addicted to alcohol and drug; and

(c) whether Government also undertook any study regarding increase in crime incidents due to drug and alcohol, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Alcoholism and Drug Abuse are a matter of concern. Nation-wide survey has not been conducted after 2001. The

Ministry has recently assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use to the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi.

- (c) Such a study has not been conducted by this Ministry.

National Institute for spastic and autistic children in Andhra Pradesh

277. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a national institute or facility in Andhra Pradesh to cater to spastic and autistic children of the State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has done any survey of the high incidence of autism and spastic ailments in some States;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the approximate number of children with spastic and autism, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allotted to treat and help such afflicted people in 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad under the administrative control of this Ministry empowers the persons with mental retardation to access the state of the art rehabilitation intervention *viz.* educational, therapeutic, vocational employment, leisure and social activity, sports, cultural programme and full participation.

The institute provides services to spastic and autistic children when associated with intellectual disabilities. Further, the Ministry has also set up a Composite Regional Centre at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh under supervision and guidance of NIEPID to cater to the needs of persons with disabilities which includes persons with autism spectrum disorder.

(b) and (c) No such survey has been done by this Ministry regarding incidence of autism and spastic ailments in States.

(d) NIEPID has been allocated funds of ₹ 9.77 crore during the year 2014-15 and ₹ 11.62 crore for the year 2015-16. Further, the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation, and Multiple disabilities set up by the

Government through an Act of Parliament also deals with these class of persons with disabilities. The schemes of the Trust are meant for all the four categories of disabilities and no separate fund is allocated for autistic children. However, the funds allotted and released for Schemes to treat and help persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities is ₹ 5.61 in 2014- 15 crore and ₹ 7.67 crore in 2015-16.

Post matric scholarship for SC students of Uttarakhand

‡278. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has released the amount of Post Matric Scheduled Castes (SC) scholarship cent per cent, funded by the centre to Uttarakhand for the year of 2016-17;

(b) if so, the time when this scholarship was released and whether this head also includes the outstanding amount of previous financial years which has not been released so far; and

(c) the details of amount not released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) During the year 2016-17, Central Assistance of ₹ 73.01 crore has been released to Uttarakhand under Post matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students (PMS-SC), covering entire arrear up to 2014-15 and part payment for 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 50.98 crore is due for release to Uttarakhand as on date for want of funds for the year 2015-16. Uttarakhand has not submitted their proposal for 2016-17. Under PMS-SC. No fund for the year 2016-17 has been released.

Special assistance to States for welfare of SCs

279. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides special assistance to the States for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the names of the States where the amounts allocated for this purpose have been spent on other schemes and the ratio thereof and whether Government is taking any steps to prevent the same, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

There is a Central Scheme namely: the Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) allocation. The State-wise details of funds released under SCA to SCSP for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto till date) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Planning Commission/NITI Aayog have on 11.02.2014 and 18.06.2014 issued revised guidelines to the Central Ministries and States/UTs respectively based on recommendation made by an Inter Ministerial Committee constituted by Planning Commission in January, 2013 to examine ways to effectively implement SCSP. We have no report of diversion of SCA to SCSP funds to General Schemes. However, the Ministry has reiterated to the States/UTs to follow the revised guidelines of the NITI Aayog.

Statement

State-wise details of amount released under SCA to SCSP for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 15.11.2016)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Actual Released	Actual Released	(upto 15.11.2016) Actual Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2425.00	3701.90	2824.96
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	3156.04	10357.00	3886.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	2759.19	1276.14	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1011.03	1045.00	732.46
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	1385.50

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1309.97	1254.41	607.95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	512.45	184.83
10.	Jharkhand	1606.04	1414.89	810.52
11.	Karnataka	11318.62	9086.84	1960.69
12.	Kerala	827.63	1497.37	550.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5254.87	9199.34	7880.06
14.	Maharashtra	3010.07	3161.20	4234.14
15.	Manipur	0.00	73.18	26.50
16.	Odisha	2258.45	2398.01	2404.72
17.	Punjab	0.00	2708.95	1641.27
18.	Rajasthan	6027.26	3438.30	0.00
19.	Sikkim	29.48	108.68	6.49
20.	Tamil Nadu	6933.57	3636.98	4536.31
21.	Telangana	2416.23	2380.75	1187.79
22.	Tripura	1370.52	1488.14	159.08
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9955.86	10488.83	9201.40
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	8330.17	10727.56	8386.44
26.	Chandigarh	0.00	44.08	100.00
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		70000.00	80000.00	52708.75

Atrocities against SC/ST communities

280. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was legislated under the face of mounting evidence of atrocities against Dalits and failure of the existing provisions of act as a deterrent;

(b) if so, the reasons why atrocities against these communities are going unchecked; and

(c) the details of atrocities committed against these communities, State-wise, and action taken against the perpetrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) With an objective to deliver members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989(PoA Act, 1989), was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015(No. 1 of 2016). The said Amendment Act was notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016 and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. Cases are being registered under the PoA Act, 1989 and being prosecuted through courts. In regard to action taken against the accused, as per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, and the cases disposed of by the courts during the year 2015, is indicated as under:-

Disposal of cases by courts

No. of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC	No. of cases in Courts including brought forward from previous year	No. of cases compounded or with drawn during trial	No. of cases disposed of by courts	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases pending with the courts at the end of the year
44,839	1,50,687	584	18,586	4,802	13,784	1,31,517

The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC during the year 2015.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2625
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	5

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	6298
5.	Chhattisgarh	589
6.	Goa	21
7.	Gujarat	1257
8.	Haryana	510
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97
10.	Jharkhand	1002
11.	Karnataka	2227
12.	Kerala	860
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4904
14.	Maharashtra	2276
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Meghalaya	0
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Odisha	2512
20.	Punjab	147
21.	Rajasthan	7320
22.	Sikkim	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1760
24.	Telangana	1678
25.	Tripura	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8363
27.	Uttarakhand	86
28.	West Bengal	234
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	49
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	2
	TOTAL	44,839

Note: The PoA Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of cases disposed of by Courts, under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during the year 2015

State/UT	No. of cases in Courts including brought forward cases	Disposal of cases by Courts				
		No. of cases disposed of during the year	No. of cases ending in conviction during the year of cases disposed of	No. of cases ending in acquittals during the year of cases disposed of	Cases compounded or with drawn	No. of cases pending with the Courts at the end of the year
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	3581	695	35 (5.0)	660 (95.0)	54	2832 (79.1)
Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	0	0	12 (100)
Assam	1	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Bihar	23651	745	120 (16.1)	625 (83.9)	137	22769 (96.3)
Chhattisgarh	2937	630	182 (28.9)	448 (71.1)	29	2278 (77.6)
Goa	54	12	1(8.3)	12 (91.7)	0	42 (77.8)
Gujarat	8537	391	14 (3.6)	377 (96.4)	0	8146 (95.4)
Haryana	767	244	35 (14.4)	209 (85.6)	0	523 (68.2)
Himachal Pradesh	314	61	2(3.3)	59 (96.7)	4	249 (79.3)
Jharkhand	2384	400	65 (16.3)	335 (83.7)	21	1963 (82.3)
Karnataka	7832	959	28 (2.9)	931 (97.1)	5	6868 (87.7)
Kerala	2407	177	13 (7.3)	164 (92.7)	2	2228 (92.6)
Madhya Pradesh	19134	3332	1002 (30.1)	2330 (69.9)	139	15663 (81.9)
Maharashtra	10284	985	89 (9.0)	896 (91.0)	12	9287 (90.3)
Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	10855	1830	87 (4.8)	1743 (95.2)	0	9025 (83.1)
Punjab	201	31	11(35.5)	20 (64.5)	0	170 (84.6)
Rajasthan	16529	2327	916 (39.4)	1411 (60.6)	78	14124 (85.4)
Sikkim	4	2	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	0	2(50.0)
Tamil Nadu	5359	1243	53 (4.3)	1190 (95.7)	0	4116 (76.8)
Telangana	3197	936	87 (9.3)	849 (90.7)	26	2235 (69.9)
Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	1(100)
Uttar Pradesh	31632	3524	2040 (57.9)	1484 (42.1)	77	28031 (88.6)
Uttarakhand	151	34	20 (58.8)	14 (41.2)	0	117 (77.5)
West Bengal	624	15	0	15 (100)	0	609 (97.6)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	0	0	0	0	30 (100)
Chandigarh	3	1	0	1(100)	0	2(66.7)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	0	0	0	0	20 (100)
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	183	12	1(8.3)	11(91.7)	0	171 (93.4)
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	2(100)
ALL INDIA	150687	18586	4802 (25.8)	13784 (74.2)	584	131517 (87.3)

Note: (i) The PoA Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(ii) Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages.

Construction of hostels for SC/ST/OBC in Rajasthan

‡281. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has sent any proposal for construction of hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, if so, the total number of proposals and dates on which these were sent; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to release the amount/share of Central assistance for the construction of hostels by accepting the above proposals, if so, the number and amount of the proposals that will be sanctioned, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No fresh complete proposal under the relevant Schemes has been received from Government of Rajasthan for construction of hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during the year 2016-17.

However, the proposals for construction of 16 hostels for Scheduled Castes (SC) students, 47 hostels for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students and 6 hostels for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students were received from State Government of Rajasthan during the last three years.

All Complete proposals received for construction of 10 SC girls hostels and one SC boys hostel were sanctioned and central assistance of ₹ 14.76 crore was released to the State Government/Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The proposals received for construction of 5 hostels for SC Boys, 4 hostels for OBC Boys and 2 hostels for OBC Girls were incomplete.

The State Government of Rajasthan has sent proposal for construction/extension of 33 hostels for ST Girls and 14 hostels for ST Boys respectively during the aforesaid years.

The proposals were sanctioned and ₹ 50.61 crore has been released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Government of Rajasthan. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of amount sanctioned for the construction of hostels for
SC/ST/OBC in Rajasthan*

(₹ in lakh)					
Year	Category	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals sanctioned	Central Assistance released	Number of proposals not sanctioned because of incomplete documents/information
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14	SC	0	2*	100.00*	0
	ST	17	17	3450.65	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	OBC	0	0	-	-
2014-15	SC	16	2	126.46	5
	ST	0	0	-	-
	OBC	6	0	-	6
2015-16	SC	0	9*	1350.00*	-
	ST	30	30	1610.00	0
	OBC	0	0	-	-

(*) proposals sanctioned and funds released for the proposals received during previous year.

De-addiction centres under CSS

282. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the de-addiction centres opened under Central Sponsored Scheme (CSS), State-wise;

(b) whether regular financial assistance is being provided to these de-addiction centres by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof and number of persons benefited from these Centres;

(c) whether Government recognises the fact that drug addiction has become a menace in the country; and

(d) if so, whether any innovative or special projects and schemes, are being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA's).

Details of State -wise number of IRCA's supported by the Ministry under the Scheme during last three years and number of persons benefited are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Alcoholism and Substance abuse is a matter of concern. The Ministry besides implementing the above Scheme has taken the following innovative steps in the field of drug demand reduction during the last two years:

- (i) To create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse at schools, the Ministry had assigned an awareness generation programme to Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MAC AY) in Punjab in July 2016. The children and youth were exposed to the rich and composite heritage of India through the educational outreach programmes and they were educated about the harmful effects of drug addiction and alcoholism by using the tools and material developed by the Ministry.
- (ii) The Ministry, with effect from 2015-16, has started organizing Regional Workshops in collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS) to sensitize NSS coordinators. So far, two Regional Workshops have been organised, one at Shillong from 15th to 17th June, 2015 to sensitize co-ordinators from all the North-Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal and the other at Indore from 21st to 23rd November, 2015 to sensitize co-ordinators from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.
- (iii) National Institute of Social Defence, an autonomous body under this Ministry, has initiated the process of accreditation of IRCAs on pilot basis through National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers.

The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large.

Statement

State-wise number of IRCAs supported by the Ministry under the scheme along with number of beneficiaries

Name of the Bureau: Social Defence

Name of the Scheme: Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

State-wise release of funds during the last three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			
		No of IRCAs	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	17	165.42	6273	7	60.42	2583	11	68.13	2583
2.	Bihar	12	12	131.19	4428	8	67.00	2952	12	77.16	3690
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	3.93	369	2	30.64	738	2	16.67	738
4.	Goa	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	8	5	38.39	1845	7	36.00	2583	4	26.13	1476
6.	Haryana	11	8	65.64	2952	7	35.31	2583	12	85.31	4428

7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	22.28	738	3	23.95	1107	2	24.96	738
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0.00	0	1	23.00	369	1	4.97	369
9.	Jharkhand	2	1	6.91	369	1	8.50	369	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	36	14	118.84	5166	28	227.38	10332	33	265.87	11070
11.	Kerala	23	17	130.69	6273	21	215.91	7749	20	162.84	5904
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18	11	107.06	4059	13	116.00	4797	12	146.12	6273
13.	Maharashtra	67	47	417.19	17343	43	378.85	15867	87	707.78	29520
14.	Odisha	34	29	296.89	10701	26	227.50	9594	48	386.18	14022
15.	Punjab	35	4	31.61	1476	8	53.00	2952	34	169.89	14760
16.	Rajasthan	16	16	159.46	5904	9	84.33	3321	17	176.38	5535
17.	Tamil Nadu	29	12	107.12	4428	24	203.00	8856	31	234.64	9594
18.	Telangana	9	0	0.00	0	5	38.65	1845	7	29.80	2583
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30	19	207.36	7011	20	194.00	7380	21	130.05	5535
20.	Uttarakhand	4	3	33.78	1107	2	17.00	738	3	21.08	1107
21.	West Bengal	12	11	130.00	4059	10	92.56	3690	13	87.23	4428
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
23.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0

Written Answers to

[17 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Delhi	6	6	76.59	2214	6	360.32	2214	8	206.78	1107
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
27.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
28.	Puducherry	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	1	1.35	369
	TOTAL (ROC)	372	235	2250.35	86715	251	2493.32	92619	379	3029.32	125829
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	19.90	369	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
2.	Assam	17	7	64.35	2583	16	183.53	5904	10	98.79	3690
3.	Manipur	21	13	95.88	4797	17	292.31	6273	18	313.71	8856
4.	Meghalaya	2	2	16.77	738	1	4.8	369	1	6.87	369
5.	Mizoram	10	8	80.22	2952	4	51.22	1476	8	116.54	4797
6.	Nagaland	5	1	3.48	369	5	38.87	1845	4	40.46	2214
7.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
8.	Sikkim	1	1	9.95	369	1	9.95	369	1	9.31	369
	TOTAL (NE)	57	33	290.55	12177	44	580.68	16236	42	585.68	20295
	TOTAL (ROC+NE)	429	268	2540.90	98892	295	3074.00	108855	421	3615.00	146124

230 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for SC

283. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main purpose of the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Caste;

(b) the total number of entrepreneurs who have been assisted/helped under Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Caste and under Venture Capital Fund;

(c) the role played by the National Schedule Caste Finance and Development Corporation in this regard; and

(d) the total amount released under Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Caste during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The objective of the Scheme is to promote entrepreneurship amongst the Scheduled Castes, by providing Credit Enhancement Guarantee to Banks and Financial Institutions (FIs), who shall be providing financial assistance to these entrepreneurs. The Government has initially allocated a corpus of ₹200 crore for the Scheme, out of which the guarantee shall be extended to Banks and FIs. IFCI Ltd is the Nodal Agency under the Scheme, to issue the guarantee to the Banks & FIs. Under the Scheme, Companies, Partnerships, Societies and Proprietorship firms belonging to Scheduled Castes are eligible for loans.

(b) Since the Scheme was launched in May 2015, only 3 SC entrepreneurs whom Bank has given loan have been covered under the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Schedule Castes and projects of 57 entrepreneurs have been approved under the Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC).

(c) The Deputy General Manager, National Schedule Caste Finance and Development Corporation is a Member of the Screening Committee, constituted for the scheme VCF-SC, that assesses the proposals in terms of prescribed eligibility criteria and preliminary appraisal parameters.

(d) Since the above Scheme was launched in May, 2015, no guarantee cover was extended during the financial year 2014-2015. Guarantee cover to the tune of ₹ 1150.70 lakh have been earmarked by IFCI during financial year 2015-16.

Reservation for Contract/Suppliers/Tenders

284. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry of Finance could not amend GFR 142 and 144 to give reservation to SC/ST for Government contract/suppliers/tenders due to non-receipt of proposal from the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not sending proposal;
- (c) the percentage of reservation which Ministry can justify to give in it;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government is giving such reservation for SC/ST;
- (e) the action taken on VIPs letters received in January, 2015 on this matter; and
- (f) the action taken on demand of All India Association for SC/ST and physically handicapped to send proposal for 22.5 per cent reservation for such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) and (f) The Ministry does not have any proposal to request the Ministry of Finance for amending GFR 142 and 144. However, the new Public Procurement Policy of the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) notified on 23.03.2012 have special provisions for Micro and Small Enterprises owned by Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes which states that "Out of 20 percent target of annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises, a sub-target of 20 percent (*i.e.* 4% out of 20%) shall be earmarked for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs."

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been implementing a policy of minimum of 30% of Government purchases from entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(e) The VIP reference was received in January, 2015 and the Member concerned has been informed in April, 2015.

Targets for Accessible India Campaign

†285. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government is running Accessible India Campaign for ensuring universal accessibility to persons with disabilities and to enable them for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

accessing equal opportunities and to live independent life and complete participation in all aspects of life in inclusive society, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any target has been fixed under this campaign for upto year 2018; and

(c) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) "Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)" has been launched as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Campaign focuses on three verticals, namely, built environment, public transportation and information and communication technology. The campaign is an ongoing process. The targets of the campaign include conducting access audit of government buildings, public transport and government's information communication technology and subsequent retrofitting by respective State/UTs within a specified time period. A Committee of Secretaries headed by Cabinet Secretary is monitoring the progress to achieve the targets under Accessible India Campaign. Progress made under the Campaign include empanelment of Access Auditors, access Audit of about 1600 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, launch of Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier Free Built Environment for Persons with Disability and Elderly Persons, coordination on accessibility of TV programmes and dissemination, coordination on accessibility of Government Websites, creation of accessible assets under MPLAD and MLALAD funds, coordination for construction of adequate number of unisex accessible toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission and sensitization/awareness workshops.

Incentives for promotion of inter-caste marriages

286. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incentives are provided for promotion of inter-caste marriages;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided to various States in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/efforts made to encourage inter-caste marriages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, due Central assistance is admissible to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for effective implementation of these Acts. One of the elements of Central assistance under the Scheme, relates to incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste and the details of amount of Central assistance provided to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for this element during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The quantum of incentive amount is, however, decided and provided by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, which is presently between ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 5,00,000/-.

Besides, such couples whose annual income is up to ₹ 5.00 lakh, can also directly seek an incentive of ₹ 2.5 lakh under the Scheme namely 'Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages' started from 2014-15 by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation set up under the aegis of this Ministry. Under this Scheme an expenditure of ₹ 5.0 lakh and ₹ 63.75 lakh was incurred during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Statement

Details of Central assistance provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	121.00	265.00
2.	Bihar	7.50	1.00	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.00	15.00	40.00
4.	Gujarat	125.00	125.00	125.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa	10.00	11.00	18.00
6.	Haryana	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31.09	61.10	95.50
8.	Karnataka	150.00	542.85	609.00
9.	Kerala	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	675.00	460.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60.00	154.50	100.00
11.	Maharashtra	1351.50	1415.00	1500.00
12.	Odisha	200.00	200.00	250.00
13.	Punjab	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	125.00
14.	Rajasthan	500.00	500.00	928.50
15.	Sikkim	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	7.50
16.	Telangana	Nil (was created on June 2, 2014)	132.00	178.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)
18.	West Bengal	Nil (Unspent Central assistance available)	108.00	250.00
19.	Daman and Diu	0.50	0.50	0.50
20.	NCT of Delhi	Nil (Did not seek Central assistance)	5.50	5.50
21.	Puducherry	25.00	35.00	50.00
22.	Chandigarh	25.00	20.00	1.00
TOTAL		2970.59	4222.45	5108.50

Details of beneficiaries under IPOP

287. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme (IPOP), State-wise;

(b) the details of Grant-in-aid given to NGOs under the IPOP scheme during last two years; State/UT-wise and Project/Purpose-wise; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries in old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) State -wise number of old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme(IPOP) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details of grant in aid given, project-wise and number of beneficiaries in old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Old Age Homes (OAH), Day Care Centres (DCC) and Mobile Medicare Units (MMUs) under Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme (IPOP)-State wise.

(As on 15.11.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Old Age Homes	DCCs	MMUs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	32	6
2.	Arunahcal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	18	7	5
4.	Bihar	4	1	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	-	-
6.	Delhi	2	1	-
7.	Gujarat	4	1	-

Sl. No.	Name of State	OldAge Homes	DCCs	MMUs
8.	Haryana	7	12	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1
10.	Karnataka	56	3	2
11.	Kerala	9	3	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	2	-
13.	Manipur	19	19	2
14.	Maharashtra	34	15	1
15.	Mizoram	-	2	-
16.	Nagaland	1	-	-
17.	Odisha	41	64	3
18.	Punjab	7	7	-
19.	Puducherry	3	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	6	1	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	56	15	5
22.	Telangana	22	4	3
23.	Tripura	4	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22	14	-
25.	Uttarakhand	3	1	-
26.	West Bengal	30	42	5
TOTAL		360	247	35

Statement-II

A. Details of State/UT-wise and project/purpose-wise Grant-in-aid given to NGOs under the IPOP scheme during last two years and number of beneficiaries in Old Age Homes, Day Care Centre and Mobile Medicare Units.

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released	Number of project assisted											
			Exp. on OAH	Ben. of OAH	No. of OAH	Exp. on DCC	Ben. of DCC	No. of DCC	Exp. on MMU	Ben. of MMu.	No. of MMU	Others	Total	No. of beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(2014-15)														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	352.91	279.66	1175	47	58.65	1100	22	14.60	1600	4	0	73	3875
2.	Bihar	5.60	2.43	25	1	3.17	50	1	0.00	0	0	0	2	75
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	10.22	3.76	25	1	6.46	150	3	0.00	0	0	a	4	175
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.54	4.88	25	1	0.00	0	0	2.66	400	1	0	2	425
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	114.39	88.12	425	17	2.44	50	1	0.00	0	0	4	22	515
11.	Kerala	5.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	1	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25.19	18.22	75	3	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1	4	125
13.	Maharashtra	71.92	21.88	100	4	15.82	250	5	0.00	0	0	6	15	490
14.	Odisha	203.98	89.70	575	23	97.21	1700	34	1.33	400	1	4	62	2775
15.	Punjab	14.91	2.21	25	1	11.98	200	4	0.00	0	0	1	6	225
16.	Rajasthan	10.29	10.29	50	2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	2	50
17.	Tamil Nadu	190.07	152.83	800	32	15.16	250	5	5.33	800	2	3	42	1970
18.	Telangana	34.45	32.77	175	7	1.68	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	7	175
19.	Uttar Pradesh	37.17	18.83	125	5	18.34	350	7	0.00	0	0	0	12	475
20.	Uttarakhand	7.32	7.32	75	3	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	3	75
21.	West Bengal	108.63	73.43	375	15	23.64	350	7	8.58	1600	4	1	27	2325
	TOTAL ROC	1199.59	806.33	4050	162	254.55	4450	89	32.50	4800	12	21	284	13750
UTs														
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	55.15	2.33	25	1	5.05	50	1	0.00	0	0	5	7	125
28.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UTs	55.15	2.33	25	1	5.05	50	1	0.00	0	0	5	7	125
	NE Region States	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Assam	99.26	65.35	300	12	15.15	200	4	18.76	2000	5	0	21	2500
31.	Manipur	131.26	51.57	225	9	72.36	700	14	7.33	800	2	0	25	1725
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	3.10	0.00	0	0	3.10	50	1	0.00	0	0	0	1	50
34.	Nagaland	1.13	1.13	25	1	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	9.58	9.58	50	2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	2	50
	TOTAL - NE region	244.34	127.63	600	24	90.61	950	19	26.09	2800	7	0	50	4350
	GRAND TOTAL	1499.07	936.29	4675	187	350.21	5450	109	58.59	7600	19	26	341	18225

2015-16

1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.02	278.22	1400	56	87.95	1250	25	15.55	2000	5	2	88	4800
2.	Bihar	4.43	1.22	25	1	3.21	50	1	-	0	-	0	2	75
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.85	13.85	25	1	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	1	25
4.	Goa	0.00	-	0		-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	-	0		-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	45.86	19.81	100	4	26.05	450	9		0	-	0	13	550
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11.99	-	0		9.33	50	1	2.66	400	1	0	2.	450
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	-	0		-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00		0		-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	386.18	332.21	825	33	3.36	50	1	4.05	400	1	7	42	1565
11.	Kerala	16.62	16.62	100	4	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	4	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.20	28.66	100	4	0.54	50	1	-	0	-	0	5	150
13.	Maharashtra	291.38	133.00	400	16	48.77	500	10	2.66	400	1	11	38	1760
14.	Odisha	324.40	280.09	825	33	19.70	500	10	-		4	47	1475	-
15.	Punjab	18.26	5.85	50	2	7.56	150	3	-	0	-	1	6	250
16.	Rajasthan	16.44	16.44	75	3	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	3	75
17.	Tamil Nadu	469.98	330.49	1175	47	78.46	550	11	41.46	2000	5	4	67	3895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18.	Telangana	47.24	41.24	225	9	3.00	50	1	-	0		1	11	275
19.	Uttar Pradesh	40.08	31.93	225	9	8.15	200	4	-	0		0	13	425
20.	Uttarakhand	12.12	7.31	75	3	0.38	50	1	-	0		1	5	125
21.	West Bengal	120.00	79.94	325	13	17.74	350	7	6.73	1200	3	1	24	1875
	TOTAL - ROC	2237.05	1616.88	5950	238	314.20	4250	85	73.11	6400	16	32	371	17870
	UTs													
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
27.	Delhi	60.91	9.80	50	2	4.79	50	1	-	0	-	5	8	150
28.	Puducherry	0.00	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
	TOTAL - UTs	60.91	9.80	50	2	4.79	50	1	0.00	0	0	5	8	150

NE Region States														
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	1.13	25	1	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	1	25
30.	Assam	186.41	91.54	275	11	48.38	500	10	40.19	2000	5	1	27	2825
31.	Manipur	252.02	132.93	425	17	98.47	800	16	15.62	800	2	1	36	2025
32.	Meghalaya	0.00		0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
33.	Mizoram	3.77		0	-	3.77	100	2	-	0	-	0	2	100
34.	Nagaland	8.10	8.10	25	1	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	1	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00		0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
36.	Tripura	8.67	8.67	75	3	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	3	75
TOTAL - NE region		460.10	242.37	825	33	150.62	1400	28	55.81	2800	7	2	70	5075
GRAND TOTAL		2758.06	1869.05	6825	273	469.61	5700	114	128.92	9200	23	39	449	23095

Installation of security gadgets at ISRO and SHAR space centres

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

(a) whether Government has awarded any contracts to Public sector companies or Private companies dealing with security and surveillance, CCTV cameras, Thermal cameras and IRIS detection systems to be installed at Sriharikota High Altitude Range (SHAR) Center Sriharikota and other Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) installations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) the details of the funds earmarked for the such purposes; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to tighten and increase the security and surveillance and vigilance at SHAR centre and other ISRO installations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Security and surveillance is a continuous process. Based on the reviews conducted from time to time and directives issued by the concerned security agencies, various security/ surveillance gadgets *viz.* CCTV cameras, Thermal cameras, biometric systems, security power fencing etc., are installed/ being augmented in various ISRO Centres/Units, including SHAR. To facilitate these systems, various Public sector/ Private Companies have been awarded contracts for procurement, installation and annual maintenance, following prescribed codal procedures.

The funds earmarked towards procurement, installation and annual maintenance of these security/ surveillance gadgets are approximately ₹ 48 crores.

(d) The security and surveillance of all major ISRO Centres/ Units and installations is entrusted to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), under Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for providing round the clock security. All the extant orders and directives issued by MHA on security measures from time to time are being complied by the department. Some of the steps taken by ISRO to tighten and increase the security, surveillance and vigilance at SHAR centre and other ISRO installations include - (i) perimeter security, (ii) frisking and screening, (iii) power fencing, (iv) migration to biometric based Access Control System, (v) conduct of security awareness programmes and mock drills.

Funds released under MPLAD scheme

289. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the funds utilised and durable work undertaken/created thereunder;

(c) whether there has been any delay in releasing the funds under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The annual entitlement of honourable Members of Parliament (MPs) is ₹ 5 crore per annum, which is released in two equal instalments of ₹ 2.5 crore each by Government of India directly to the District Authority of the Nodal District of the MP concerned.

The works are recommended by the honourable MPs and are sanctioned as well as executed through District Authorities concerned. The specific data is maintained at the District level and only broad parameters are maintained by this Ministry. Based on information received from the District Authorities, the data for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (as on 11.11.2016) is as under:

Year	Released by GOI (₹ in crore)	Works completed (number)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)	Unspent balance (₹ in crore)
2014-15	3350.00	83095	2660.69	4857.51
2015-16	3502.00	91368	3628.01	4947.13
2016-17 (upto 11.11.2016)	2104.00	55659	2436.56	5615.75

Note: (i) The figures are based on the latest monthly progress reports received from the Nodal District Authorities.

(ii) There is no incongruity in the figures since the funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest are utilized in the subsequent year(s).

(iii) Unspent balance figures are net cumulative amount available with the Nodal Districts as on 31.03.2015 for the year 2014-15, as on 31.03.2016 for the year 2015-16 and as on 11.11.2016 for the year 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Release of funds under the MPLADS at the Central Government level as well as at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

The first installment of MPLADS funds is released subject to submission of provisional Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous year for at least 80% of expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year. The second installment is released on submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) reflecting unsanctioned balance of less than ₹100 lakh and unspent balance of less than ₹250 lakh with the District Authority along with the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous financial year and Audit Certificate (AC) of the year prior to the previous year. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released by the Central Government.

The District Authorities release funds to the Implementing Agencies in accordance with the State Government's rules/guidelines applicable for the purpose.

Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Central Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Members of Parliament can recommend works upto their full annual entitlement without linking with actual release of funds and District Authorities are required to undertake immediate sanction and implementation of the eligible works so recommended.

(e) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation continuously emphasizes on expeditious utilisation of funds and timely submission of required documents and certifications for further release of funds.

Disposal of municipal solid waste

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

(a) the estimate of the total production of garbage waste in Indian cities and towns per annum;

(b) whether Government recognizes that with rapid growth of urbanisation, disposing Municipal Solid Waste has become a challenge in Indian cities and towns; and

(c) if so, the details of projects or schemes that Government undertakes to tackle the garbage problem in cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Total production of garbage in Indian Cities and Towns is around 1,58,878 MT/day or approx. 580 lakh MT (58 million MT) per annum as per Report received from States / Union Territories regarding implementation of various components under Swachh Bharat Mission up to September, 2016.

(b) and (c) Swachh Bharat Mission has as special focus on Municipal Solid Waste Management. All 4041 cities/towns are covered under this Mission and eligible to get central financial assistance of 35% in the form of VGF or Grant of total project cost related to Solid Waste processing.

Funds lapsed under JNNURM projects

291. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any funds allotted to various States under the JNNURM project has been lapsed during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details about the JNNURM funds lapsed during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The funds from the Ministry under JnNURM were released in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) after the approval of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee(CSMC). No lump-sum allocation of funds were made to State Governments/UTs under JnNURM and ACA was released on project basis. The JnNURM has come to an end on 31.03.2014. Only eligible on-going projects are being funded till 31.03.2017 after being subsumed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Since the funds were allocated to the States/UTs project-wise, the question of lapsing of funds allotted to States/UTs does not arise.

Increasing urban population in the country

292. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2014, the global urban population was almost 3.9 billion and it's expected to reach 6.3 billion by 2050, this trend is especially pronounced in India; and

(b) if so, the details and steps taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per United Nations, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs in its titled report World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, the global urban population was about 3.9 billion in 2015 and it's expected to reach 6.3 billion by 2050. About India, urban population was 0.41 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach 0.8 billion by 2050. Urban Development is a State Subject. Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by implementing various schemes and programmes and by providing technical and financial assistance for them. The Smart City Mission aims to cover 100 cities in the country for improving infrastructure and services including smart solutions and area based development. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation/ (AMRUT) covers 500 cities of the country having population more than 1 lakh and other identified categories. AMRUT provides financial assistance to Mission cities for water supply, liquid waste management, development of city parks and non motorized transport. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) covers all urban local bodies of the country and provides financial assistance for construction of individual household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste. The SBM guidelines provides for achieving open defecation free status for all urban areas by 2019. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban) Mission is being implemented during 2015-2022 and provides central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for:

1. *In-situ* Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
2. Credit Linked Subsidy
3. Affordable Housing in Partnership
4. Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancement. Government views urbanization as an opportunity for economic growth.

Shortlisting of Visakhapatnam for Stage-2 of smart cities

293. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam is one of the 98 Smart Cities shortlisted for Stage-2 of Smart Cities Mission;

(b) whether the Ministry has allotted ₹ 48,000 crore for Smart Cities for the coming five years;

(c) if so, how much has been allocated to each of the 98 Smart Cities, including Visakhapatnam;

(d) works that are going to be taken up under Smart Cities Mission in Visakhapatnam;

(e) whether matching grant has to be given by the State/ULB concerned; and

(f) if so, how much matching grant has to be given to Visakhapatnam by State/ULB and whether the same has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Visakhapatnam is one of the 98 potential Smart Cities, which participated in All India city challenge and got selected as Smart City in Round 1 in January, 2016.

(b) and (c) Under Smart Cities Mission, Government of India will provide financial support of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per smart city per year. The Smart Cities Missions Statement and Guidelines provide for grant of ₹ 194 crore in the first year followed by ₹ 98 crore every year for the next three years to each city.

(d) The details of works that are going to be taken up under Smart Cities Mission in Visakhapatnam are given in the Smart City Proposal (SCP) of Visakhapatnam which is available on the Mission's website (<http://www.smartcities.gov.in/writereaddata/winningcity/VisakhapatnamSCP.pdf>).

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) An amount of ₹ 2 crore was released to Government of Andhra Pradesh as an advance in September 2015 for preparation of Smart City Proposal of Visakhapatnam. Subsequent to its selection in Round 1, ₹ 194 crore were released to Government of Andhra Pradesh in March and April 2016. The State Government is yet to transfer State share of 1st Year installment to the account of Special Purpose Vehicle of Visakhapatnam.

294. [The question was withdrawn]

Work-status of cities under HRIDAY

295. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) the present status of work on 12 heritage cities selected for development under HRIDAY;

(b) the total amount of plan approved for each of the cities; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for time bound execution of work on all the identified cities under HRIDAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) 54 projects amounting to ₹ 340.30 crore have been sanctioned for the 12 cities under HRIDAY, out of which ₹ 1 03.49 crore has been released. Execution of projects in six cities namely Varanasi, Valankanni, Warangal, Amravati, Kanchipuram and Ajmer has commenced and selection of contractors in other cities in process.

(b) Total amount of Plan approved in all 12 cities is as under:

Sl. No.	City	Total Fund Allocation (in crores)
1.	Amritsar	69.31
2.	Ajmer	40.04
3.	Mathura	40.04
4.	Gaya	40.04
5.	Kanchipuram	23.04
6.	Vellankanni	22.26
7.	Varanasi	89.31
8.	Badami	22.26
9.	Amaravati	22.26
10.	Warangal	40.54
11.	Puri	22.54
12.	Dwarka	22.26
TOTAL		453.90

(c) City HRIDAY plans, Shelf of projects were approved. HNEC meetings were held to approve DPR's of the Cities. The execution agencies were directed to select the contractors in a time bound manner for timely implementation of projects. A Project Monitoring and Supervision Unit (PMSU) has been established in each city, which consists of Government nominated Engineers, HRIDAY City Anchors and representatives of DPR preparation agencies regularly review the progress of implementation of projects in the city in order to ensure the time bound implementation in the city.

Re-Development of Nauroji Nagar

296. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approved re-development of Nauroji Nagar General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA), New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NOC from Environmental angle, and from Delhi Urban Arts Commission is taken for re-development;

(c) if not, how would NBCC go ahead in execution without delay;

(d) whether existing allottees in the affected colony would be provided alternative accommodation according to their choice and place; and

(e) whether any representation has been received for extension of time for shifting in view of the middle of academic year, if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has approved on 05.07.2016, the re-development of Nauroji Nagar, as a part of the Project for Re-development of Seven General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) Colonies in the National Capital. As per the approved scheme, commercial built up area of approximate 2.97 lakh square meters and social infrastructure of 6,000 square meters will be constructed in Nauroji Nagar by NBCC (India) Ltd.

(b) and (c) As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Ministry of Urban Development with NBCC (India) Ltd., the re-development work at Nauroji Nagar is to be completed in 32 months from the date of commencement of construction, after obtaining all statutory approvals/clearances.

(d) The existing allottees can participate in the bidding process through Automated System of Allotment (ASA) in Government Accommodation Management (GAMS) during the bidding cycles upto December, 2016.

(e) The Directorate of Estates, has informed that a representation was received from the Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Association, Nauroji Nagar and a response addressing the requests made therein has been sent on 03.11.2016.

Policy to change locality/floor of NPRS 1979

297. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was no policy to change locality/floor of New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS) 1979 and Self Financing Scheme (SFS) earlier;
- (b) if so, the reasons for changing the locality later on;
- (c) whether the reply to Rajya Sabha USQ No. 144 dated 08.08.2012 and Precis does not State that floor of the leasehold flats will not be changed into freehold;
- (d) if so, the reasons for not changing the floor of the freehold flats; and
- (e) whether copies of the guidelines/circulars banning the change of freehold flats would be laid on the Table of House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there was a policy dated 18.08.1992, which provided for change in locality/ floor of New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS) and Self Financing Scheme (SFS), in deserving cases on medical ground and age consideration, with the approval of LG. However, the change of locality has been banned by Authority's Resolution No. 108/ 92.

(c) to (e) There is no mention of change of leasehold flat to freehold in reply to the USQ No. 144 dated 08.08.2012. After the flat is converted from leasehold to freehold, title on the flat is conveyed to the owner of the flat on permanent basis and thereafter DDA cannot change the title of the property. Hence, no request regarding change of floor can be entertained after the conversion of flat from leasehold to freehold.

Cities to be included in smart cities list

298. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has selected 60 cities in three rounds to be included in the smart city list;
- (b) if so, the details of these cities;
- (c) whether it is a fact that nine States and Union territories are yet to find a place on the ambitious list; and

(d) if so, the details of those States/UTs and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government of India has selected 60 cities in Round 1, Fast-track Round and main Round 2 of the Smart Cities Mission. The details of cities selected in these Rounds are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. There are nine States/Union Territories namely Arunachal Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Puducherry, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir from where none of the potential smart cities could be selected as smart city so far on the basis of scores obtained by them in the evaluation done by panel of experts.

Statement-I

Cities selected in Round 1 of Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Statement-II*Cities selected in fast track round of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

Statement-III*Cities selected in main Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

Launching of SUCHITRa

299. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that System for Urban Clean Healthy India Transformation through Rating (SUCHITRa) was launched to rate the cities in respect to cleanliness, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the cleanliness ratings of the villages under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY);

(c) the detailed report of Quality Council of India regarding the cleanliness of Indian cities and the villages under the SAGY;

(d) the details of the mechanism involved in SUCHITRa; and

(e) whether any international agency/ institute evaluated the cleanliness of these Indian cities, including the Adarsh villages, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) There is no Scheme by the name of SUCHITRa launched by the Ministry of Urban Development for ranking the cities in respect of cleanliness. However, under the Swachh Bharat Mission, Sanitation and Cleanliness rating has been taken up by a Survey called the Swachh Survekshan. The Swachh Survekshan, 2016 covering 73 cities has already been completed and the Sanitation and Cleanliness rating of the Cities/Towns were published in February, 2016. A similar survey known as Swachh Survekshan, 2017 is scheduled for 500 AMRUT Cities/Towns.

(b) Recently, Village Swachhata Index has been defined to measure the cleanliness level of villages including villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna(SAGY). This includes factors like access to safe toilets and cleanliness around households and public places. This is measured by determining the separate percentages of households having access to safe toilets, households having no litter around them, houses having no stagnant waste water around them and public places having no litter around them. The public places include schools, anganwadis, hospitals, etc. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) enables villages to determine their own Village Swachhata Index in a Gram Sabha and take steps to improve their cleanliness level.

(c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation through Quality Council of India (QCI) has conducted Swachh Survekshan'2016-Gramin. 'Swachh Survekshan'2016-Gramin Report was released on 8th September, 2016. Mandi was adjudged as the cleanest district in "Hills" category and Sindhudurg as the cleanest in the "Plains" category, with all districts of Sikkim, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Nadia (West Bengal) and Satara (Maharashtra) featuring at the top of the index. Ranking is done at State and District level.

(d) The question does not arise as mentioned in (a) above.

(e) No international agency/institute engaged by Government of India is involved in evaluation of cleanliness of Indian cities including Adarsh Villages.

Real estate project of NBCC

300. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NBCC (India) Limited has a large land bank across India mainly in tier 2 and tier 3 cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NBCC develop these land parcels as per the market conditions as per the demand; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NBCC has decided that it would not be launching any real estate project within less than 18 per cent internal rate of return, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) NBCC (India) Limited has informed that they have 78.25 acres of land bank across tier I (7.00 acres), II (46.53 acres) and III (24.72 acres) cities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, sir. As per the approval of the Board of Directors of NBCC, the sale of built-up space, both residential and commercial, is allowed at a minimum internal rate of return (IRR) of 15% and 18% respectively.

Budget earmarked for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

301. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much budget or money has been earmarked for the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in the country and how much has been utilized by Government in this regard;

(b) whether Government has also imposed cess in this regard;

(c) if so, how much cess has been collected and how much assistance has been provided to States by Government during the last one year; and

(d) what efforts have been made by Government to involve civic bodies, NGOs, States and other institutions to make this Abhiyan successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the objective of making the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The total Central Assistance budgeted for the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is ₹ 14622.68 crore for the entire mission period. The Ministry of Urban Development has released an amount of ₹ 3580.91 crore (till date).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Swachh Bharat Cess was imposed with effect from 15th November 2015. The total amount collected from Swachh Bharat Cess(SBC) during Financial Year 2015-16 was ₹ 3901.76 crore. The Proceeds of Swachh Bharat Cess is

distributed between Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (80% of total collection) and Ministry of Urban Development (20% of total collection). The BE for 2016-17 under Swachh Bharat Cess is ₹ 10,000 crore. Ministry of Urban Development, GoI has released ₹ 159.42 crores during financial year 2015-16 and ₹ 1569.83 crore during current financial year to States/UTs from Swachh Bharat Cess.

(d) Under SBM (Urban), all stakeholders including Civic Bodies, NGOs, States and other Institutions have been actively engaged for ensuring the success of various objectives of the Mission.

Smart cities in Bihar

‡302. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made an announcement of converting several cities of the country into smart cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) as of now, the number of cities that have been included in this scheme and names of the cities where the smart city development scheme has been introduced; and

(c) the names of the cities in Bihar where this scheme has been introduced and the time frame by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Smart Cities Mission on 25.6.2015 for development of 100 Smart Cities across the country. So far 60 (sixty) Smart Cities have been selected in Round 1, fast-track Round and main Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission. The details of 60 cities selected so far are given in Statement-I to III respectively. [Refer to the Statements Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 298 Part (a) and (b)]

(c) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Biharsharif from Bihar have been selected as potential smart cities through an intra-state competition carried out by the State Government. Bhagalpur has been selected as smart city in Fast Track Round of Stage 2 of the competition.

No vending zones in National Capital

303. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has demarcated no hawking or vending zones or areas in the National Capital, if so, the details thereof;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the entire area covering the residences of President of India, Vice President, Chief Justice of India and other Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Chiefs of Armed Forces and their Senior Officers, Minister, Members of Parliament and very senior bureaucrats has been declared no vending zones for security reasons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) North, East and South Municipal Corporations of Delhi have informed that all the issues related to the Street Vendor/Hawkers and demarcation of hawking or vending zones or area are to be considered by the Town Vending Committee (TVC) with the help of local authorities as per the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. The TVC is to be set up by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that as per its Street Vending Scheme, 2007, no squatting shall be allowed on the roads and the areas specified hereunder:

- (i) The areas covered by Lutyens' Bungalow Zone (LBZ) as specified in the Zonal Development Plan (Zone-D).
- (ii) Areas in Rajiv Chowk and Indira Chowk.
- (iii) Areas around Supreme Court, Chanakyapuri Foreign Mission Area.
- (iv) Areas near the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Stations.

However, in these areas, wherever the built up units like kiosks, stalls etc., have been constructed by NDMC, the same shall be allowed to continue. Further, the TVC has been constituted by GNCTD for NDMC on 04.05.2016, for identifying vending and non-vending areas.

Quantum of decrease in starvation-malnutrition

†304. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of decrease in starvation-malnutrition in India during the last decade and the percentage of population that is not able to get a square meal;

(b) the details of malnourished children between 0 to 5 years of age during the last three years in the country and the number of children who died because of malnutrition during the said years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the hurdles in prevention of malnutrition and the details and the funds spent on schemes being run for prevention of malnutrition during the last three years and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 48% are stunted. The present available data of NFHS-4 (2015-16) shows a decreasing trend in underweight and stunting. However, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children but can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. The surveyed population of ICDS beneficiaries is 14.35 crore. Out of these, 10.09 crore beneficiaries receive SNP at the AWCs as on 30.09.2016. ICDS is a self selecting scheme and its services are provided to those beneficiaries who visit the Anganwadi Centres.

(c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem which occurs due to combination of several factors including inadequate intake of food, low birth weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, repeated infections, lack of nutritional awareness, neglect of health of adolescent girls and pregnant women, poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, and low access of population to health services, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, etc.

This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children. The funds spent during the last three years under these schemes are as Under:

Year	ICDS (₹ in crore)	Maternity Benefit Programme (₹ in crore)	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (₹ in crore)
2013-14	16,267.49	232.05	575.36
2014-15	16581.82*	343.15	610.32
2015-16	15438.93	233.49	470.41
2016-17	9870.65	9.35	393.61

(as on 24.10.2016)

Malnutrition in Mokhada, Maharashtra

305. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of malnourishment in Mokhada, Maharashtra, is more of a socio-economic problem than medical aid to save starving tribals; and

(b) if so, the details of the deaths occurred in the last one year, and the steps being taken to address the problem from socio-economic angle?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem which occurs due to combination of several factors including inadequate intake of food, low birth weight, poor infant and young child feeding practices, repeated infections, lack of nutritional awareness, neglect of health of adolescent girls and pregnant women, poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, and low access of population to health services, education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, etc. Thus, no single reason can be attributed to cause undernutrition.

(b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. It is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

Further, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its 43 regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness in nutrition by conducting nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, organizing mass awareness campaigns, participating in exhibitions/fairs and dissemination of nutrition knowledge through use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country.

One Stop Centre in all district headquarters of Tamil Nadu

306. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 'One Stop Centre' has been set up under 'ONE STOP CENTRE SCHEME' in the State of Tamil Nadu so far pursuant to Usha Mehra Commission recommendation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government will come forward to set up 'One Stop Centre' in all the District Head Quarters in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Usha Mehra Commission had recommended setting up of One Stop Crisis Centre. Taking this further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated the scheme of Setting up One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence which is being implemented since 1st April 2015. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/ UT. In Tamil Nadu one proposal for setting up One Stop Centre was sanctioned for Chennai.

Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. However, no proposal was received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

Rampant child marriages

307. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the Ministry looks at the recent Census Report on decadal headcount revelation that child marriages are rampant in the country;

(b) the reasons why in spite of taking many steps more than 30 per cent of girls are married below 18 years of age;

(c) how the above figures can be compared with Census data of 2001; and

(d) States where child marriages are rampant in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Office of the Registrar General has informed that as

per census 2011, 2.3% women have been married before attaining the age of 18 which was 2.4% in census 2001.

(b) The Government of India concerned about the prevalence of child marriages in the country enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. The practice of Child Marriages is a social evil promoted by social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. There is a simultaneous need to change mindset and step up awareness by undertaking drives highlighting the evil effects of this practice. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

(c) and (d) As per the census, out of all States, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal leads in child marriage. However, aggregate data shows a slight decrease in solemnization of child marriages when compared to the data provided in census 2001. Further, as per census, the average age of marriage has largely been on rise between 2001 and 2011 as compared to the previous decade which shows positive effect of Government efforts.

Nourishing food through Anganwadis

308. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of children below the age of 5, pregnant women and lactating mothers getting nourishing food through Anganwadis;

(b) what is the number of undernourished children and how many of them died every year in the last three years; and

(c) what is the number of such women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The beneficiaries covered under ICDS Scheme are pregnant women & lactating mother and Children below six years of age. The data of these targeted beneficiaries in respect of services rendered under ICDS Scheme is maintained. The details of number of children below the age of 5, pregnant women and lactating mothers received supplementary nutrition through anganwadis as on 30.09.2016 are as under:

Number of Children (6 months to 6 years) received supplementary nutrition	Number of pregnant women & lactating mothers received supplementary nutrition	Total
820.65 lakh	189.91 lakh	1010.56 lakh

(b) and (c) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) data, the percentage of under-weight children below the age of 5 years is 42.5%. The present available data of NFHS-4 indicates a declining trend.

The data on the number of deaths of children due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained by this Ministry. However, malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. Similarly, number of such women is also not maintained at the Central level.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya fund

309. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds collected into the Nirbhaya fund, year-wise since it was constituted; and

(b) the proportion of funds that have been used, year-wise, since 2012, and the schemes/projects that were financed using this Fund?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country with a corpus of ₹ 1000 crore during the Budget speech, 2013. Further an additional amount of ₹ 1000 crore was provided in 2014-15. The corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya fund upto 2015-16 is ₹ 2000 crore.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development being the nodal Ministry for appraisal and recommendation of projects under Nirbhaya had received proposals from various Ministries/Departments. The proposals that had been appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Name of the Proposal
Ministry of Home Affairs	Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with project cost of ₹ 200.00 Crore
	Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW) with project cost of ₹ 324.00 Crore.
	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) with project cost of ₹ 244.32 Crore.
	National Emergency Response System (NERS) with total project cost of ₹321.69 crore.
	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA) with project cost of ₹ 83.20 Crore.
Delhi Police	Hiring of Professional Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi with project cost of ₹ 6.20 Crore.
	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, New Delhi with project cost of ₹23.53 Crore.
Ministry of Railways	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) with total project cost of ₹ 500.00 Crore.
Transport Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Installation of CCTV Cameras and GPS devices in 6655 buses (DTC + Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses costing ₹ 140.00 Crore.
	Installation of CCTV Cameras through Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DTIDCL) in 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women costing ₹ 1.87 Crore.
Andhra Pradesh Transport Department	Andhra Pradesh's Government's ABHAYA PROJECT for Safety of Women and Girl Child in public transport with total project cost of ₹ 138.49 Cr.

Name of the Ministry/Deptt.	Name of the Proposal
Mahila Police Volunteer, Government of Haryana	Engagements of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in State as a unique initiative to create public police interface to facilitate outreach on issues related to violence against women and children. The proposal piloted for Karnal and Mohindergarh District of Haryana with costing of ₹ 1.29 crore
Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)	The ministry is implementing the scheme of setting of One Stop Centre (OSC) for women affected by violence with the total project cost of ₹ 18.58 crore To cover more districts the scheme has been extended for setting up of One Stop Centre in 150 additional locations in its second phase during 2016-17 with the revised cost of ₹ 119.71 crore. Universalisation of Women Helpline with total project cost of ₹ 69.49 crore.
Department of Electronic and Information Technology (DeitY)	Development & Field Testing of Panic Switch based Safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety with a project cost of ₹ 3.499 crore.

The above mentioned recommended projects are at different levels of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project.

Money for the establishment of OSC

‡310. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many States have asked for money for the establishment of One Stop Centre (OSC);
- (b) if so, whether the State of Gujarat has also asked money for the same;
- (c) if so, the amount asked for by the State and the amount released so far; and
- (d) if the amount has not been released to the State of Gujarat, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme for Setting up One Stop Centres (OSC) to

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

support women affected by violence since 1st April 2015. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. The Ministry has approved all the proposals received from States/UTs.

In the first phase during 2015-16, an amount of ₹45,88,047- was released to Government of Gujarat for setting up One Stop Centre at Sabarkantha, Gujarat. Further, in the second phase during 2016-17 a proposal for setting up additional One Stop Centres in two districts viz. Kutch, Rajkot was received at a cost of ₹ 38,82,900 which has been approved.

Representation for review of POCSO Act

311. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 540 given in Rajya Sabha on 21st July, 2016 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry acknowledges that a delegation of concerned parents, activists and survivors of abuse submitted a petition on behalf of 1.8 lakh citizens to the Hon'ble Minister;

(b) if so, the reasons why this has been denied in response to Unstarred Question No. 540 by the Ministry; and

(c) in the light of the above, whether the Ministry shall consider reviewing the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Government is extremely sensitive to the need of constantly improving legislative and institutional systems for providing protection to children. All suggestions that are received by the Ministry are examined in detail and the useful suggestions are suitably incorporated into the legislative and institutional frameworks, whenever warranted.

Special police force to tackle child prostitution

312. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is cognizant of the fact that over 1.2 million children are involved in the practice of child prostitution in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has received several directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the issue of child prostitution, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to adhere to the directions issued by the Supreme Court, including the setting up of a Special Police Force to tackle child prostitution and making village panchayats a key instrument in tracking children?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Re-harnessed schemes to reduce malnutrition

313. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that higher percentage of the world's hungry children live in our country;

(b) whether schemes such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Public Distribution System need to be re-harnessed to reduce malnutrition among children and mothers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government considers introducing a working ICDS scheme that focuses on improving maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, provides essential macronutrients and adopts salt iodisation, while also ensuring appropriate immunisation; and

(e) if so, the time-frame within which the said scheme will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Government of India has not conducted any survey on the percentage of hungry children.

(b) and (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was restructured and strengthened during Twelfth Five Year Plan with an over-all budget allocation of ₹ 1,23,580 crore and its roll out took place in a phased manner. Restructured ICDS included new components for addressing the gaps and challenges with special focus on (a) children under 3 years and pregnant women and lactating (P&L) mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including care and nutrition counselling services and care of severely underweight children (c) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) introduction of Annual Programme

Implementation Plan (APIP) (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (ii) Training and use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms of various components etc.

(d) and (e) Improvement of maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation is the focal point of restructured ICDS. K- Immunisation is one of the six-services provided under the ICDS Scheme. Fortification of food items including salt is one of the priorities of the Government for Integrated Child Development Services, Mid-day Meal and Public Distribution System.

Drugs and substance abuse among children

314. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing drugs, and substance abuse among children in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has conducted any study on drugs and substance abuse among children in the country and if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) whether Government has established age-appropriate drugs treatment centres for such children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) No authentic data is available to indicate increasing drug and substance use among children in the country.

(b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) set up a Working Group in July 2011 for "Substance Abuse and Drug Addiction among Children". Based on the recommendation of the Working Group, the study was commissioned by NCPCR titled "Assessment of pattern, profile and correlates of substance use among children in India", conducted through the National Dependent Treatment Centre (NDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi in the year 2012-13, covering 135 sites across 27 States/2 UTs with a sample size of 4024 substance using children. The objective of the study was to collect information on pattern of substance use and profile of children using substances; and to collect information on family, peer, stress, psychological, physical health and legal aspects associated with substance use among

children. Some major findings of the study are as that more than 50% children living on the streets reported bad or very bad relationship or no relationship with the family; Tobacco and alcohol were the most common substances used by children, followed by cannabis and inhalants, pharmaceutical opioids, sedatives, heroin and opium and the percentage of inhalant users (lifetime, last one year and last one month) was higher in the children living on the street than in children living at home.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child drug users.

Exemption of fees for competitive exams for women

‡315. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that women don't fill forms of various Central and State level competitive exams owing to the fees charged therefor; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to exempt women from paying fees for all types of competitive exams?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions has informed that in order to encourage women to join Government service, women candidates have been exempted from payment of fees for competitive examinations by conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Ministries/Departments along with its Central Autonomous Bodies under them.

Participation of women workforce

316. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey by Pro-Eves, a gender diversity consulting firm has

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

revealed that overall women participation in India's corporate sector is stuck at less than 20 per cent for the last three years;

(b) whether the survey findings based on inputs from 50 leading companies across sectors concluded that the main reasons for women leaving a corporate job are childcare and lack of flexibility; and

(c) whether commuting problems and prevalence of sexual harassment at workplace also contributed to the exodus of women from workplace?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) There is no official information about survey conducted by Pro-Eves a gender diversity consulting firm.

Exclusive treatment facilities for elderly and destitute women

317. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided adequate facilities and is implementing any Centrally Sponsored Schemes to look after elderly and destitute women in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by Government to provide medical care facilities for such elderly and destitute women;

(c) the funds provided to various States/UTs for the same; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to establish exclusive treatment facilities for elderly and destitute women suffering from various social security and health related problems and age related health problems?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) A Scheme "Swadhar" was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances. Another Scheme, namely "Short Stay Home" which is similar in nature as Swadhar scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board since 1969. The Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes have now been merged and revised as "Swadhar Greh" w.e.f. 1.1.2016. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets the women victims of

unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes elderly and destitute women. Medical expenses are one of the components of the scheme.

Number of missing girls and boys

318. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children missing, girls and boys separately in the last three years, in each State and in each metropolitan city;
- (b) the efforts taken to trace them through various ways and the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to improve convergence between child protection agencies to take timely action for tracing missing children; and
- (d) whether any mechanism is in place for individual care plan and appropriate meaningful rehabilitation for the rescued children, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State-wise and gender-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*) on the number of children missing, traced and untraced during the last three years (2013-15). Information on missing children in respect of metropolitan cities is included in the respective State data.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "TrackChild" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a citizen corner on TrackChild portal. The Ministry has been implementing these portals in association with various stakeholders including Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Railways, State Governments/UT Administrations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, National Legal Services Authority, etc. Further this Ministry is also collaborating with Ministry of Railways to rescue and rehabilitate children in difficult circumstances who come in

contact with Railways by setting up child help desks at platforms, so far they have been formed at 24 major stations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two major advisories regarding the missing children. It has been advised that during training the police must be oriented to undertake all preventive steps including steps to identify children in distress, watch on suspicious persons, special attention at transit points viz. railway stations, bus stations, etc., identify vulnerable population/places and take steps to address the vulnerability on time. From time to time, advisories have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to launch sustained campaigns titled 'Operation Smile' and 'Operation Muskaan' throughout the country to rescue the missing children and reunite them with their families.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, for rescue and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Rules framed thereunder provide for detailed care and rehabilitation measures including individual care plan.

Statement

*Total no. of children less than 18 years missing (M) Traced (T)/Untraced (U) State-wise,
Gender-wise for the year 2013-15*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gender	2013			2014			2015		
			M	T*	U*	M	T*	U*	M	T*	U*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Male	(2)13	13	2	(2)11	10	3	(3)11	12	2
		Female	(2)22	20	4	(4)17	16	5	(5)36	37	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Male	(345)766	709	402	(402)858	754	506	(506)876	467	915
		Female	(312)1365	1330	347	(347)1423	1320	450	(450)1532	882	1100
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Male	(15)12	8	19	(19)Nil	Nil	19	(19)33	15	37
		Female	(37)23	11	49	(49)35	20	64	(64)84	35	113
4.	Assam	Male	(1246)618	275	1589	(1589)569	275	1883	(1883)556	439	2000
		Female	(1866)929	375	2420	(2420)1006	518	2908	(2908)873	698	3083
5.	Bihar	Male	(495)632	792	335	(335)1238	955	618	(618)NR	NR	618
		Female	(402)859	503	758	(758)712	532	938	(938)NR	NR	938
6.	Chandigarh	Male	(28)69	57	40	(40)52	49	43	(43)81	71	53
		Female	(46)131	106	71	(71)112	100	83	(83)168	156	95

7.	Chhattisgarh	Male	(237)902	860	279	(279)712	685	306	(306)691	620	377
		Female	(250)2005	1961	294	(294)1064	1049	309	(309)1473	1214	568
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Male	(1)4	4	1	(1)4	4	1	(1)Nil	Nil	1
		Female	(1)6	6	1	(1)8	6	3	(3)1	1	3
9.	Daman and Diu	Male	(3)7	7	3	(3)4	4	3	(3)17	16	4
		Female	(6)2	1	7	(7)9	3	13	913)18	16	15
10.	Delhi	Male	(1408)3316	2882	1842	(1842)3406	2720	2528	(2528)3636	2979	3185
		Female	(1574)3919	3191	2302	(2302)4166	2972	3496	(3496)4292	3203	4585
11.	Goa	Male	(17)58	56	19	(19)23	24	18	(18)11	10	19
		Female	(14)75	76	13	(13)36	33	16	(16)10	10	16
12.	Gujarat	Male	(228)845	795	278	(278)653	597	334	(334)503	452	385
		Female	(394)1511	1410	495	(495)1079	959	615	(615)871	766	720
13.	Haryana	Male	(1157)546	330	1373	(1373)645	430	1588	(1588)571	330	1829
		Female	(802)472	302	972	(972)645	397	1220	(1220)528	311	1437
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Male	(27)118	116	29	(29)70	63	36	(36)52	41	47
		Female	(16)112	115	13	(13)90	82	21	(21)84	78	27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Male	(248)201	206	243	(243)232	61	414	(414)198	215	397
		Female	(195)233	234	194	(194)219	7	406	(406)188	311	283

Written Answers to

[17 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	Male	(173)320	244	249	(249)330	254	325	(325)233	287	271
		Female	(143)315	232	226	(226)267	190	303	(303)317	370	250
17.	Karnataka	Male	(610)1898	1812	696	(696)1817	1666	847	(847)1616	1207	1256
		Female	(511)1671	1644	538	(538)1208	1140	606	(606)958	783	781
18.	Kerala	Male	(109)510	488	131	(131)519	498	152	(152)836	892	96
		Female	(119)709	659	169	(169)702	656	215	(215)831	956	90
19.	Lakshadweep	Male	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil
		Female	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Male	(414)3618	3278	754	(754)2356	2269	841	(841)2319	2207	953
		Female	(960)5737	4787	1910	(1910)4691	4151	2450	(2450)5740	5138	3052
21.	Maharashtra	Male	(1823)5874	5109	2588	(2588)4808	4074	3322	(3322)1659	1686	3295
		Female	(1951)9460	8042	3369	(3369)8286	6927	4728	(4728)2164	2291	4601
22.	Manipur	Male	(4)17	18	3	(3)13	14	2	(2)12	10	4
		Female	(Nil)21	20	1	(1)19	20	Nil	(Nil)20	20	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	Male	(12)66	61	17	(17)53	47	23	(23)78	56	45
		Female	(12)83	72	23	(23)81	75	29	(29)89	63	55
24.	Mizoram	Male	(Nil)Nil	Nil	Nil	(Nil)2	2	Nil	(Nil)6	6	Nil
		Female	(1)1	1	1	(1)5	4	2	(2)4	6	Nil

276 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25.	Nagaland	Male	(111)78	43	146	(146)80	37	189	(189)77	38	228
		Female	(132)90	54	168	(168)105	48	225	(225)104	60	269
26.	Odisha	Male	(605)743	691	657	(657)414	347	724	(724)542	228	1038
		Female	(1545)1903	1724	1724	(1724)838	505	2057	(2057)1265	470	2852
27.	Puducherry	Male	(10)24	23	11	(11)19	18	12	(12)25	30	7
		Female	(4)47	47	4	(4)43	39	8	(8)35	40	3
28.	Punjab	Male	(465)306	273	498	(498)403	323	578	(578)209	239	548
		Female	(199)306	281	224	(224)275	216	283	(283)524	419	388
29.	Rajasthan	Male	(398)1088	1010	476	(476)926	870	532	(532)782	410	904
		Female	(428)1635	1626	437	(437)1181	1108	510	(510)1387	636	1261
30.	Sikkim	Male	(Nil)48	48	Nil	(Nil)52	49	3	(3)59	57	5
		Female	(Nil)76	73	3	(3)47	47	3	(3)61	58	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	Male	(522)1051	1069	504	(504)1176	1138	542	(542)1373	1355	560
		Female	(552)2012	2011	553	(553)2197	2202	548	(548)2907	2846	609
32.	Telangana	Male	(300)1067	995	372	(372)988	933	427	(427)1388	1017	798
		Female	(392)1969	1863	498	(498)2008	1896	610	(610)2276	1680	1206
33.	Tripura	Male	(Nil)136	135	1	(1)119	118	2	(2)42	31	13
		Female	(1)350	347	4	(4)327	326	5	(5)129	122	12

Written Answers to

[17 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Male	(669)1924	1786	807	(807)1360	1168	999	(999)1435	1067	1367
		Female	(416)1492	1330	578	(578)958	774	762	(762)1221	814	1169
35.	Uttarakhand	Male	(151)181	159	173	(173)164	160	177	(177)238	316	99
		Female	(80)101	93	88	(88)143	126	105	(105)198	226	77
36.	West Bengal	Male	(8658)4268	2536	10390	(10390)3320	2315	11395	(11395)2117	1478	12034
		Female	(19543)764	5014	22223	(22223)8333	6005	24551	(24551)4875	3496	25930
TOTAL			78660	66449	65608	69731	57400	77939	57545	46496	88988
BACKLOG TOTAL			53397			65608			77939		
GRAND TOTAL			132057			135339			135484		

Note :

1. The figures mentioned in the brackets are the backlog of previous year.
2. NR stands for data not received
3. Nil stands for no children missing/traced/untraced
4. Figures of 2013-15 have been changed by some states. Hence variation in data.

Steps taken to eradicate malnutrition

319. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of malnourished children under the age of five and how the percentage has decreased or increased over the period of last three years;
- (b) what measures, other than those which were continued from the last Government, are introduced to eradicate malnutrition;
- (c) how it has changed the situation and;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to eradicate malnutrition among women and how it has increased in the last three years?

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 of NFHS:4 (2015-16) shows a decreasing trend in underweight and stunting.

(b) to (d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations to address one or other aspect related to nutrition in the country. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children.

Further, the Group of Secretaries on "Education & Health - Universal Access and Quality" has, inter-alia, identified fortification of food items like salt, edible oil, milk, wheat and rice with iron, folic acid, Vitamin-D and Vitamin-A as one of the measures to address the issue of malnutrition in the country and accordingly the standards for fortification of foods with these nutrients have been operationalized in the country by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

Child nutrition mission in Maharashtra

320. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Child Nutrition Mission (CNM) was launched in the recent past in the State of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the success of CNM in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and outcome of the review and;
- (d) what remedial measures Government propose to take to plug the shortcomings in CNM in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has launched Child Nutrition Mission (CNM) which is a Multi-Sectoral action plan to reduce child malnutrition in Maharashtra involving various departments. Child Nutrition Mission (CNM) is an initiative of the State Government. It is managed, controlled and funded by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) The implementation, monitoring and review is done by the State Government at their level.

The House then adjourned at thirty-four minutes past twelve of the clock

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

RE. DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY— Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue the discussion on Demonetisation of Currency. Shri Naresh Agrawal is the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले सदन तो ऑर्डर में आए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you listen to him, at least? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to Shri Naresh Agrawal please. Let me hear what he has to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal, it is your time to speak. You can start speaking.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैं कह रहा था कि पूरे देश को जिसने लाइन में लगा दिया, * वे अगर सदन में नहीं आएंगे, तो सदन में हमारी बात कौन सुनेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तय हो गया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, चूंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसकी घोषणा की है, इसलिए जवाबदेही भी उन्हीं की बनती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको सदन में आना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you want ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I cannot direct any Minister. It is a discussion on Demonetization of Currency. The Finance Ministry is the concerned Ministry and the Finance Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, वित्त मंत्री जी को confidence में नहीं लिया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग मेरी बात सुनिए। कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, चूंकि यह announcement माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की है, इसलिए उनको यहां आना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, कृपया आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप लोग मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा, कृपया मेरी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, आप माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में बुलाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to make one point clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are making this demand, so I have to make my point clear. The point is, this should be very clear that ...**(Interruptions)**... This discussion was demanded by the hon. Members. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. Before that, don't intervene please. It is a discussion on Demonetization and yesterday we had a five-hour very useful, very effective discussion. All through, the hon. Finance Minister was here.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, today it is ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, we thought that the Prime Minister will come. ...**(Interruptions)**... वे कल खाली बैठे थे, कुछ कर लेते, यहां आकर बैठ जाते, कुछ सुन लेते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग मेरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जरा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, वे आज भी खाली हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कहीं लाइन में खड़े होकर पैसा निकाल रहे हों, तो बात दूसरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी पैसा निकाल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow me to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can understand if you ask the Finance Minister to be here. He is already here. ...**(Interruptions)**... So, you start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस पूरे episode में confidence में लिया ही नहीं गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप direction दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में बुलाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As per the decision, the concerned Minister is here. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is enough for me. ...**(Interruptions)**... As far as the Chair is concerned, the Finance Minister is enough. So, you start. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Naqviji, what do you have to say? Listen to Naqviji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Listen to Naqviji. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): कल सदन में माननीय सदस्यों की मांग थी कि इस विषय पर आगे चर्चा होनी चाहिए और सरकार ने स्वीकार किया था कि माननीय सदस्य जितने घंटे चर्चा करना चाहें, चर्चा

कर सकते हैं। कल चर्चा खत्म नहीं हुई थी। आज दो बजे फिर से चर्चा आरम्भ होने वाली थी लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के पास तर्क नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तर्क नहीं होते हैं तो इसी तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब जो मांग हो रही है, वह मांग तर्क से भरपूर नहीं है बल्कि कुतर्कों से भरपूर है। सरकार ने चर्चा के लिए सहमति दी है। हमारी अपील है कि माननीय सदस्य चर्चा शुरू करें और चर्चा में अपने सुझावों को दें। जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे तो आपके सारे सवालों के जवाब मिल जाएंगे। आपका कोई भी सवाल अनुत्तरित नहीं रहेगा, हर सवाल का आपको जवाब मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as the Chair is concerned, the concerned Minister, the Finance Minister, is here and that is enough for the Chair. Therefore, if you want, go back to your places and discuss ...**(Interruptions)**... Then I will adjourn the House up to 3.00 p.m. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am starting the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Naresh Agrawal, you start the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुला दें, क्योंकि मेरा यह आरोप है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कॉन्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया। वित्त मंत्री जी को पता ही नहीं है कि उनके दिमाग में इतना बड़ा निर्णय हो गया। यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सही है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब तक यहाँ नहीं होंगे, तब तक जवाब कौन देगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वित्त मंत्री को पता ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये बार-बार जो कह रहे हैं, उस पर हमारा बहुत स्ट्रॉंग ऑब्जेक्शन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो निर्णय किया है, वह देश के हित में किया है, देश को विश्वास में लेकर किया है और वह निर्णय जो लिया गया है, उसको किसी भी रूप में वापस लेने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। उसके लिए जितनी भी कोशिश कर ली जाए, वह निर्णय वापस नहीं होगा, क्योंकि यह निर्णय देशद्रोहियों के खिलाफ है, कालाबाजारियों के खिलाफ है, भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ है और देश के किसानों एवं गरीबों के पक्ष में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: LoP, do you want to say something? ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमारा एआईएडएमके के साथियों से कोई विवाद नहीं है। ये जब भी चर्चा करना चाहेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ٹیپی چیئرمین سر، ہمارا
اے۔ اینی ڈی۔ ایم کے۔ کے ساتھیوں سے کوئی وواد نہیں ہے۔ یہ جب بھی چرچا کرنا چاہیں
گے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

Whenever you want to have a discussion on this issue, there are a large number of leaders from this side also, who would like to participate in that discussion like us who all are participating in today's discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Please just listen. ...(Interruptions)... I told you that you are one with us, but * ..(Interruptions)... That is my request. ...(Interruptions)... * ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, हमारी इस पर बहुत गंभीर आपत्ति है, क्योंकि ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स की इंटिग्रिटी पर सवाल खड़ा किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान).... हम इसके पक्ष या विपक्ष की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, कल हमने बता दिया था, रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि demonetization के कारण लोगों को किस तरह से भुगतना पड़ रहा है। अब मरने वालों की संख्या शायद 40 तक पहुँच गई है। सर, हमारे * ...(व्यवधान)....

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ٹیپی چیئرمین سر، کل ہم نے بتایا دیا تھا، رکوہسٹ کی تھی کہ
demonetization کی وجہ سے لوگوں کو کس طرح سے بھگتنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ اب مرنے
والوں کی تعداد شاید 40 تک پہنچ گئی ہے۔ سر، ہمارے *۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादियों से मरने वालों की संख्या 2,000 हो गई है। ...(व्यवधान).... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... आतंकवादियों के कारण मुम्बई में सैंकड़ों लोग मारे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जब 2,000 लोग मर जाएँगे, क्या तब आपको शांति मिलेगी? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: क्या आप 2,000 मरने के बाद कम्पेयर करना चाहेंगे? ...(व्यवधान).... इन 40 निराधार किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, जिनकी जाने सरकार की गलत पॉलिसी की वजह से चली गई, उनके लिए किसको दंडित करना चाहिए, उनके लिए किसको सज़ा देनी चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान).... इसके लिए किसको सज़ा देनी चाहिए? इसके लिए किस पर air strike

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

करनी चाहिए? * ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को, जिन्होंने इसकी घोषणा की है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** کیا آپ دو ہزار مرنے کے بعد کمپنر کرنا چاہیں گے؟
--**(مداخلت)**-- ان 40 نرادھار کسانوں کے لئے، مزدوروں کے لئے، غریبوں کے لئے،
جن کی جاتیں سرکار کی غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے چلی گئیں، ان کے لئے کس کو دفتت
کرنا چاہئے، ان کے لئے کس کو سزا دینی چاہئے؟ --**(مداخلت)**-- اس کے لئے کس کو
سزا دینی چاہئے؟ اس کے لئے کس پر ایئر اسٹرانک کرنی چاہئے؟ * --**(مداخلت)**--
اس لئے پردھان منتری جی کو، جنہوں نے اس کی گھوشنا کی ہے --**(مداخلت)**--

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि जब हमने सुबह कहा कि आप डिस्कशन कीजिए, तो आप क्यों नहीं चर्चा कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ आएँ और लोगों को बताएँ कि उनकी गलत नीति की वजह से, बगैर तैयारी के, बगैर पैसे छापे, बगैर करेंसी छापे उन्होंने लोगों के ऊपर अपनी will थोपी, डिक्टेटरशिप थोपी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** مائنے پردھان منتری جی یہاں آئیں اور لوگوں کو بتائیں کہ ان کی
غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے، بغیر تیاری کے، بغیر پیسے چھاپے، بغیر کرنسی چھاپے
انہوں نے لوگوں کے اوپر اپنی will تھوپی، ڈکٹیٹر شپ تھوپی --**(مداخلت)**--

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, आप इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जिसकी वजह से आज हजारों लोग, करोड़ों लोग खाना नहीं खा पा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** جس کی وجہ سے آج ہزاروں لوگ، کروڑوں لوگ کھانا نہیں کھا پا
رہے ہیں --**(مداخلت)**--

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अब आप इस पर बहाना करेंगे कि ये आएँगे तब चर्चा होगी, वे आएँगे तब चर्चा होगी! प्रधान मंत्री जी जब आना चाहेंगे, आएँगे, उसके लिए आप insist नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप किसी के पास आटा नहीं है, किसी के पास चावल नहीं है, किसी के पास पैसा नहीं है। * ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं आते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†**جناب غلام نبی آزاد :** آج کسی کے پاس آٹا نہیں ہے، کسی کے پاس چاول نہیں ہے، کسی
پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے۔ * --**(مداخلت)**-- جب تک پردھان منتری جی سدن میں نہیں آتے
--**(مداخلت)**--

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: You cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am suggesting. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am suggesting, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, चर्चा शुरू करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आतंकवादी देश में आतंकवाद फैला रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Use the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Venkaiah Naidu, use the mike.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने भयंकर गलती की है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान का नाम लेकर पाकिस्तान को सर्टिफिकेट दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे देश वासी बहुत नाराज हैं जो बात उन्होंने की है। He said that * ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is atrocious, objectionable and anti-national statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pakistan will use this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Chair, please delete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know why you have said it.

...*(Interruptions)*... Pakistani terrorism has taken the lives of thousands of people in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you compare this with Pakistani terror! ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to save the Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to give a certificate to Pakistan! ...*(Interruptions)*... We strongly protest, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire country is aghast over the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know, Sir, whether the Chair has heard him properly or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that * ...*(Interruptions)*... That means he is giving a certificate to Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should apologise to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire Party should apologise to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very atrocious statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is anti-national statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You heard him? ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you like to react to what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you not hear what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you not hear? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: रिकॉर्ड देखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will see the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will see the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The country's. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not expected from the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record and expunge whatever is to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: पाकिस्तान ने हजारों लोगों को मारा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Around 60,000 people were killed by Pakistan ...*(Interruptions)*... and you are giving certificate to Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very atrocious. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is atrocious and anti-national statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not expected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go through the record, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and expunge, whatever is to be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Leave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... But if you would like to react, then, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Have you heard it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं केवल नम्बर बता रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक एयर स्ट्राइक का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ हमारी फौजों के हम हमेशा साथ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एयर स्ट्राइक ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पाकिस्तान के बारे में यहाँ कहते हो, हम तो 24 घंटे पाकिस्तान की फायरिंग खाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको तो चूहे ने भी नहीं काटा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाकिस्तान की फायरिंग से तो हम मरते आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम मरते आए हैं। * ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप तो उनकी शादी और ब्याह attend करते हो। आप तो उनकी शादी में जाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप तो हफे भेजते हो, आप उनको शॉल भेजते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप तो उनको आम भेजते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں صرف نمبر بتا رہا ہوں۔ جہاں تک ایک ایئر اسٹرائک کا سوال ہے، پاکستان کے خلاف، ہماری فوجوں کے، ہم ہمیشہ ساتھ رہے ہیں۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... ایئر اسٹرائک ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ پاکستان کے بارے میں یہاں کہتے ہو، ہم تو 24 گھنٹے پاکستان کی فائرنگ کھاتے ہیں۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ کو تو چوبے نے بھی نہیں کاٹا ہے۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... پاکستان کی فائرنگ سے تو ہم مرتے آئے ہیں۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... ہم مرتے آئے ہیں۔ * ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ تو ان کی شادی و بیاہ attend کرتے ہو۔ آپ تو ان کی شادی میں جاتے ہیں۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ تحفے بھیجتے ہو، آپ ان کو شال بھیجتے ہو۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ تو ان کو آم بھیجتے ہو۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and expunge. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: आप क्या उनको ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने तो पाकिस्तान की शकल नहीं देखी है। पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादियों से हमने मुकाबला किया है, आप तो उनकी दावतें खाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनकी दावतें खाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप रेड कारपेट बिछाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ کیا ان کو ...*(مداخلت)*... ہم نے تو پاکستان کی شکل نہیں دیکھی ہے۔ پاکستان کے آتंक وادیوں سے ہم نے مقابلہ کیا ہے، آپ تو ان کی دعوتیں کھاتے ہو۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ ان کی دعوتیں کھاتے ہو۔ ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ ریڈ کارپٹ بچھاتے ہو۔ ...*(مداخلت)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: पाकिस्तान के सपोर्टर आप हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनकी दावतें खाते हो, उनकी शादियों में खुद जाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिना बुलाए आप उनके यहां शादी-ब्याह में जाते हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... * ...*(व्यवधान)*... नवाज़ शरीफ के यहां शादी पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : پاکستان کے سپورٹر آپ ہو۔۔۔ *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ آپ ان کی دعوتیں کھاتے ہو، ان کی شادیوں میں خود جاتے ہو۔۔۔ *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ * *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ نواز شریف کے یہاں شادی پر۔۔۔ *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury, can you solve it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: नवाज़ शरीफ के यहां शादी पर आप गए या हम गए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... नवाज़ शरीफ को आपने रेड कारपेट दिया या हमने दिया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Swearing in पर किसने बुलाया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : نواز شریف کے یہاں شادی پر آپ گئے یا ہم گئے؟ ... *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ نواز شریف کو آپ نے ریڈ کارپٹ دیا یا ہم نے دیا؟ ... *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ swearing in پر کس نے بلایا؟ ... *(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my only point is, very, very unfortunately ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, why are you selective? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you selective in choosing who to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you selective? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to speak, I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Why are you selective? ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI. DEREK O'BRIEN: We are all standing here. Why are you selective? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give him the chance. Why are you selective? Please tell me. You cannot be selective. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are being selective. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why Mr. Yechury? Why not somebody else?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes; what do you have to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, अभी जो माननीय Leader of Opposition ने कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उससे देश में बड़ा confusion पैदा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसे immediately expunge किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRISITARAMYECHURY: Sir, I am only saying ...*(Interruptions)*... I am appealing to my friends in AIADMK that we are there with you all in resolving the Cauvery issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all there and we all support you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Right now, the issue is about 80 crores of our Indian people who are suffering everyday because of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to listen to the...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, this is not ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, सबसे पहले जो माननीय Leader of Opposition ने कहा है, उसे expunge किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उससे देश में बहुत गलत ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश में बहुत आंदोलन पैदा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananthkumar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak louder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Whatever the hon. Leader of Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi, has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Use the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: In the hands of...*(Interruptions)*.. Therefore, I request you, Sir, that the entire speech should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad should apologise to the House and to the nation. Otherwise, it will send a very wrong message to our Armed Forces. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn. That is the only way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry; I have to adjourn the House. That is the only way. You wanted a discussion but you are shouting. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, 18th November, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past three of the
clock, till eleven of the clock on Friday, the
18th November, 2016.*