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17 Phalgun, 1939 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 8th March, 2018/17th Phalguna, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Observance of International Women's Day

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस है। Today is International Women's Day. March 8, 2018, is the International Women's Day, a day to celebrate and honour the untiring commitment and determination of ordinary women in India and throughout the world to achieve equality, justice and economic development. The famous words of Mahatma Gandhi, I quote, "Be the change you want to see in the world", are probably more relevant today than ever before. Many issues concerning women get highlighted today. But two things which I feel should receive renewed focus are gender equality and safety of women. We all have to act collectively to raise awareness against discrimination of the girl child.

Every household, neighbourhood, school, institution and community should start gender-sensitization. The mindset to respect girls and women should be promoted at home and in schools, public areas, public transport and at every place and every stage.

The change should begin at home first. Parents should ensure that there is no discrimination between a boy and a girl. Boys should be made to treat girls with respect and affection, while girls should not be made to feel inferior in any way. There cannot be two opinions on the need to eliminate even the remotest possibility of discrimination against the girl child.

Infact, various campaigns and laws are definitely making a difference. Recently, the UNICEF has stated that 25 million child marriages were prevented worldwide in the last decade, with South Asia witnessing the largest decline largely due to progress made in India. It was stated that in the current trend 27 per cent of girls get married before they turn 18 years – steep decline from 47 per cent a decade ago.

An important area of concern is lower female literacy rate when compared to male literacy. This problem has to be addressed on a war-footing to educate and empower women.

As far as curbing crimes against women is concerned, visible policing and patrolling has to be increased, particularly in desolate areas and during nights. Visible policing will not only provide reassurance to people but will also be a deterrent to trouble-makers. From times immemorial, we have the tradition of respecting women. In fact, no religion denigrates the status of women. Aberrations have crept into our ways of living in modern times and they have to be eliminated. Ancient Indian thought and vision were idealistic. Unfortunately, there seems to be a big hiatus between ancient Indian thought and harsh contemporary realities.

Time and again, women have proved that they are not only second to none in any field, but better than men in multi-tasking. Women have made outstanding contributions in various fields in the country from building rockets to wielding a cricket bat. Be it politics, poetry, sports or business, women have excelled whenever they had an opportunity.

The architect of the Indian Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had said "I measure the progress of community by the degree of the progress which women have achieved". With women constituting about 50 per cent of our population, social, economic and political empowerment of women, including providing reservation in the Parliament and State Legislatures, has to be accorded top priority for the country to achieve rapid progress.

I wish all the Hon'ble Members, especially women Members, and through them, all citizens of the country all the best.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, आप कम-से-कम एक महिला सदस्य को भी चेयर के पैनेल में शामिल करा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, आज आप हरेक महिला सदस्य को एक-एक या दो-दो मिनट बोलने का समय जरूर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، آج آپ ہر ایک مہیلا سڈسنے کو ایک ایک یا دو دو منٹ بولنے کا وقت ضرور دیں۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: मैं सभी महिला सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका देना चाहता हूँ। आप लोग "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस" के अवसर पर आज उन्हें शांति से सुनिए। यदि किसी पुरुष को भी सहानुभूति है, तो उसके बारे में मैं बाद में देखूंगा।

पेपर्स को टेबल पर ले करने के बाद हम तुरन्त यह शुरू करेंगे।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Notification No. A-12011/1/2017-Estt. (Vol-I), dated the 24th January, 2018, publishing the National Capital Region Planning Board Recruitment and Promotion (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8807/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2011-12 to 2015-16) of India Centre for Migration, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Centre for Migration, New Delhi, for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8812/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of RMSA, Jammu and Kashmir and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Noor Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, (RMSA), Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2016-17, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8782/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Universities and related papers

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966:—

(a) Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8602/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38 of the Delhi University Act, 1922:—

(a) Ninety-fourth Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8937/16/18]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(a) Annual Report of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8851/16/18]

IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under, sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the

Sikkim University Act, 2006:—

- (a) Tenth Annual Report of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8852/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8555/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8853/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8850/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9068/16/18]

- (v) (a) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8854/16/18]

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:—

- (i) 106th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and
- (ii) 107th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 205th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred Third Report on Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions;
- (ii) 206th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred First Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (iii) 207th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Two Hundred Second Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and

- (iv) 208th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the One Hundred Ninety Eighth Report on Disaster in Chennai Caused by Torrential Rainfall and Consequent Flooding.

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) 302nd Report on Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No. 58) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education; and
- (ii) 303rd Report on Demands for Grants 2018-19 (Demand No. 99) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE
AND EMPOWERMENT**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (i) Fiftieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Fifty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (iii) Fifty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iv) Fifty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
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REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Observance of International Women's Day — *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Ambika Soniji - not to lay a Paper, but to speak on International Women's Day. Being a senior Member, I thought it should start with you.

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी (पंजाब): सर, आज सुबह से ही हम सब लोगों ने अखबार पढ़ें हैं। उन अखबारों में बहुत-सी ऐसी महिलाओं की तस्वीरें दिखायी गयी हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी ज़िन्दगी में सब कुछ हासिल किया है और वे उन ऊँचाइयों पर पहुँची हैं, जहाँ हम सोचते हैं कि हर महिला को पहुँचने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज पूछने का सवाल तो यह है कि क्या वे महिलाएं और उनके परिवार, हम सब जो यहां बैठे हैं, हमको किसी तरह से भी मददगार या सहायक समझते हैं? मेरी सोच में तो नहीं, क्योंकि हमने क्या किया है? हम इतने सालों पहले आरक्षण का बिल इस सदन में तो पारित कर चुके, बहुत कठिनाई से पारित किया, लेकिन पारित किया था, परन्तु लोक सभा में आज तक वह एजेंडे पर भी नहीं आता है। तो मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर एजेंडे पर उसे लाने में देर करते हैं, तो कम-से-कम हम इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में एक रिजॉल्यूशन तो पारित करें कि हम सब प्रतिबद्ध हैं कि महिलाओं को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी: सर, आपने आज बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं। आपने सब कुछ कह दिया, लेकिन उसे पूरा कौन करेगा, किसकी मदद से किया जाएगा? आज महिलाएं सड़क पर चलने से डरती हैं। महिलाओं के मन में अपने स्वाभिमान को बचाने के लिए खौफ है। आप बताएँ कि वह खौफ दूर कैसे होगा? अगर कानून उसके पीछे मज़बूती से खड़ा नहीं होगा, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। मैं आपके जरिए इस सदन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि आज के दिन एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाए कि हम 33 परसेंट आरक्षण देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. Please be brief. I am not looking into parties; I am looking into Members. So, please keep in mind that one minute is for everybody.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said that the day a woman can walk unafraid in the middle of night on the streets of India, true independence has been gained. Seventy years later, Sir, we are still struggling for that freedom. The number of crimes against women has only increased, and I support my senior colleague, Ambika Soniji, that if this House so pleases, we can pass an amendment which will bring in the 33 per cent. There doesn't need to be a vote, Sir. If there is a political will, it should be implemented because inexorably, Indian women have gone forward by leaps and bounds. India loses one per cent of her GDP because of non-inclusion of women on level-playing fields in work spaces.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I want to thank you very much, Sir. We say, भारत माँ, मातृभूमि, मातृभाषा। The Parliament should learn to respect women. Every woman is their *Janma Bhoomi*. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We don't call 'Father Land'; we call 'Mother Land'. Kumari Selja.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I support the Resolution moved by you, and, Sir, I also second ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us maintain some seriousness.

KUMARI SELJA: ...what my senior colleague, Shrimati Ambika Soni, has just suggested that this whole House, cutting across party-lines, all of us, should move a resolution and pass a resolution, supporting the Women's Reservation Bill that it should be passed very early in Lok Sabha. Our leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, has already pledged her support. She has written to the Prime Minister that our Party will support it wholeheartedly.

And, Sir, second point, and I will sit down. The second point is that the Government should move for a Commission, an Equal Opportunities Commission for Women, because women in all walks of life are lagging behind and we need this Commission. I hope the Government will look into it. Thank you very much, Sir. My Greetings on International Women's Day!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shrimati Rajani Patil.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस विषय पर आपने बहुत बार मौका दिया है और मैं इस विषय पर बहुत बार बोली हूँ। आज मैं इस विषय पर सिर्फ दो मिनट में श्री शरद कोकाण जी की एक कविता सुनाना चाहूँगी।

“वह कहता था,
वह सुनती थी,
जारी था एक खेल
कहने-सुनने का।

खेल में थी दो परियाँ।
एक में लिखा था 'कहो',
एक में लिखा था 'सुनो'।

अब यह नियति थी
या महज संयोग?
उसके हाथ लगती रही वही पर्ची
जिस पर लिखा था 'सुनो'।

वह सुनती रही।
उसने सुने आदेश।
उसने सुने उपदेश।
बन्दिशें उसके लिए थीं।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

उसके लिए थीं वर्जनाएं।

वह जानती थी,

'कहना-सुनना'

नहीं हैं केवल क्रियाएं।

राजा ने कहा, 'ज़हर पियो'

वह मीरा हो गई।

ऋषि ने कहा, 'पत्थर बनो'

वह अहिल्या हो गई।

प्रभु ने कहा, 'निकल जाओ'

वह सीता हो गई।

चिंता से निकली चीख,

किन्हीं कानों ने सुनी नहीं।

वह सती हो गई।

तीन बार तलाक कहा,

वह परित्यक्ता हो गई।

घुटती रही उसकी फरियाद,

अटके रहे शब्द,

सिले रहे होंठ,

रुन्धा रहा गला।

उसके हाथ कभी नहीं लगी वह पर्ची,

जिस पर लिखा था — 'कहो'।"

सर, इसलिए हम वह 'कहने' का मौका चाहते हैं और वह मौका, जो हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने हमें दिया था, उसकी वजह से जिला परिषद से आज हम यहां तक आए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अगर इस पार्टी की यानी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय इच्छाशक्ति है, तो उसे यह करना चाहिए, इसे पारित करना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: अगर आपने पार्टी का नाम लेकर इसको राजनीतिक रूप दिया, तो गया मौका।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, सत्ता में वही पार्टी है। चूंकि वह सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, इसलिए उसकी इच्छाशक्ति होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड़के। आप सभी से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि अगर आप इसको विवादास्पद बनाएं, तो वह वही रहेगा। इतने साल से जैसा है, वैसा ही रह जाएगा। So, let us focus our attention. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, चूंकि यह राष्ट्रीय इच्छाशक्ति का मसला है, इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय इच्छाशक्ति के बारे में बता रही हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajaniji, you are very experienced, educated also. Please try to understand my point. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं political will की बात कर रही हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: विप्लव जी, विप्लव आएगा या नहीं आएगा, यह मालूम नहीं, लेकिन आपको मौका मिलेगा। श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड़के।

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड़के (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ और आज आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। जिस तरह से लगातार त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि 50 परसेंट आरक्षण मिला है और जिसके चलते पंचायती राज में हमारी बहनें घर, चौके से बाहर आकर आज समाज में काम कर रही हैं, अब जहां पर भी, जिस जगह पर भी बहनों को जो दायित्व दिया जाता है, चाहे वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे शहरी क्षेत्र में हो, हर जगह हमारी बहनें उस दायित्व का निर्वहन करती हैं। लगातार अखबारों में छोटी और नाबालिग बच्चियों के साथ छेड़छाड़ या कुकर्म की घटनाओं की खबरें आती रहती हैं, उन पर कोई एक्शन नहीं होता, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व हो रहा है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के लाड़ले माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने 7 दिसम्बर को कैबिनेट में इस पर एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please; no politics and no reference to individuals. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड़के: उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि कोई भी अगर किसी बेटे के साथ इस प्रकार की घटना को अंजाम देगा, उसे फांसी के फंदे पर लटका दिया जाएगा। ऐसा 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' कार्यक्रम हमारी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने चलाया, जिसके तहत देश की बेटियों को लगातार सम्मान दिया जा रहा है। उसी के चलते, हमारी बहनें आज हर क्षेत्र में आगे आ रही हैं। इसके साथ-साथ आज हम देखते हैं कि प्राइमरी स्कूल के बाद कॉलेजों में लगातार हमारी बेटियां प्रवेश लेकर अपने भविष्य को निखार रही हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस अवसर पर मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि इतने बड़े विदेश मंत्रालय का भार हमारी बहन श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी को और इतने बड़े रक्षा मंत्रालय का भार हमारी बहन श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को देकर उन्होंने हमारी बहनों का सम्मान किया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, समय देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आपके माध्यम से आज मैं 'वुमन्स डे' के उपलक्ष्य में सभी महिलाओं को धन्यवाद देते हुए बताना चाहूंगी कि 'पंचायती राज' के तहत जहां हम बहनों को त्रि-स्तरीय पंचायती राज और नगरीय निकाय में तो आरक्षण मिल गया, लेकिन सरकार की करनी और कथनी में ज़मीन-आसमान का अंतर दिखाई दे रहा है, तभी हमें विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में अभी तक कोई आरक्षण नहीं मिला। महोदय, मैं विश्व के सबसे गरीब राज्य छत्तीसगढ़ से आती हूँ। वहां हर दिन एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग मूल विषय पर आएँ ...(व्यवधान)... और महिला दिवस पर ही यहां चर्चा करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: वहां 11,000 महिलाएं गायब हैं। वहां का शासन कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है। दिल्ली में जब निर्भया कांड हुआ तो एक निर्भया कोष बना था। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगी कि उस निर्भया कोष का एक भी पैसा पिछले एक साल में खर्च नहीं हुआ है। फिर ऐसा कोष बनाने का क्या औचित्य है? ...(व्यवधान)... 'आज नहीं तुम अबला नारी, सुनो मेरी आवाज़ को'।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; Shrimati Wansuk Syiem. ...(Interruptions)... Please nothing would go on record if unnecessary.. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you very much, Sir. On this special day, the International Women's Day, I pay my deep respects to all the women of this world. There is a saying - '*janani janmabhoomishcha swargadapi gariyasi*', which means that a mother is greater than heaven. On this day, I reiterate the demand of 33 per cent reservation for women and to end all the atrocities against women.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपने सदन में चर्चा शुरू कराई कि हम महिलाओं को बराबरी का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। मैं इसी सदन की बात करना चाहती हूँ, दूर नहीं जाना चाहती। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे 'Panel of Vice-Chairmen' में क्या कोई महिला है? आज कोई भी महिला इस सदन के 'Panel of Vice-Chairmen' में नहीं है — फिर कहां हम बराबरी की बात करते हैं? आपने कहा कि हमें घर से ही शुरू करना चाहिए, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप यहीं से शुरू कीजिए। ठीक है, एक समय नजमा जी हमारी उपसभापति थीं, लेकिन आज क्या हममें से कोई महिला इस लायक नहीं है कि वह पेनल में शामिल होकर उस कुर्सी पर बैठ सके? फिर बराबरी कहां है? सिर्फ बातें करने के लिए हमारे पास बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन हमारी सोच, हमारा mindset, त्रेता युग की तरफ ही जाता है, जहां अगर कोई महिला अपनी पसंद की बात करती है, तो उसके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। हमारे पुरुषों का आज वही mindset बन गया है। जब तक हम इसे नहीं बदलेंगे, हम महिलाओं के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे, 'महिला दिवस' मात्र एक ढकोसला बनकर रह जाएगा और 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' नारे का कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमें सदन में महिला आरक्षण बिल लाकर उसे पास कराना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: आपने जो सुझाव दिया, उसे मैंने स्वीकार किया और तुरन्त उसे कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would request my sister to talk about hon. Amma. She must mention her. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. You would get an opportunity to speak. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... He is making a request to his sister.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is my request to her. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody respects *Amma*, your Amma, our own *Amma*.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you and I thank all the colleagues here for putting aside all the differences today and allowing women here to express their views and to give us space to express our views here. I thank you all for that. Sir, men are celebrating us today as mothers, as sisters, as daughters. I think it is time for women to say enough of that. We don't want to be celebrated for our sacrifices; we don't want to be celebrated for what we give up. We want to be celebrated for what we are; we want to find our identity, our individuality and we want to pursue our dreams and, I think, that is what Women's Day is all about. Sir, we are talking about the greatness of women; we are talking about the achievements of women. But what is the truth? Today, women are leaving the formal workforce. It is only 27 per cent of women in India who are in the formal workforce. Domestic violence against women is increasing. Workplaces are not safer for women anymore. Children are not safe; there are so many missing millions. Female children are still not wanted in this country. Families want to abort and kill a female child. This is still continuing. There are so many dowry deaths. When are we going to put an end to all this? Malnutrition is still prevalent. *Dalit* and *adivasi* women go through so many hardships and face so many insults and humiliation everyday. Taking a look at this, we have to understand the importance of passing the Women's Reservation Bill. Sir, sadly, it is one Bill which nearly every party in this House supports. But we cannot still pass it. It is a shame on all of us. We passed that Bill over here after so much of struggle. Women had to stand there to protect the Minister to read out. You were there to see; it happened. Today, the Government can easily pass it in the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... They have all our support to pass the Bill. I request, through you, that the Government passes the Bill. We are with them. Our party leader, Dr. Kalaingar, has written to the Prime Minister, our Working President has written to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has written to the Prime Minister about this. We request the Government to pass the Bill because we cannot continue passing Bills without women here. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi, if you want to say something you can say it in Telugu also. I am here to translate it. For better English, Renukaji can translate it and if you want Oxford English, Jairam Ramesh is here.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI (Andhra Pradesh): *Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to congratulate all women on the occasion of International Women's Day. Sir, the word "Woman" means Strength, Mother India and Mother

*English translation of the original speech made in Telegu.

[Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi]

Tongue. If women are respected, that land, be it Country, State or District, will be prosperous. Today, there are many laws but if a woman wants to excel at national or international level, in any field including politics, much more powerful laws have to be enacted. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the occasion of International Women's Day."

MS ANU AGA (Nominated): I find it strange that when we celebrate Women's Day, men don't celebrate Men's Day because they get the opportunity and oneness throughout the year. I am not for this one day tokenism of allowing women to speak, giving them opportunity. If we look at the female foeticide rate in India, which is on the rise, the safety of women is not there. So, I request all the men, stop throwing crumbs at us, and instead of this tokenism, throughout the year, treat us with respect and offer us opportunities. Thank you.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, जिनकी कोख से हम जन्म लेते हैं, वे महिलाएं हैं, जो पुरुषों की बीवियां हैं, वे महिलाएं हैं, बेटियां महिलाएं हैं। मुझे बचपन से ऐसी फीलिंग होती थी कि हम महिला के नाम पर कोई स्पेशल नहीं हैं क्योंकि हम सबसे पहले इंसान हैं, उसके बाद महिला हैं। "Women's Day" कहकर जो अलग दिन का पालन किया जाता है और उसको इतना महत्व दिया जाता है, वह देखकर मुझे जरूर खुशी होती है। खुशी उनके लिए होती है, जिनको इस देश में इतने साल बाद भी opportunity नहीं मिली। आज हमारे बहुत से माननीय एमपीज़ इस संबंध में बोल रहे हैं, वह सब सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है कि हम सब लोग मिलकर यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश की सभी महिलाओं का सशक्तीकरण हो। मैं एक छोटा-सा incident बताना चाहती हूं। जब मैं बचपन में बस में चढ़ती थी तो उसमें जो महिलाओं के लिए reserved seat होती थी, उसे देखकर मैं इस चीज़ पर बहुत गौर करती थी कि जब तक मैं उस बस में हूं, वह सीट अगर खाली है, मैं उस पर बैठी हूं और मेरे सामने कोई बुजुर्ग इंसान खड़ा है तो मैंने उस सीट को उनके लिए छोड़ दिया। उस सीट को छोड़कर किसी बुजुर्ग व्यक्ति को request करके जबर्दस्ती उस पर बिठाने के लिए बहुत सारी महिलाओं ने मेरे साथ झगड़ा भी किया कि यह सीट महिला के लिए आरक्षित है। मैंने कहा कि जब तक मैं बस में हूं, यह सीट उस आदमी के लिए है। महोदय, बहुत सिम्पल सी बात है कि हमें अलग करने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन women's empowerment ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस राज्य में मुख्य मंत्री महिला हो, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा अपराध हों।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... The moment you get into politics, the issue is gone. Though, originally I thought I should confine to women Members, since some male Members... ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सुषमा जी को बुलवाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a suggestion that male Members also would want to express solidarity. So, I will call one from each party and then Sushmaji also ...*(Interruptions)*... Being senior in the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सुषमा जी को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: किसको कब बोलने देना है, कृपया यह मुझे बोलने दीजिए। श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं International Women's Day पर हमारे देश की सभी माताओं, बहनों और बहू-बेटियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सरकार और विपक्ष मिलकर इस देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाएंगे जहाँ हमारी बहू-बेटियाँ सुरक्षित और शिक्षित हों। महोदय, पैदा होने से लेकर जब तक वे ज़िंदा हैं, महिलाओं को अलग-अलग मुश्किलात् का सामना करना पड़ता है। विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा anaemic गर्भवती महिलाएं अगर कहीं हैं तो दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में हैं, सबसे अधिक छोटी बच्चियाँ अगर कहीं anaemic हैं तो वे हमारे देश में हैं। अगर बच्ची anaemic हो, अगर गर्भवती महिला anaemic बच्चे को जन्म दे, तो शुरुआत वहाँ से होती है और उसके पैदा होने से लेकर आखिर तक वह समस्या रहती है। उसके बाद political, economic और social problems से अलग से हमारे देश की महिलाओं को गुज़रना पड़ता है। मैं यहाँ पर सिर्फ दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में महिलाएं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। मैंने पहले भी, जब माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा हो रही थी, उस वक्त भी बताया था कि कानून तो बने और पहले बलात्कार एक उम्र की, एक खासी उम्र की लड़की या औरत के साथ होता था, उसको रोकने में तो हम असफल हुए ही हैं, लेकिन अब तीन-तीन महीने, चार-चार महीने और छः-छः महीने की बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार हो रहे हैं, ऐसा शायद विश्व में कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। यह पूरे देश के लिए शर्म की बात है और हमें शर्म से डूब मरना चाहिए कि आज देश में ऐसा वातावरण है कि तीन महीने, चार महीने और छः महीने की बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार हो रहे हैं। हम क्या इंसाफ दे सकते हैं, हम क्या political इंसाफ दे सकते हैं कि जब हम उन्हें उस उम्र में सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उसके लिए हम सभी को सख्त होना पड़ेगा।

दूसरा, reservation की बड़े अरसे से मांग है। इस सदन में महिलाओं के लिए विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट में reservation का कानून पास हुआ है। यह सबको मालूम है कि वह किस सरकार में और कब हुआ, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। Reservation बाकी local bodies में हुआ, जिला परिषद् में हुआ, लेकिन जहाँ देश के लिए कानून बनते हैं और जो उन कानूनों को बनाने वाली bodies हैं — विधान सभाएं और लोक सभा, यहाँ reservation होना चाहिए, आज मेरी यही मांग है।

†فائد حزب اختلاف (جناب علام نبی آزاد) : سبھاپتی مہودے، سب سے پہلے میں

International Women's Day پر ہمارے دیش کی سبھی متاؤں، بہنوں اور بہو-بیٹیوں

کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے پورا وشواس ہے کہ سرکار اور وپکش مل کر اس دیش

میں ایک ایسا ماحول بنائیں گے جہاں ہماری بہو-بیٹیاں سرکشت اور شکشت ہوں۔

مہودے، پیدا ہونے سے لے کر جب تک وہ زندہ ہیں، مہیلاؤں کو الگ الگ

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ anaemic حاملہ عورتیں اگر کہیں ہیں تو بدقسمتی سے ہمارے دیش میں ہیں، سب سے زیادہ چھوٹی بچیاں اگر کہیں anaemic ہیں تو وہ ہمارے دیش میں ہیں۔ اگر بچی anaemic ہو، اگر حاملہ عورت anaemic بچے کو جنم دے، تو شروعات وہاں سے ہوتی ہے اور اس کو پیدا ہونے سے لے کر آخر تک وہ سمسیا رہتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد پولیٹکل، اکانومک اور سوشل پرابلمس سے الگ دیش کی مہیلاؤں کو گزرنا پڑتا ہے۔

میں یہاں پر صرف دو سبھاؤ دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے دیش میں مہیلانیں سرکشت نہیں ہیں۔ میں نے پہلے بھی، جب مائٹے راشٹرپتی جی کے ابھیہاشن پر چرچا ہو رہی تھی، اس وقت بھی بتایا تھا کہ قانون تو بنے اور پہلے بلاتکار ایک عمر کی، ایک خاصی عمر کی لڑکی یا عورت کے ساتھ ہوتا تھا، اس کو روکنے میں تو ہم ناکام ہوئے ہی ہیں، لیکن اب تین تین مہینے، چار چار مہینے اور چھ مہینے کی بچیوں کے ساتھ بلاتکار ہو رہے ہیں، ایسا شاید دنیا میں کہیں نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ پورے دیش کے لئے شرم کی بات ہے اور ہمیں شرم سے ڈوب کر مرنا چاہئے کہ آج دیش میں ایک ایسا ماحول ہے کہ تین مہینے، چار مہینے اور چھ مہینے کی بچیوں کے ساتھ بلاتکار ہو رہے ہیں۔ ہم کیا انصاف دے سکتے ہیں، ہم کیا پولیٹکل انصاف دے سکتے ہیں کہ جب ہم انہیں اس عمر میں سرکشا فراہم نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، تو اس کے لئے ہم سبھی کو سخت ہونا پڑے گا۔

دوسرا، رزرویشن کی بڑے عرصے سے مانگ ہے۔ اس سدن میں مہیلاؤں کے لئے ودھان سبھاؤں اور پارلیمنٹ میں رزرویشن کا قانون پاس ہوا ہے۔ یہ سب کو معلوم ہے کہ وہ کس سرکار میں اور کب ہوا، میں اس کو دوبرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں۔ رزرویشن باقی لوکل باڈیز میں ہوا، ضلع پریشد میں ہوا، لیکن جہاں دیش کے لئے قانون بنتے ہیں اور جو ان قانونوں کو بنانے والی بوڈیز ہیں — ودھان سبھا اور لوک سبھا، یہاں رزرویشن ہونا چاہئے، آج میری یہی مانگ ہے۔

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I did give my name to speak because I think men need to speak more on women's issues than even women, and I completely agree with what Anu Agaji said - this cannot be just one day.

I have two practical suggestions to offer which go beyond the speech. Sir, my party, the All-India Trinamool Congress, without any Women's Reservation Bill, already has 34 per cent of women MPs. We can wait for the Bill. Yes, we all want the Bill, but this is a very practical suggestion where Mamtadi has shown the way.

Number two, I will give another practical suggestion. Forty-seven lakh girls have already benefited. There are so many other good federal programmes which are running. In Bengal, we have the Kanyashree Scheme which has benefited 47 lakh girls. It is a tried and tested programme. In this atmosphere of federal programmes, I suggest we implement this programme nationally.

The last thing I am saying today: good wishes and good luck. Best wishes to not only the women but to men to treat women better because there is an old saying, 'behind every successful man, there is a woman'. But today, it has changed, 'behind every successful man, there is a nationalised bank!' Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, this is where the problem comes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I didn't say anything, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may appear to be good. You are not doing justice to women then. विषय गया तो मामला दूसरी ओर चला जाता है। Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of my party, the Communist Party of India, I take this opportunity to greet women of our country and women of the whole world.

Sir, we all should strive for empowerment of women in every sense, in every respect. Renukaji took the name of Gandhiji. You have taken the name of Ambedkarji. I must take the name of Periyar; I must take the name of Lenin, who all stood for the empowerment of women. When I say 'empowerment', it is political empowerment, economic empowerment, educational empowerment, social empowerment, cultural empowerment, empowerment of women, for which, I think, to begin with, as Parliament, as the highest forum in our democracy, supreme forum in our democracy, we must stand by our commitment to provide reservation to women, and the Parliament should see that the Women's Reservation Bill is passed as early as possible.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a representative of one of the strongest women leaders of the contemporary India, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, I extend my warm wishes to my sisters, both inside the House as well as outside the House throughout the length and breadth of the country. I have only three demands. One, pass the Women's Reservation Bill at the earliest. Two, when the vacancy arises in July, please elect a woman Deputy Chairman for this House. And third, this country has the ancient tradition of treating even the rivers as mother. So, my request to the Government is please create mother Kaveri Board immediately. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Rangarajan. Please don't get into political things. Otherwise, the purpose will be lost.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I also agree with the hon. Member, Anu Aga ji, that it should not be a token day. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House that there is a small improvement in these 60-70 years, a very small improvement, .001 per cent. But, at the same time, women harassment at workplace is still there and deteriorating. Women are safe when they walk on the street. We have a law, but law enforcement is very weak. The courts are not giving justice to women's cases. Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the *dalits* and *adivasis* were more affected by the neo liberal policy. That has to be taken into account. For women empowerment, I agree with Mr. Raja that what is written and spoken by Thanthai Periyar must be translated into all languages in India so that people understand how Periyar has worked for women empowerment. Sir, finally, we must use the visual media, we must use the print media for women empowerment, at least, for five minutes or ten minutes every day. Thank you.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। सर, आज International Women's Day पर महिलाओं को बधाई देने की बात है, लेकिन उन्हें सही मायने में बधाई उस दिन मिलेगी, जबकि इस देश के male members यह resolution करें कि जिन की वजह से हम इस धरती पर हैं, जिस महिला ने हमें जन्म दिया है, उनका सम्मान, उनकी इज्जत व उनकी सुरक्षा हम रोजाना उन्हें मुहैया कराएं। यह नहीं कि सिर्फ एक दिन इस बारे में सोचें और उनकी बात करें। अभी जैसा कि हमारी एक सम्मानित महिला सदस्य ने कहा कि हम 365 दिन इस बात को याद रखें और इस हाउस के माध्यम से इस देश के पुरुषों को इस बात का संदेश दें कि हम रोजाना इन बातों का ध्यान रखें। खास तौर से यह ध्यान रखें कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस तरह के लोगों को सही रास्ता दिखाने के लिए उनको काली मां और दुर्गा मां का रूप अपनाना पड़े।

सर, इस के साथ-साथ मैंने शुरू में भी कहा और शायद आपने उसे accept भी कर लिया है कि वाइस चेयरमैन के panel में एक महिला जरूर हो। अगर आज के दिन उन्हें पीठ पर बिठा दें तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you, hon. Chairman, for giving this opportunity to me to speak about our womenfolk in the country. First, my compliments and hearty congratulations to all the female Members in this House and through these words of mine, the same extension to all the women of my country. I must say that when we talk of human rights, we don't talk of different human rights for males and different human rights for females. They are identical, absolutely identical. They are considered as human beings. I am afraid whether 600 million females in my country are receiving equal treatment even when we assess the execution of our commitment to human rights. Now, I must tell you, hon. Chairman, that we, as law-makers here, have a great responsibility to ensure equal treatment when the Constitution mandates that we should not discriminate any

Indian citizen on the ground of sex. On the ground of sex, we can't discriminate any Indian citizen. So, I would send my compliments. I must take only a minute more by reminding this House that as far as my party is concerned, we created a world record by appointing the youngest female Minister, Ms. Agatha Sangma, in the UPA. She was the youngest woman Minister in any State, at any time in the history of the world. So, this was indeed a big salute to women's honour. I think the same thing should follow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): I don't know why they are protesting. Everybody knows that I am very pro-woman. Mr. Chairman, I am making two short points.

First of all, this country's tradition is not to discriminate against women or ill-treat them. We have been to war twice in our history. First time because of Draupadi and second time because of Sita. This is the tradition that we have. This tradition also continued ...(Interruptions)... The second point which I am making ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments. ...(Interruptions)... No comments. ...(Interruptions)... You can disagree afterwards.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: You can see our tradition even on women empowerment. If you look at Brahma's Cabinet, all the important portfolios are with women. Finance is with Lakshmi. Defence is with Durga. Education is with Saraswati. And the only portfolio for the man, who is Narad Muni, is Information and Broadcasting. This is our tradition. I am only saying ...(Interruptions)...

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

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I am only saying that we should concentrate on their empowerment. I am shocked to learn that for the last 70 years, of which for 54 years they were in power, so I think they will not disagree...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us come to the issue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: There has not been a single woman Cabinet Secretary. So if you are going to have a Deputy Chairman who is a woman, I would say you should have a Cabinet Secretary also who is a woman.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to bring four points to your kind notice.

First point is on women's reservation. According to us, it should be in proportion to their population. Since women's population is almost 49-50 per cent, the reservation for them should be fifty per cent and wherever they are underrepresented,

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

particularly military, judiciary and in some other establishments wherever there is underrepresentation of women, that should be taken care of.

Second point is on dowry system. Why is dowry system in existence? *In lieu* of the right in property, dowry is being given, though it is prohibited by law. I request the Government of India to consider and amend the Hindu Succession Act and also other relevant immoveable property Acts conferring the right over property to the women.

Third point is on female foeticide which is done in the first few months of pregnancy itself. They are forced to undergo sex determination test to determine if it is a female child, and then they resort to abortion. That is also prohibited but still it is going on. A firm action needs to be taken.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, my mother Mrs. Baljeet Tulsi was a feminist. She was a student of Kinnaird College in Lahore. At the age of about 17, she wrote this poem when she was prevented from going to Kavi Darbar. I would just like to recite this poem. Who says woman is the property of man?

कौन केन्दा है कि नारी पुरुष दी है जायदाद,
पांडवां ने जुए हारी, बोली नहीं ऐह कुज्ज बेचारी,
इस लई ही ऐह जायदाद?

कौन केन्दा है इसनू जुत्ती पुरुषां दे पैर दी,
शिकार क्योंकि हो गई ऐह मनु जी दे वैर दी,

कौन केन्दा है, इसनू ताड़ना ही ठीक है,
क्योंकि तुलसीदास दा कहना पत्थर ते लकीर है,

कौन केन्दा है, इस उते कदे न ऐतबार है,
पुछांगा मैं वारिस शाह नूं
तैनू कहण दा की अधिकार है?

In this poem, she challenges the male supremacy. And I think it is as relevant today as it was in 1936.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are just confining ourselves to extending wishes to the women community on the International Women's Day. We have to do something concrete and constructive. One thing everyone suggested is the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill. That lies within the powers of Parliament

and involves all the political parties. But I would urge the Government, as a right gesture of celebrating the International Women's Day, to exempt the sanitary napkins from the GST net for many poor and rural women are not able to afford that and because of that they are undergoing a lot of health problems. So, on this International Women's Day, if the Government announces that, it will be a great message to the women community. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, that is a good suggestion.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आज इंटरनेशनल वुमेन्स डे पर देश की सभी महिलाओं को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, शुभकामना देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में महिलाओं का स्थान हमेशा से ऊपर रहा है। चाहे आज़ादी के बाद की स्थिति हो या अब तक की स्थिति हो, देश के लिए महिलाओं का काफी योगदान रहा है। वह चाहे politics, प्रशासन, समाज सेवा, एविएशन या स्पोर्ट्स का क्षेत्र हो, मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि हरेक क्षेत्र में हमारी महिलाएं पुरुषों से आगे निकल रही हैं। आज हमारी महिलाएं जेट फाइटर प्लेन चलाने जा रही हैं। पूरे वर्ल्ड में कमर्शियल पायलट के रूप में हमारे देश की महिलाएं 12 परसेंट... 5 परसेंट के रेश्यो पर सबसे ज्यादा हैं।

महोदय, हमारे ओडिशा प्रांत से छह लड़कियां ओलंपिक गेम्स खेलने गई थीं। ओलंपिक गेम्स में देश को जो मेडल्स मिले थे, दो लड़कियों ने ही देश को मेडल्स दिलवाए थे और हमारी शान बढ़ाई थी। महोदय, देश का जो एक नारा है, "बेटी बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ", मैं इस नारे के साथ, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ, साथ-साथ बेटी खिलाओ" जोड़ना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा हक हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक ने वुमेन्स एम्पावरमेंट के लिए पंचायत लेवल पर 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया है। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS (Telangana): Sir, on this great occasion, I congratulate and pay my compliments to the women Members and to all the women in the country. But, mere compliments and congratulations would not work. I think we will have to go all-out to empower the women. There is a saying that every successful man has a woman behind. I think we will have to work out in such a way and be liberal so that there is a man behind every successful woman. So, it should be on equal terms and as far as achieving this is concerned, the pending Women's Reservation Bill has to be passed. It should be taken up in all genuineness and all seriousness, and freedom should be given to women. As it is, they are going at good speed. It is better that men realise it and support the women to come up and they should also play a very big role in this great democracy. Thank you.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया है। महोदय, मैं अपनी बात इस बात से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले के प्राचीर से कहा था,

[श्री संजय सिंह]

"बेटों को रात को घर से जाने देते हो, बेटियों को रोकते हो।" महोदय, इसके पीछे प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात का मतलब यह था कि बेटियों के प्रति मानसिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे लगता है कि आज बेटियों के प्रति हमारी मानसिकता जैसी सौ साल पहले थी, वही आज भी है। पुरुष समाज तय करता है हक बेटियां क्या पहनेंगी, क्या खाएंगी, कैसे चलेंगी, कैसे रहेंगी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर हम सभी लोगों को, सरकार को संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि कम से कम इस देश के अंदर ये पाबंदियां बंद होनी चाहिए और Valentine's Day पर बच्चे, बच्चियों को पीटने वाली मानसिकता बदलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस देश के अंदर मानसिकता इस बात के प्रति भी बदलनी चाहिए कि एंटी रोमियो के नाम पर भाई-बहिन को पकड़कर पीट दिया जाए। इस बात की भी मानसिकता बदलनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज मैंने अखबार में देखा कि बरेली के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसका बलात्कार हुआ था, बलात्कार की पीड़ित वह महिला ...**(व्यवधान)**... बलात्कार की पीड़ित उस महिला को एक महीने तक न्याय नहीं मिला ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसने फांसी लगा ली। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: हरिवंश जी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पोलिटिक्स करने से विषय वही रहेगा।

श्री संजय सिंह: बचाने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: संजय सिंह जी, Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: इस मानसिकता को बदलने की जरूरत है और सभी लोगों को विषय पर फोकस करना चाहिए।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहूंगा, आपने देखा हक इतने दिनों से सदन में जो गतिरोध चल रहा था, वह आज जब महिलाओं का यह मुद्दा आया, तो हम सब लोग शांति-पूर्वक बातचीत कर रहे हैं। समाज में हम लोग महिलाओं का आदर करें, इससे अच्छी और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। जनता दल यूनाइटेड की ओर से 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' पर देश, दुनिया की सभी महिलाओं को बधाई।

महोदय, मैं एक-एक पंक्ति में पांच सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। विधायिका में हम महिलाओं को आरक्षण दें। बिहार पहला राज्य था, जिसने 2005 में लोकल बॉडीज, पंचायत से लेकर जिला-परिषद् तक 50 फीसदी आरक्षण दिया, जो पूरे देश में लागू होना चाहिए। बिहार में हमने जैसे नौकरियों में महिलाओं के लिए 35 परसेंट जगह आरक्षित कर रखी है, इसी तरह यह पूरे देश में लागू होना चाहिए। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे बच्चियों को साइकिल देने की योजना जो 2007 में शुरू हुई, यह योजना पूरे देश में लागू होनी चाहिए। माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूँ, उन्होंने यह बात पहले भी उठाई थी कि आज हम कहां पहुंच गए हैं कि दो, चार, छह महीने की बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार हो रहा है, इसके लिए हमें सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिए। अंत में, महिलाओं की मांग पर ही बिहार में शराबबंदी हुई, जो एक साहसिक काम हुआ है, इसको पूरा देश अपनाए, क्योंकि पूरे देश में महिलाओं की मांग उठ रही है कि

शराबबंदी हो, ताकि उन पर होने वाले domestic violence और दूसरी ऐसी चीजों से उन्हें मुक्ति मिले, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right! Many Members were speaking about the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. My experience shows that mere Bill will not suffice. Bill followed by will and then have the skill and then go for the kill of the evil. That is the only way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज): माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' के इस मौके पर मैं अपनी ओर से विश्व की सभी महिलाओं को हार्दिक बधाई और शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं सदन के सभी लोगों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि इस विषय पर सदन चल गया और केवल चला ही नहीं, हमारे साथी पुरुष सांसदों ने केवल हमारी बात सुनी ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे स्वर में स्वर मिलाकर हमारा साथ दिया। सभापति जी, इससे आपका मानसिक तनाव कम हुआ, इसलिए आपकी तरफ से भी मैं यहां बैठे अपने सभी साथी सांसदों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

सभापति जी, 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' का दिन हमें एक ऐसा मौका देता है, जब हमें महिलाओं द्वारा अर्जित की गई उपलब्धियों की सराहना करनी चाहिए और जो कमियां हैं, उन्हें पूरा करने का संकल्प लेना चाहिए। जहां तक महिला आरक्षण बिल का सवाल है, मैं शुरू से ही इस बिल की समर्थक रही हूँ और आज भी पुरजोर ढंग से इसकी समर्थक हूँ। मैं आज यहां खड़ी होकर कुछ उन उपलब्धियों का भी बखान करना चाहूंगी, जो उपलब्धियां आरक्षण के बिना भी महिलाओं ने प्राप्त की हैं। जब एक विदेश मंत्री के नाते मुझे दूसरे देशों में जाने का मौका मिलता है, तो जेंडर एंपावरमेंट एक आम विषय है, जिस पर चर्चा होती ही है। उस समय मैं माथा ऊंचा करके कहती हूँ कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जहां महिला राष्ट्रपति बनी, जहां महिला प्रधान मंत्री बनी, जहां दो-दो महिलाएं स्पीकर बनीं, जहां अनेक प्रदेशों की मुख्य मंत्री महिलाएं बनीं, जहां अनेक राष्ट्रीय दलों की अध्यक्ष महिलाएं बनीं। उसी के साथ-साथ मुझे वे उपलब्धियां भी याद आती हैं, जहां महिलाओं ने पुरुषों का एकाधिकार का क्षेत्र तोड़ा है। एक वह समय था, जब पुलिस, आर्मी, एयर फोर्स, कॉमर्शियल पायलेट, जिसकी बात तिर्की जी कर रहे थे, ये सब क्षेत्र पुरुषों के एकाधिकार के थे, लेकिन आज महिलाएं आर्मी में combat duty कर रही हैं, एयर फोर्स के जहाज उड़ा रही हैं, अंतरिक्ष में जा रही हैं, कृत्रिम फुट से, artificial पैर से एवरेस्ट को फतह कर रही हैं। अभी 26 जनवरी को आपने देखा, बाइक्स पर जो करतब होते थे, उन पर पुरुषों का एकाधिकार था, लेकिन इस बार बीएसएफ की 161 जांबाज महिलाओं ने राजपथ पर वह करतब दिखाकर वह एकाधिकार भी तोड़ दिया, लेकिन मैं यह मानती हूँ कि एक तरफ इन उपलब्धियों का आंकड़ा हमारा माथा ऊंचा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर महिलाओं के साथ हो रहा अन्याय और उसमें से उपजी हुई उनकी पीड़ा हमारा माथा शर्म से नीचा भी करती हैं। इसीलिए आज का यह दिन संकल्प लेने का दिन है कि इस अन्याय और पीड़ा को हम सहन नहीं करेंगे। जब मैं यह "हम" कहती हूँ, तो मैं men और women, दोनों की बात करती हूँ। जब मैं "हम" कहती हूँ, तो मैं पूरे समाज की बात करती हूँ। जब मैं 'हम' कहती हूँ, तो मैं केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की बात करती हूँ। इसलिए आज का दिन यह संकल्प लेने का दिन है कि केंद्र सरकार, सभी राज्य सरकारें, सभी सांसद, सभी विधायक और समाज का हर वर्ग, जिस मानसिकता

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

की बात मेरे भाई कर रहे थे, उस मानसिकता को तोड़ने में लगेंगे और महिलाओं के साथ जिस तरह का अन्याय हो रहा है और जिस तरह की पीड़ा हो रही है, उसको हम कतई सहन नहीं करेंगे। यह एक movement बनना चाहिए, एक आन्दोलन बनना चाहिए। यह केवल एक सरकारी कार्यक्रम बन कर नहीं रह जाना चाहिए। यदि उस जन-आन्दोलन की भूमिका आज इस सदन से शुरू होती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम यह 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' वास्तव में सार्थक रूप से मना पाएँगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijay Goel, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to convey the feelings of the House to all the concerned.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सभापति जी, सदन में सभी लोगों ने 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' पर बधाई दी है। इस अवसर पर मैं इसके लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' पर सदन सुचारु रूप से चल रहा है। बचपन में हम पढ़ते थे — "नारी जीवन हाय तुम्हारी यही कहानी, आँचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी", पर मैं समझता हूँ कि देश अब काफी आगे निकल गया है। जो बातें हम यहां कह रहे हैं, उनको अमल में लाने की जरूरत है। जैसा कहा गया कि एक दिन 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' मनाने से क्या होगा, तो ऐसे ही हमने देखा है कि 'हिन्दी दिवस' और बहुत सारे ऐसे दिवस हैं, जिनके लिए हमें लगता है कि एक दिन में क्या होगा, पर जिन चीजों के लिए कुछ ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है, उन्हीं के लिए ये दिवस बनाए गए हैं। मुझे ध्यान आता है कि मेरी मां पूरे घर का काम करती थीं। वे चौका, कपड़े, बर्तन, सफाई, सब कुछ करती थीं। मेरी पत्नी आज दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर है और मेरी बेटी उससे आगे जाकर MNC में काम कर रही है। ऐसा नहीं है कि महिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं आया है, पर जैसा आदरणीय सुषमा जी ने कहा, यह परिवर्तन पूरे देश में वहां तक पहुंचना चाहिए, जहां पर अभी महिलाओं को पूरा अधिकार और सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री आज राजस्थान के अन्दर झूंझुनू में 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' अभियान को लेकर गए हुए हैं। पहले यह योजना 161 districts में चल रही थी, आज यह 646 districts में जा रही है। मैं पूरे सदन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस' पर इस बात की चिंता कर रहा है कि महिलाओं को और ज्यादा सम्मान तथा और ज्यादा अधिकार मिलें। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I suggested, once again I repeat and I hope that the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs will convey the sentiments and feelings expressed by the hon. Members from all the sides. Though the Rajya Sabha has done its responsibility of passing the Bill — under what circumstances we all know it also, but still it has been passed here — now the matter rests with the other House and we can't make any comment. In fact, I wanted to say something, but after hearing the Minister for External Affairs where she has summed up the present situation in the country and reminded that all of us should join together to see to it that the unfinished agenda of empowerment of women in all walks of life are taken care

of by the Government and by the political parties, I hope initiatives will be taken from the Government side to take this forward and see to it that the aspirations of the people of India, particularly, women are fulfilled. That is the only observation I want to make. As I said it earlier also, I did not say it for the sake of what you call the rhythm or anything. I am of the strong opinion that a mere Bill alone will not suffice but Bill along with political will and also administrative skill. And, if you go for a kill of the evil, then you will be able to really reach this because there are enough laws. The laws are to be implemented. That has to be kept in mind by one and all. Some of the Members were a little late, so I could not give them an opportunity. I add that the Indian Muslim League and also the Shiromani Akali Dal are also joining with the sentiments of the House and I would like to convey my thanks to all the hon. Members of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, through you.... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is coming, so, there is no point of order. ...(Interruptions)... The Question Hour is coming. ...(Interruptions)... You have to understand that we have to convey a proper message today. ...(Interruptions)... We have to convey a proper message today. ...(Interruptions)... No banners. ...(Interruptions)... No banners. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Rupashree scheme of West Bengal Government

*136. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the West Bengal Government has launched “Rupashree scheme” to empower adolescent girls through which they would get

₹ 25,000 as one time assistance at the time of their marriage after attaining the age of 18 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is willing to take the idea of the scheme and implement it centrally;

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

(e) whether such schemes are being run by any other State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Rupashree' is one time financial assistance scheme for the girls from the families having annual income of ₹ 1.5 lakh or less. The girls will get ₹ 25,000/- at the time of their marriage after attaining 18 years of age. The Rupashree scheme will be implemented in West Bengal from financial year 2018-19 from the State budget.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to implement the said scheme centrally. For empowering adolescent girls and to provide them proper health and nutrition, Government of India is implementing a Scheme for Adolescent Girls which provide services in kind and not in cash. Empowering girls during their adolescence is more helpful than empowering them after the age of 18 years when they are adult. The prime focus of Scheme for Adolescent Girls is to empower the girls during their adolescence which is very critical for the second growth spurt in their life cycle. A healthy Adolescent Girl can be a healthy mother to give birth to a healthy child.

(e) and (f) Different schemes are being implemented by different States from their own resources to empower the girl child and improve their nutritional and health status. Some of these schemes are; Laadli Scheme of Delhi Government., Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana of Bihar Government, Bhagyalakshmi Scheme of Karnataka, Ladli Lakshmi Yojana of Madhya Pradesh, Balika Samridhi Yojana of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, Balri Rakshak Yojana in Punjab and Kanyadan scheme of Madhya Pradesh etc.

These schemes have helped a larger number of girls to meet expenses of their health, education and marriage etc.

Complaints against NRI husbands

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

(a) the details of complaints registered by Punjabi women against NRI husbands who have deserted them, as on date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) This Ministry does not maintain State-wise data. However, it has been receiving and redressing grievances from women deserted by their NRI spouses from whole of India which pertains to abandonment, harassment, cheating, domestic violence by their spouses residing abroad, to ascertain whereabouts of NRI husbands, request for extradition, deportation of spouse to India, request for maintenance, support, divorce or child custody and request for legal and financial assistance to file a case against the NRI spouse.

(b) The Government has taken following steps to address such issues:

- (i) Between January, 2015 and December, 2017 this Ministry (including the Indian Missions abroad) has addressed 3492 complaints of distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses by way of providing them counselling, guidance and information about procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the Overseas Indian husband; filing a case in India, issuing Look Out Circulars; impounding and revocation of Indian passport of the husband; getting access to lawyers and NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions etc. and legal and financial assistance under ICWF Scheme.
- (ii) With an aim to provide financial and legal assistance to distressed women married to NRI spouses by all Missions and Posts, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Guidelines were revised in September, 2017. The amount of legal and financial assistance to distressed Indian women has also been increased to US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/ Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.
- (iii) The Government had set up an Expert Committee on NRI Marital disputes, which presented its Report in August, 2017. Some of its recommendations including constitution of an Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) have been accepted and implemented and some are under further examination. The INA is expected to be an effective mechanism to provide a single window timely solution to the problems of affected women and there would be a better monitoring of the welfare measures being undertaken in this regard.

Strategy to tackle frequent urban flooding

*138. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any futuristic strategy to tackle frequent urban flooding in different parts of the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Formulation of strategy to tackle urban floods falls under the purview of the Urban Local Body/Urban Development Authority and State Governments as they are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system of the concerned city/town.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, has published Guidelines in 2010 for 'Management of Urban Flooding' to assist the State Governments in preparation of Urban Flooding Management Plans. NDMA has also issued National Disaster Management Plan in May 2016 to assist all stakeholders including State Governments in disaster risk management of various hazards including Urban Flooding. The Plan provides a framework and direction to the government agencies for all phases of disaster management i.e. prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. NDMA has also circulated to States/UTs, a Roadmap prepared by an Expert Group for short term, medium term and long term mitigation of urban flooding. Further, a 10 Point Advisory for immediate attention on Urban Flooding Preparedness and Mitigation and a study report on "Tamil Nadu Floods: Lessons learnt & Best Practices", have also been circulated by NDMA to States/UTs.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding to be used by States/UTs/ULBs. The SOP lays down, in a comprehensive manner, the specific actions required to be undertaken by the city administration, various departments under the district administration and State Government with respect to urban flooding. The Ministry has also published a Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems in November 2013 which contains a chapter on design of Storm Water Drainage. The Chapter explains the criteria and guidelines to be adopted while designing the storm water drainage system.

The Ministry also extends financial and technical support to States/UTs with respect to prevention and mitigation of urban flooding. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Storm Water Drainage is an eligible component to get central assistance by the ULBs. So far, ₹ 2,969 crore has been allocated to

reduce flooding in 500 Mission Cities. Under the Mission, the projects are identified, appraised, approved and implemented by States/UTs.

Under Smart Cities Mission, various cities are implementing Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) which, inter alia, provides for installation of flood and environment sensors to give proactive alerts and alarms in case of heavy rainfall or rapid change in water level in Dams using Artificial Intelligence. Other projects undertaken in Smart Cities for prevention and mitigation of Urban Flooding include Riverfront Development, Lake Bank Conversion and Erosion Protection.

(c) Question does not arise.

Ban on Capacity Expansion in Engineering Institutes

*139. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States have requested All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to temporarily ban the capacity expansion in existing institutes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage of undergraduate engineering seats vacant during the year 2016-17; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage enrolment in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Perspective Plans by the State Governments of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Kerala, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with regard to setting up of new technical Institutions or otherwise have been received by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Except for the State Government of Kerala, the remaining six State Governments have submitted perspective plans only in respect of new technical Institutions. Since the perspective plans received by AICTE in respect of some of the State Governments were devoid of clarity, the respective Regional Committee constituted by AICTE are scrutinizing the proposal of their respective regions for deciding the opening/ closing of any technical institute accordingly.

(b) There were approximately 50% vacant seats in the AICTE approved Undergraduate Engineering Courses during the Academic Year 2016-17. The State-wise details thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The AICTE is implementing scholarship schemes namely Pragati and Saksham to motivate and financially assist girl students and differently-abled students respectively for taking up technical education. AICTE is also providing 10 supernumerary seats under Jammu and Kashmir special scholarship scheme. Further, technical institutes have been granted permission to run D.Voc and B.Voc courses in their premises.

Statement

State-wise details of vacant seats is AICTE approved undergraduate engineering courses during academic year 2016-17

State/UT	2016-17 UG				
	No. of Approved Institutes	Approved Intake	*Total enrolled Students	Vacant Seats	Vacancy %
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	91	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	329	172746	88729	84017	49
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	18	5175	3415	1760	34
Bihar	31	10130	5433	4697	46
Chandigarh	3	915	689	226	25
Chhattisgarh	49	22934	8443	14491	63
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	16	8455	7157	1298	15
Goa	5	1260	1225	35	3
Gujarat	128	69221	37264	31957	46
Haryana	144	58551	16411	42140	72
Himachal Pradesh	20	7830	1959	5871	75
Jammu and Kashmir	9	3345	2653	692	21
Jharkhand	18	7085	3336	3749	53
Karnataka	192	100565	76713	23852	24
Kerala	164	62458	37267	25191	40
Madhya Pradesh	211	98247	41839	56408	57
Maharashtra	372	155277	88388	66889	43
Manipur	1	115	115	0	0
Meghalaya	1	420	223	197	47
Nagaland	1	240	0	240	100
Odisha	96	46373	18758	27615	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Puducherry	18	8910	3483	5427	61
Punjab	103	43880	17028	26852	61
Rajasthan	130	58073	19942	38131	66
Sikkim	1	780	506	274	35
Tamil Nadu	527	279397	145979	133418	48
Telangana	283	140318	73866	66452	47
Tripura	2	600	369	231	39
Uttar Pradesh	296	142972	51051	91921	64
Uttarakhand	31	12405	4115	8290	67
West Bengal	91	37593	21880	15713	42
GRAND TOTAL	3291	1556360	778327	778033	50

*Includes supernumerary seats which are over and above the approved intake

Training for Teaching in Higher Technical Institutions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one year training for those who want to teach in higher technical institutions is proposed to be made compulsory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the first semester of training, an inducted teacher would have to pass at least eight modules;

(c) whether this was made clear at the launch of the model curriculum for technical education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted a Committee to prepare comprehensive policy for training of technical teachers aimed at Designing and Developing Faculty and Staff Development Strategy through mandatory training, refresher courses and generic skill training, Providing better understanding of professional requirements as well sensitization to professional, socio-economic and political environment and Information Technology Tools.

(c) and (d) The Draft Report of the committee was discussed with the stakeholders. The Committee is finalizing its report based on the inputs received during the conference.

Schemes for treatment municipal solid waste

*141. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner municipal solid waste management is being done in various cities and towns of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are various schemes for treating municipal solid waste under Swachh Bharat Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of such scheme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(e) the details of waste-to-energy plants set up in these States to produce energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Cities/towns of the country are required to manage municipal solid waste in the manner prescribed under Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016, which inter alia provides door-to-door collection of segregated waste, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of waste into compost, bio-methanation and energy, setting up of scientific land fill for residual waste etc.

(b) and (c) Swachh Bharat Mission scheme for urban areas provides 35% Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grant for Municipal Solid Waste Management projects.

(d) Financial assistance provided by Government of India under SWM (35% VGF/Grant) to the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is as under:

State	Mission Allocation For SWM	Funds Released					Total
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto 27.02.2018		
Andhra Pradesh	308.5400	21.0200	-	185.9700	-	206.9900	67%
Telangana	223.4300	15.2200	-	50.0800	26.8000	92.1000	41%

(e) In Andhra Pradesh, 7 Waste-to-Energy projects are under construction and one waste-to-Energy project is in tendering stage. Details are given in the Statement-I (See below). In Telangana, there are 5 Waste-to-Energy plants which are in various stages of construction. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I**Waste-to-Energy Plants under Various Stages of Construction in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	WTE site	Name of the Company	ULBs covered	MSW TPD	Total TPD	Capacity (in MW)	Status of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kappuluppada	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Visakhapatnam	942	942	15	Work started
2.	Kondaprolu	Essel Infra-Hitachi	Tadepalligudem	80	357	5	Work started
3.			Bhimavaram	56			
4.			Tanuku	37			
5.			Palakollu	32			
6.			Narsapuram	32			
7.			Jangareddygudem	15			
8.			Eluru	85			
9.			Nidadavolu	20			
10.	East Godavari	Tender under process	Kakinada	181	505	-	Under Tender
11.			Rajahmundry	169			
12.			Gollaprolu	9			
13.			Pithapuram	22			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.			Peddapuram	24			
15.			Samalkota	24			
16.			Yeleswaram	6			
17.			Ramachandrapuram	23			
18.			Mandapeta	26			
19.			Kovvur	21			
20.	Kodaveedu	Ms JITF Urban	Guntur	320	1202	15	Work started
21.		Infrastructure Limited	Vijaywada	525			
22.			Tenali	68			
23.			Chilakaturipeta	62			
24.			Sattenapalli	45			
25.			Mangalagiri	52			
26.			Narasropeta	65			
27.			Ponnur	35			
28.			Tadepalli	30			
29.	Surveplli	Envikare-Rochem	Nellore	200	313	4	Fiancial Closure in Progress
30.			Kavali	43			
31.			Gudur	38			
32.			Naidupet	17			

33.	Gooty road	Essel Infra-Hitachi	Atmakur	15	Work started
34.			Ananthapur	110	
35.			Dharmavaram	65	
36.			Guntakal	59	
37.			Tadipatri	44	
38.			Pamidi	2	
39.			Gooty	4	
40.	Kolumalapally	Essel Infra-Hitachi	Kadapa	156	Work started
41.			Rayachoty	38	
42.			Proddatur	75	
43.			Rajampet	30	
44.			Yerraguntla	12	
45.			Badvel	18	
46.	Mamunduru	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Limited	Tirupathi	190	Land to be handed over to developer
47.			Chittoor	65	
48.			Srikalahasti	58	
49.			Nagari	27	
50.			Venkatagiri	16	
51.			Puttur	18	
TOTAL				4306	

Statement-II

Status of waste to energy projects in various stages of construction in the State of Telangana

Sl. No.	Waste to Energy Site	Capacity (in MW)	Status of the Project
1.	Jawahar Nagar	19.8	Work started
2.	Chennaravulapally, Bibi Nagar	11	Pre-commissioning activities
3.	Yacharam, Ibrahimpatnam	12	Yet to enter into Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (TSSPDCL)
4.	Shadnagar	6.6	Termination notice issued to SELCO International Limited due to failure of implementing obligations by Agency.
5.	Karimnagar	-	Non-operative due to obsolete technology.

Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles

*142. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with any plan for manufacturing electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the manner in which Government is planning to fund the manufacturing of such vehicles and whether there is any plan to provide subsidies thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) To support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system, the Government formulated a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] in March 2015. Though the overall scheme was proposed to be implemented over a period of 6 years, yet the Government initially approved for implementation of Phase-1 of the scheme for a 2 year period commencing from 1st April 2015 till 31st March 2017 with an outlay of ₹ 795 crore. The scheme has

4 focus areas *i.e.* Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and charging Infrastructure.

In the existing scheme, there are no provisions for funding or providing subsidies for the manufacturing of electric vehicles. However, to make the hybrid/electric vehicles (xEVs) affordable, demand incentive is available for buyers of xEVs in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption.

Further, to enable acceptance/promotion of this new technology, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure were also funded under the scheme. This was aimed at developing an ecosystem around electric mobility.

The notification of this scheme provides that the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately with inputs from stakeholders and based on the outcome and experience gained in Phase-1, for implementation beyond Phase-1 with appropriate allocation of funds in the future.

The Phase-1 of the scheme has, however, been extended for a further period of one year *i.e.* up to 31st March 2018.

Accordingly, the Government has initiated the process for developing a strategy to scale up uptake of zero emission vehicles and ancillary technologies.

Visit of PM to West Asian Countries

*143. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recent visit of the Prime Minister to West Asian Countries;
- (b) the details of talks held with his counterparts and the agreements entered into for strengthening cooperation among the countries; and
- (c) what has been the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi made State visits to Palestine, UAE and Oman from 9-12 February 2018. On his way to Palestine, he transited through Jordan.

(b) During the visit of Prime Minister of India to Palestine, UAE and Oman, the whole gamut of bilateral, regional and international issues were discussed. In Palestine, Prime Minister met President Mahmoud Abbas and reiterated our support for the Palestinian cause for the realization of sovereign independent united and viable

Palestine. In UAE, Prime Minister held talks with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of UAE Armed Forces Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and Ruler of Dubai. In Dubai, Prime Minister also addressed the Sixth World Government Summit held in Dubai at which India was extended 'Guest of Honour' status. In Oman, Prime Minister held bilateral talks with Sultan Qaboos bin Said. The details of various MoUs signed with these three countries during this visit are as follows:

Palestine:

Sl. No.	Agreement/MoU	Benefit accrued
1.	MoU between India and Palestine for construction of Super-Specialty Hospital at Beit Sahour in Bethelhem Governorate at a cost of US\$ 30 million	As part of India's commitment to the Palestinian cause, execution of these projects in Palestine will help in capacity building, human resource development and infrastructure development.
2.	MOU between India and Palestine for construction of India Palestine Centre for Empowering women, "Turathi" at a cost of US\$ 5 million	-do-
3.	MOU between India and Palestine for setting up of new National Printing Press at Ramallah at a cost of US\$ 5 million	-do-
4.	MOU between India and Palestine Construction of school in Muthalth Al Shuhada Village at a cost of US\$ 1 million	-do-
5.	MOU between India and Palestine Construction of school in Tamoon village in Tubas Governorate in Palestine at a cost of US\$ 1.1 million	-do-
6.	MOU between India and Palestine for Assistance of US\$ 0.25 million for construction of additional floor to Jawahar Lal Nehru Secondary School for Boys at Abu Dees	-do-

UAE:

Sl. No.	MoU	Benefit accrued
1.	MOU between Indian Consortium (OVL, BPRL and IOCL) and ADNOC	It will provide for acquisition of 10% participating interest in the offshore Lower Zakum Concession.
2.	MoU between Government of India and Government of UAE on Manpower Matters	It will institutionalise the collaborative administration of contractual employment of Indian workers in UAE.
3.	MoU between Ministry of Railways, India and Federal Transport Authority-Land and Maritime of UAE	It will provide Technical Cooperation in Rail Sector.
4.	MoU between Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX)	It will enhance cooperation between both the countries in financial services industry.
5.	MoU between Government of Jammu and Kashmir and DP World	It will establish multi-modal logistics park and hub in Jammu comprising warehouses and specialized storage solutions.

OMAN:

Sl. No.	MoU	Benefit accrued
1.	Agreement on Legal and Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial matte	This Agreement provides a basis for reciprocal legal and judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters, like service of judicial orders, summons and other legal and judicial documents or processes.
2.	Agreement on mutual visa exemption for holders of diplomatic, Special, service and official passports	This MOU allows permit citizens of both countries holding Diplomatic or Official Passports to enter into, exit from and transit through the territories of each party without requirement of visas.

Sl. No.	MoU	Benefit accrued
3.	MoU on Cooperation in the field of health	This MoU provides for cooperation in areas of health, including in occupational and environmental health, pharmaceuticals, medical education, exchange of the best practices in the field of primary healthcare, research in the field of healthcare, technology, health care system and exchange of medical experts and scientists.
4.	MoU on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	This MoU aims at bilateral cooperation for exploration and use of outer space, including application of space technology for peaceful purposes. It covers wide areas of cooperation in the fields of satellite, navigation, communication and other technologies related to space.
5.	MoU on Cooperation between Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, India and Oman Diplomatic Institute	The MOU shall promote contacts and exchange of diplomats and faculty members of the institute. It will enhance cooperation between the two institutes in areas of activities which, inter alia, may include exchange of information on structure and content of the training programmes for diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas.
6.	MoU on Academic and Scholarly cooperation sectors between National Defence College Sultanate of Oman and the Institute for Defence Studies and the Analyses	This MOU covers several joint cooperation sectors which include exchange of ideas through the conduct of conferences, seminars and dialogues; consultations on

Sl. No.	MoU	Benefit accrued
		academic and scholarly issues; joint research projects; exchange of research work, publications, etc.
7.	MoU in the field of Tourism cooperation between India and Oman	The MOU provides for enhancing bilateral cooperation between India and Oman to promote tourism. The MOU will also facilitate tourism investments, accommodation and hotel management by exchange of information statistics and training in the field of Tourism.
8.	Annexure to the MoU on Military Cooperation	The MoU allows use of certain facilities at the Special Economic Zone at Duqm (Sea Port, Dry Dock and Air Port) by Indian armed forces.

(c) Our high level engagements with the countries in the West Asia has helped us in safeguarding our core economic, trade, energy, investment and diaspora interest in the region. We have further strengthened our defence and security engagement with these countries.

Policy measures for poverty alleviation

†*144. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken several policy measures for poverty alleviation during the last three years;

(b) whether these measures have yielded the desired result;

(c) whether the number of poor has come down during those years; and

(d) whether alleviation of rural poverty has been more as compared to urban poverty during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India has initiated various measures

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. Some of these programmes are, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Housing for All, National Health Mission (NHM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The new schemes introduced in the last three years are Prime Minister's Jan-DhanYojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Atal Pension Yojana, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana and National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS).

Government reviews programmes, at different level of implementation, at regular interval so as to ensure benefit reaches the targeted group and programme meets its intended outcomes.

The official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group chaired by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. The poverty estimates are computed from data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure was conducted by NSSO in 2011-12 based on which the poverty estimates for 2011-12 were computed and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013.

Government of India had launched Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households in rural and urban areas across the country. The process was concluded in March, 2016. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status—housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. The finding of the Census is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>. Out of 17.97 crore households in rural areas, 48.53% have reported incidence of deprivation and 0.92% of households reported for automatic inclusion criteria. The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC data for the

selection of the beneficiaries in its various programmes. SECC data is also being used for programmes implemented by other Ministries viz. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, National Food Security Act etc.

Reduction of funds under VKY

*145. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has cut back the entire fund allocated to States under the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the funds for schemes under education of ST students were reduced by 94 per cent and for pre-matric scholarships of such students by more than 75 per cent; and

(c) whether the funds for Skill Development and Vocational Training for income generation were slashed by more than 50 per cent during the last three years?

THE MINISTER FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Government of India launched “Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)” during 2014-15 for holistic development of tribal people across the country. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process. This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country with outcome-oriented approach while striking at the critical gaps in the sectors of Housing, Livelihood, Health & Sanitation, Drinking Water, Agriculture & Irrigation, Electricity, Education, Skill development, Sports and Games and Preservation of Cultural Heritage etc. through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism. State Governments have been impressed upon to endeavour effecting convergence of resources under various Central as well as State Government schemes appropriately while formulating Annual Plan and long-term perspective plan for holistic development of tribals commensurating the objectives of VKY.

In 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore was allocated under VKY, which was released to ten States having Scheduled Areas. During 2015-16, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores was made for 21 States based on their perspective plan. In 2016-17, only a token provision of ₹ 1.00 crore was made that was released to State Government of Rajasthan.

Since 2016-17, separate allocation of funds under VKY has been discontinued and it has been envisaged that the fund requirement under the VKY strategy will be fulfilled out of the TSP [now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC)] funds. The TSP caters to sectoral development by way of specific fund allocation under various

schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. 100% Allocation under the Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is a part of STC funds. The allocation under STC of Central Ministries/Departments was increased from ₹ 21,811 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 32,508 crore in 2017-18 (Revised Estimate). In the Budget Estimate of 2018-19, ₹ 39,135 crore has been allocated under STC for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Out of which, the overall budget allocation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has increased to ₹ 5957.18 crores in 2018-19 from ₹ 5293.30 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 4793.96 in 2016-17.

(b) The allocation under Education Schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs consisting of the following components has been increased from ₹ 1659.30 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 1768.00 crore in 2017-18 (Revised Estimate). In the Budget Estimate of 2018-19, ₹ 1936.00 crore has been allocated:

- (i) Post Matric Scholar Ship
- (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Ashram School
- (iv) Construction of Boys and Girls Hostels in Tribal Areas
- (v) Vocational Training

Out of above, the budget allocation under the component pre-matric scholarship has increased to ₹ 350.00 crores in 2018-19 from ₹ 318.00 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 265.00 in 2016-17.

However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the interventions for construction of Ashram Schools, Boys and Girls Hostels and Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards, as substantive part of these Schemes (about 50% of the allocation) is expended on promotion of education among tribals including construction of hostels and schools. The allocation under these two Schemes has been increased from ₹ 2460.89 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 2850.00 crore in 2017-18 (Revised Estimate). In the Budget Estimate of 2018-19, ₹ 3150.00 crore has been allocated.

The Government is committed to provide the best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment. To realize this mission, it has been decided that by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Ekalavya Model Residential School. Ekalavya schools will be on par with NavodayaVidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing recurring grants under the Scheme of VTC for running Vocational Training Centres(VTCs) by the State Governments/NGOs. However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards, wherein funds are provided to State Governments for carrying out Skill Development programmes.

Details of funds provided to State Government under VTC scheme of the Ministry during last three years is given as under:

2014-15	Assam – ₹ 485.70 lakh
2015-16	Assam – ₹ 900.00 lakh, Gujarat – ₹ 605.76 lakh

Details of funds provided to NGOs in different States under VTC scheme of the Ministry during last three year is given below:

2014-15	Assam – ₹ 72.32 lakh, Meghalaya – ₹ 30.44 lakh, Karnataka – ₹ 63.60 lakh, Nagaland – ₹ 103.92 lakh
2016-17	Assam – ₹ 93.00 lakh, Tamil Nadu – ₹ 31.20 lakh, Nagaland – ₹ 24.48 lakh

Details of funds provided to State Governments for skill development, vocational training under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Funds Provided to State Governments for skill development, vocational training under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during 2014-15 to 2017-18.

		(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 Funds Released	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released	2017-18 Funds approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	300.00	40.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	230.00	125.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1699.25	1800.00	168.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	250.00	750.00	430.18	250.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	1000.00	2090.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	3695.72	2998.00	1750.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	175.00	300.64	320.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	1240.00	0.00	300.00
10.	Karnataka	900.00	1800.00	0.00	1180.00
11.	Kerala	530.00	550.00	35.10	100.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	3300.00	2233.19	4100.00
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	1977.18	1000.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	150.00	200.00	0.00	187.00
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
16.	Mizoram	53.36	100.00	300.00	55.82
17.	Nagaland	355.00	300.00	180.00	50.00
18.	Odisha	4584.47	3194.59	7093.35	5200.00
19.	Rajasthan	1650.00	2675.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	60.00	215.00	109.80	28.00
21.	Telangana	1750.00	1300.00	1186.35	800.00
22.	Tripura	1038.50	290.00	450.00	290.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	290.00	0.00	200.00
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
25.	West Bengal	3110.00	2063.58	990.00	1055.00
TOTAL		37296.97	27946.07	20229.61	16456.37

Corporate vigilance excellence award to PNB

*146. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria and procedure for award for excellence in banking vigilance by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) the details of banks which have been awarded for excellence in banking vigilance during the last three years;

(c) whether CVC has awarded Corporate Vigilance Excellence Award to Punjab National Bank during 2017;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the basis on which PNB was selected for the said award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per information received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the Vigilance Excellence Awards were instituted by the CVC for the first time in the year 2017 for work done in calendar year 2016.

The awards for Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs)/Vigilance Functionaries of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Ministries/Departments were instituted in the category of (i) Innovation, (ii) Excellence in Investigation, (iii) Vigilance Awareness Initiative and (iv) Timely completion of Disciplinary Proceedings.

The awards for the Management were instituted in the category of (i) Best Institutional Practice to fight Corruption, (ii) Vigilance Awareness Initiative and (iii) IT initiative for Transparency in the Organization.

The CVC called for nominations from CVOs/Vigilance functionaries and Management of the Organizations. 74 nominations across all categories were received from 41 organizations. After following the due process of evaluation, the Commission selected 17 entries of CPSEs/PSBs/Ministries/Departments under different categories for the Vigilance Excellence Awards.

(b) For the year 2017, the Vigilance Excellence Awards were conferred under different categories upon CVOs/Vigilance functionaries/management of six Public Sector Banks.

(c) to (e) CVO, PNB was awarded for Outstanding Achievement in the category "Timely Completion of Disciplinary Proceedings" on the criteria of percentage of cases of disciplinary proceedings which were completed on time from the point of view of prescribed timelines/reduction of time taken. Out of total 203 charge sheets issued in 2016, 187 or 92% proceedings (140 major and 47 minor) were finalized within the prescribed timeline.

Development of indicators reflecting SDGs

*147. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has interacted with other Ministries to develop indicators

reflecting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

(b) if so, the details and the current progress thereof;

(c) whether all the Ministries have initiated the development process in convergence with the central sector schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has been interacting with various State Governments also with regard to State schemes which are aligned to SDGs; and if so, the details and the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for development of the National Indicator Framework for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has prepared a draft National Indicator Framework based on the consultation and inputs received from various central Ministries and States/UTs. The list of draft National Indicator Framework is under approval.

(c) and (d) NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). NITI Aayog has carried out a detailed mapping of the 17 Goals on Nodal Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and other Government initiatives and also of each of the 169 targets on concerned Central Ministries. NITI Aayog circulated the mapping to the Central Ministries and placed it on the NITI Aayog's website to facilitate better awareness, common understanding and faster implementation of the SDGs and related targets. NITI Aayog has constituted a Task Force consisting of representatives of Central Ministries, State Governments and Think Tanks as members, and is following up on the implementation of SDGs in the country. NITI Aayog is regularly interacting with various States/UTs for putting in place the SDGs implementation mechanism. Several States/UTs have carried out a similar mapping of the SDGs and SDG targets on their respective Departments and programmes for faster implementation of SDGs, including creation of SDG Cell or Centre of Excellence for regularly monitoring the implementation of SDGs.

Law to check emigration frauds

*148: DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to frame a law to check emigration frauds committed by travel agents;

(b) whether there is any nexus between travel agents and illegal human traffickers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the long term measures proposed to be taken for protecting the innocent emigrants as well as the nation's image abroad?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is working towards evolving a comprehensive emigration management framework and has accorded the highest priority towards the welfare and protection of Indian nationals abroad. A Committee has been constituted in the Ministry comprising all concerned stakeholders to finalize the draft of Emigration Management Bill. One year extension has been taken from the Committee on Government Assurances in this regard. The new Bill is expected to strengthen the regulatory framework already in place under the Emigration Act, 1983 towards checking malpractices and unscrupulous activities by Recruiting Agents.

(b) and (c) The government is aware of the challenge posed by unscrupulous travel agents and those involved in human trafficking. Complaints/grievances are received from emigrants and their family members of being cheated by illegal agents. Such complaints, when received, are forwarded to concerned State Governments and Police authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them on the basis of complaints. Wherever required, such complaints are also referred to Indian Missions and Posts abroad for providing relief to the Indians in distress.

(d) The measures undertaken by MEA for protecting emigrants are as follows:

- (i) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances online and track their redressal.
- (ii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including gulf countries, can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) on eMigrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.
- (iii) Missions especially in ECR countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24x7 helpline of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (v) Missions in many countries have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been set up at Dubai

(UAE) and four more IWRCs have been set up in Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counseling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.

- (vii) Migrant Resource Centres are operational in Delhi, Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow. They have been merged with PoE Offices for greater synergies in assisting emigrants or their relatives to redress their problems/complaints regarding overseas employment.
- (viii) Funding through Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is in place to assist Indian nationals abroad in times of distress on a means tested basis.
- (ix) Suitable accommodation to distressed Indian nationals has been set up in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia to provide temporary accommodation.
- (x) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues.
- (xi) Additional safeguards are in place to protect women workers going abroad including Nurses in ECR countries.

Norms prescribed by WHO and UNICEF on malnutrition

*149. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in tribal/rural/urban/backward areas during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has carried out any study to ascertain the causes of malnutrition;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether WHO and UNICEF have pointed towards very high prevalence of malnutrition particularly among women and children in the country and have prescribed certain norms in this regards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The State-wise prevalence of malnutrition among

women and children in tribal/rural/urban/backward areas as per the National Family Health Survey-3 and National Family Health Survey-4 is given in the Statement-I to V (See below).

(b) and (c) As per the findings of the various national and international research studies, it has been established that malnutrition is a complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational problem and the causesinter-aliainclude inadequate access to food, health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions, educational levels, income and socio-cultural factors like early marriage, etc. The situation is further compounded by ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections.

(c) and (e) The status of malnutrition in the country is reflected in the data captured by the National Family Health Surveys conducted periodically by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Consultations and discussions with UNICEF and other stakeholders to reduce the level of malnutrition amongst children and women is a continuous process.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Stunting among Children (under 5 years) as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

Sl. No.	State	% Stunted children (below 5 yrs of age)											
		Urban				Rural				SC			
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	17.1	--	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33.2	28.3	41.1	32.5	47.7	33	54.9	31.7	41.6	32.9		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.3	24	37.9	30.7	26.4	21.6	44.3	30.5	48.6	25.1		
4.	Assam	35.3	22.3	42.1	38	53.3	36.6	38.1	28.2	40.3	31.6		
5.	Bihar	40.3	39.8	51.3	49.3	68.7	55.8	--	48.2	54.2	48.1		
6.	Chandigarh	--	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
7.	Chhattisgarh	39.6	31.6	55.1	39.2	57.1	37	51.6	42.2	55.2	36.1		
8.	Delhi		32.4		25.1	50.5	--	--	--	39.1	--		
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	35.8	--	46.1	--	--	--	--	--	--		
10.	Daman and Diu	--	21.9	--	27.1	--	--	--	--	--	--		
11.	Goa	22.8	18.3	29.3	23.2	35.5	--	35.9	25.7	20.1	19.9		
12.	Gujarat	42.4	31.7	52.7	42.9	54.5	37.6	60.9	47.5	57.9	39.1		
13.	Haryana	36.1	33.4	45.7	34.3	53.4	37	--	32.5	50.5	34.5		

14. Himachal Pradesh	29.8	21.4	34.7	26.7	48.5	33.8	28.1	22.3	55.7	22.3
15. Jammu and Kashmir	29.8	23	33.9	28.8	54.2	37.8	39.5	32.3	41.4	28.4
16. Jharkhand	37.2	33.7	49.6	48	53.7	52.2	54.5	48.8	49.3	43.6
17. Karnataka	33.9	32.6	47	38.5	48.9	39.1	51	39.3	44.1	36
18. Kerala	27.3	19.8	26	19.5	33.7	19.1	--	23.9	26.7	22
19. Lakshadweep	--	27.1	--	25.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
20. Madhya Pradesh	42.2	37.5	47.8	43.6	56.7	47.6	56.4	48.2	47.4	39.7
21. Maharashtra	40	29.3	46.9	38.4	55.2	40.3	57.8	45.4	40.6	33.1
22. Manipur	26.1	24.1	30	31.4	34.1	32	45.6	34.3	30.9	28.3
23. Meghalaya	47.3	36.5	47.7	45	--	38.6	55.4	44.3	--	--
24. Mizoram	28.1	22.7	42.2	33.8	--	62	--	27.2	--	45.4
25. Nagaland	24.2	22.5	36.5	30.9	47.9	10.8	37.2	10.5	44.9	--
26. Odisha	36	27.2	45.1	35.3	49.7	37.3	57.2	45.5	40.8	29.9
27. Punjab	32.9	27.6	35.4	24.5	44.5	29.3	--	--	33.7	25.2
28. Puducherry	--	24.7	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
29. Rajasthan	29.4	33	42.8	40.8	48.2	43.3	48.8	49.3	42.5	36.2
30. Sikkim	27.8	22.9	32.4	32.9	39.2	26.9	45.2	29.6	33	30.5
31. Tamil Nadu	30.1	25.5	31.9	28.6	39.7	32.1	--	25.7	28.2	24.9
32. Telangana	--	20.9	--	33.3	--	33.2	--	34.7	--	27.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Tripura	31.7	17.2	34.5	26.8	35.9	27.5	30.7	24.9	42.1	17.8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46.6	37.9	53.6	48.5	59.7	52.3	68.5	50.9	59	46.5
35.	Uttarakhand	22.1	32.5	44.9	34	54.3	15.7	47.9	17	48.5	16
36.	West Bengal	29.6	28.5	44.6	34	44.7	32.2	58.6	37.3	31	29.7
	INDIA	37.4	31	47.2	41.2	53.9	42.8	53.9	43.8	48.8	38.7

Statement-II

Prevalence of Underweight among Children (under 5 years) as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

Sl. No.	State	Urban		Rural		SC		ST		OBC	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	15.9	--	25.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	28.4	34.8	33.1	38.5	35.3	41.5	47.7	32.6	30.7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	13.8	36.3	20.9	21.1	13.1	29.6	18.1	52.9	23.5
4.	Assam	26.1	21.4	37.1	30.8	43	27.8	18.2	18.5	29.1	26.8
5.	Bihar	47.8	37.5	57	44.6	69.6	51	--	46.8	55	43.6
6.	Chandigarh	--	25.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	30.2	50.2	39.6	46.4	33.3	52.8	43.8	46.5	36.7

8. Delhi	26.5	27.3	22.5	1.3	30	--	--	--	27.7	--
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	27.4	--	47.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. Daman and Diu	--	27.2	--	25.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. Goa	19.8	25.3	31.6	21.2	39.2	--	43.9	24.4	21	23.2
12. Gujarat	39.2	32	47.9	44.2	45.9	37.7	64.5	51.6	46.4	39.2
13. Haryana	34.6	28.5	41.3	29.9	49.4	35.7	--	28.9	46	27.3
14. Himachal Pradesh	23.6	17.1	37.8	21.6	42.9	25.5	25	20.3	57	20.1
15. Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	17	27.9	16.5	47.7	21.9	35.7	26.3	28.1	17
16. Jharkhand	38.8	39.3	60.7	49.8	56	53.9	64.3	55.1	55.7	44.3
17. Karnataka	30.7	31.5	41.1	37.7	41.7	40.1	41.9	40.3	37.9	32.6
18. Kerala	15.4	15.5	26.4	16.7	32.6	22	--	21.6	21.5	16.4
19. Lakshadweep	--	22.6	--	35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
20. Madhya Pradesh	51.3	36.5	62.7	45	62.6	45.9	71.4	51.5	57.8	40.7
21. Maharashtra	30.7	30.7	41.6	40	41.7	37	53.2	49.4	33	33.7
22. Manipur	19.1	13.1	23.3	14.2	23.1	19.8	24.2	12.2	23.4	16.8
23. Meghalaya	39.6	22.9	50.3	29.9	--	16	48.5	28.6	--	--
24. Mizoram	15.1	8.5	24.1	15.7	--	9.5	--	11.6	--	27.7
25. Nagaland	19.3	13.6	26.6	18	44.3	24.7	23	16.3	25.8	--
26. Odisha	29.7	26.2	42.3	35.8	44.4	35.3	54.4	48.5	38.1	29.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Punjab	21.4	22.4	26.8	21.1	33.9	24.1	--	--	23.3	22.7
28.	Puducherry	--	23.3	--	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
29.	Rajasthan	30.1	30.7	42.5	38.4	44.5	39.3	46.8	52.1	36.7	33
30.	Sikkim	21.2	12	19.4	15.4	36.9	14.8	18	14.2	18.5	15.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	27.1	21.5	32.1	25.7	40.2	28.3	--	33	26.3	21.6
32.	Telangana	--	22.2	--	33.1	--	37.2	--	35.4	--	27.1
33.	Tripura	32.2	21.7	40.8	25	36.9	28.8	36.5	20.9	45.1	20.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	33.7	44.1	41	48	44.4	61.2	46	43.7	40.2
35.	Uttarakhand	24.3	25.6	42.1	27.1	44.5	30.1	50.4	29.9	46.8	28.2
36.	West Bengal	24.7	26.2	42.2	33.6	40	31.6	59.7	42	22.7	30.6
INDIA		32.7	29.1	45.6	38.3	47.9	39.1	54.5	45.3	43.2	35.5

Statement-III

Prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 years as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

Sl. No.	State	Urban		Rural		SC		ST		OBC	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	47.7	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66.8	52.4	72.7	60.8	68.2	60.2	76.3	74.2	71.7	58.1

3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.8	49.7	56.1	51	72.1	57.3	51.4	47.5	75.8	51.1
4.	Assam	60.5	27.6	70.8	36.5	77.2	31.5	77.2	37.4	68.8	37.3
5.	Bihar	67.1	58.8	79.4	64	82	67.3	-	68	77.4	62.3
6.	Chandigarh										
7.	Chhattisgarh	67.3	42.9	72	41.2	69.3	34.7	78	48.2	70.1	40.6
8.	Delhi	56.2	62.3	62.9	-	62.7	-	-	-	52.6	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	80.1	-	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-	72.5	-	76.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	37.7	52.2	38.7	41.2	47.9		25.4	44.4	37.5	39.3
12.	Gujarat	61.9	59.5	74.6	64.6	68.5	65.5	82.9	56.7	71.5	66.4
13.	Haryana	67.5	69.6	73.7	72.9	79.5	74.1		72.1	71.5	70.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45.7	58.7	55.6	53.3	53.7	55.2	63.3	67	65.5	45.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.4	40.6	58.4	44.1	67.8	47.2	61	49.4	57.8	40
16.	Jharkhand	56.9	63.2	73.4	71.5	76.8	71.9	79.5	78.4	67.2	66.8
17.	Karnataka	67.1	57.1	72	63.3	75	65.3	80.6	63.7	69.2	59.7
18.	Kerala	44.4	35.5	44.6	35.7	47.2	32.3	-	49.9	44.8	36
19.	Lakshadweep	-	51.0	-	(67.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68.9	66.2	75.7	69.8	75.6	69.3	82.5	76.1	70.6	65.9
21.	Maharashtra	58.7	53.6	66.8	54	64.1	55.2	67.6	59.4	62.5	51.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Manipur	41.3	24.5	41	22	49.7	29	40	19.8	45.7	23.4
23.	Meghalaya	55.6	33.6	65.7	41.8	-	27.5	65	40.1	-	-
24.	Mizoram	35.6	14.1	51.4	24.5	-	13.7	-	18.6	-	37.3
25.	Nagaland	-	17.6	-	23.1	-	18.7	-	21.8	-	-
26.	Odisha	53.9	38.1	66.6	45.7	63.5	46.5	80.1	58.4	58.7	40.8
27.	Punjab	66.2	55.7	66.5	57.2	73.8	60	-	-	64.9	54.3
28.	Puducherry	-	43.4	-	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	62.9	55.7	71.4	61.6	69.9	58.6	73.7	74	69	57.6
30.	Sikkim	65	59.7	58.1	52.7	60.1	71.2	59.9	58.3	55.6	48
31.	Tamil Nadu	65.1	48.2	63.4	52.3	70.7	52.2	-	45.9	61.4	49.6
32.	Telangana	-	51.6	-	67.5	-	72.3	-	66.5	-	58.2
33.	Tripura	67.3	45.7	62.1	49.2	59.1	48.6	77.1	54.8	62.2	45.2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	71.4	65	74.5	62.7	75.4	63.4	78.8	65.7	73.7	62.9
35.	Uttarakhand	56.4	59.3	63	52.8	72.9	57.6	72.4	61.7	67	63.5
36.	West Bengal	48.7	55.5	63.8	53.7	65.9	55.2	86.3	68.1	49.6	51.7
INDIA			63		71.5		72.2		76.8		-

Statement-IV

Prevalence of underweight among women (15-49 years) as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

Sl. No.	State	Urban		Rural		SC		ST		OBC	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	11.5	39.4	20.3	37.6	19.8	43.5	28.8	35.7	17.8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	8.7	15	8.5	34.3	8.2	12.7	6.4	23.1	17.9
4.	Assam	26.4	17.9	38.9	27	45.1	26.4	20	14.4	31	27.6
5.	Bihar	32	22.2	47.6	31.8	58.3	35.3	-	29.2	43.2	30.6
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	28.4	17.6	48	29.6	38.4	22.8	50.3	34	44.4	25.3
8.	Delhi	14.4	-	19.8	-	23.2	-	34.6	-	20.9	-
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	23.8	10.3	33.1	22.2	38.1	14.6	41.2	26.7	26.3	14.1
12.	Gujarat	24.6	18.1	45.5	34.3	42	29.2	61.6	40.6	39.5	27.6
13.	Haryana	20.6	12.2	36.2	18.2	36.4	20.7	-	24.4	35.7	14.9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	11.7	31.3	16.7	31.4	16.9	29.3	15.6	35.6	17.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	7.7	28.1	14.1	33.6	18.3	28.7	21	32	13.6
16.	Jharkhand	29.8	21.6	48	35.4	39.2	34.8	47.2	34.9	45.7	31.3
17.	Karnataka	26.3	16.2	41.5	24.3	40.6	24.2	48.7	23.6	33.7	19.2
18.	Kerala	15.2	9.1	19.4	10.2	22.4	12	42.6	20.1	17.5	9.9
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	20.6	45.4	31.8	46.8	30.5	49.8	34.4	42.2	28.1
21.	Maharashtra	26.6	16.8	45.6	30	39.9	24.3	51.6	38.3	35.4	23
22.	Manipur	13	8.5	15.6	9	14.9	10.5	11.9	7.1	15.6	10.9
23.	Meghalaya	29.8	11.4	33.9	12.3	28	13	33.2	11	27.4	8.5
24.	Mizoram	11.6	7.5	18.2	9.6	-	13.6	-	8.3	-	7.3
25.	Nagaland	16	12.9	18	11.8	28.9	18.8	16	11.6	17.8	21
26.	Odisha	28.6	15.8	44.1	28.7	50.8	30.4	51.3	36.5	39.3	23.5
27.	Punjab	17.2	9	19.9	13.5	26.8	14.2	-	10.7	19.8	11.8
28.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	30.9	18.6	39.1	29.9	41	32.6	49.3	37.5	33.1	24.4
30.	Sikkim	9.7	7.5	11.6	5.8	9.8	7.6	9.6	4	11.5	7.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	22.8	10.9	33.7	18.5	34.7	17.5	60.2	18.2	26.8	13.4
32.	Telangana	-	16.1	-	29	-	25.1	-	29.2	-	23.5

33.	Tripura	28.1	16.2	38.8	20.1	43.8	22.3	23.7	14.2	39.6	22.4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	17.6	38.9	28.1	43	28.9	46.4	29.8	36.3	26.2
35.	Uttarakhand	19.5	15.5	34	20	38.3	22.5	49.5	21.5	29	19.1
36.	West Bengal	23.3	14	46.2	24.6	42.5	23.9	55.6	33.2	36.9	22.9
	INDIA	25	15.5	40.6	26.8	41.1	25.3	46.6	31.7	35.7	22.9

Statement-V

Prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 Years) as per NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

Sl. No.	State	Urban		Rural		SC		ST		OBC	
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-3	NFHS-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	47.7	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	59.7	57.2	64.6	61.1	65.6	59.3	69.1	71.8	63.6	60.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	40.4	49.7	40.3	69.6	44.3	41.6	35.8	64.5	53.8
4.	Assam	65.9	44.2	70.2	46.3	71.4	47.5	74.1	48.5	70.3	50
5.	Bihar	66.7	58.7	67.6	60.5	71.8	62.9		64.4	67.4	59.7
6.	Chandigarh	-	75.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	49.4	43.3	59.8	48.2	51.9	45.3	74	55.9	52	43.8
8.	Delhi	44.3	52.3	44.2	78.0	49.2	-	59.5	-	45.1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	70.6	-	86.6	-	--	-	-	-	-
10.	Daman and Diu	-	60.0	-	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	38.9	30.8	36.8	32	42.1	30.2	39.5	33.6	41.6	32.7
12.	Gujarat	50.9	51.6	58.7	57.5	56.3	57	74.2	59	55.3	55.6
13.	Haryana	55.2	60.8	56.4	63.9	60.9	66.8	-	64.8	59	61.5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38.2	54.2	43.9	53.4	44.4	50.2	54.6	58.9	56.2	54.6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.7	43.1	53.1	39.1	60.6	35.9	54.1	37.9	54.8	41.2
16.	Jharkhand	58.6	59.6	73.3	67.3	72.6	66.4	85	75	64.2	61.9
17.	Karnataka	48.3	42.9	53.5	46.2	52.3	47.6	56.8	46.8	51	44.5
18.	Kerala	34.1	36.3	32.2	32.4	37.7	36.2	51.9	48	33.4	35
19.	Lakshadweep	-	44.5	-	62.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	46.9	49.6	59.6	53.8	56.5	51.7	73.9	64	51.1	49.9
21.	Maharashtra	46	48.2	50.6	47.7	51.9	49.7	58.9	53.9	46.8	47
22.	Manipur	38.5	26.1	34.3	25.8	47.6	29	28.4	20	34.8	28.1
23.	Meghalaya	42.7	37.7	48.7	55.8	38.2	50.2	47.9	50.8	47.8	43.4
24.	Mizoram	31	21.3	48.3	30	-	27.1	-	24.4	-	37.2
25.	Nagaland	-	21.4	-	25.5	-	32.9	-	23	-	27.2

26.	Odisha	55.9	47.6	62.3	51.7	64.2	55	73.8	63.3	58.6	46.7
27.	Punjab	39.1	52.3	37.4	54.3	42.6	56.9		69.2	32.8	54.4
28.	Puducherry	-	51.4	-	54.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	48	40.7	55.2	49	54.9	45.9	65	63	52.4	45
30.	Sikkim	53.3	34.3	61.9	35.1	61.8	34.2	58.6	34.6	60	35.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	52	53.1	54.2	56.6	58.7	58	36	54.9	52	53.4
32.	Telangana	-	55	-	58.1	-	59.4	-	66.2	-	56.8
33.	Tripura	69.8	55.5	64.1	54.1	65.6	55.7	74	55.3	66.2	53.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48.7	52.7	50.3	52.3	53.5	53.9	35.2	57.6	48.8	52.3
35.	Uttarakhand	50.4	42.1	56.9	41.2	59.9	43.4	71.4	55.6	62.1	45.7
36.	West Bengal	59.4	58.2	64.8	64.3	66.8	65.9	78	75.5	56.6	57.7
	INDIA	50.9	50.8	57.4	54.2	58.3	55.9	68.5	59.8	54.4	52.2

Housing loan under interest subsidy scheme

*150. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money given as loan for self housing after Government's new concession/interest subsidy scheme, urban and rural area-wise; and

(b) the details regarding the number of houses for which loan has been taken and the houses completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission, as on 19-02-2018, ₹ 1,797 crore of interest subsidy on housing loan of ₹ 10,041 crore has been disbursed and credited into the home loan account of 88,723 beneficiaries in the country. State/UT wise details regarding the number of houses for which loan has been taken and interest subsidy released, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has informed that they are implementing Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS). The scheme provides for interest subsidy at the rate of 3.0 percent on the principal amount of the loan. The interest subsidy is admissible for a maximum loan amount of first ₹ 2.00 lakh irrespective of the quantum of housing loan for 20 years or full period of loan, whichever is less. If the quantum of housing loan is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh, the subsidy is calculated based on the actual loan amount. RHISS provides support for modification of existing dwellings and construction of pucca houses. The construction/modification of the house should be in rural areas so as to be eligible for interest subsidy under the scheme. National Housing Bank (NHB) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme through Primary Lending Institutions. As on date, no claim for availing interest subsidy under RHISS has been received by the NHB.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise details for number of houses, loan amount
and interest subsidy released under CLSS*

[as on 19th Feb. 2018]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses involved	Loan amount	Interest Subsidy Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,057	139	21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Assam	165	14	3
5.	Bihar	318	26	5
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	36	6	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,712	94	23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	278	26	6
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	37	3	1
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,436	230	30
11.	Goa	65	11	1
12.	Gujarat	30,325	2,936	642
13.	Haryana	1,188	128	22
14.	Himachal Pradesh	59	5	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	126	5	2
16.	Jharkhand	169	13	3
17.	Karnataka	2,965	452	59
18.	Kerala	1,223	88	22
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,523	421	104
21.	Maharashtra	25,046	3,622	544
22.	Manipur	114	6	2
23.	Meghalaya	47	4	1

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	217	11	3
25.	Nagaland	6	1	0
26.	Odisha	384	26	5
27.	Puducherry (UT)	38	4	1
28.	Punjab	896	88	18
29.	Rajasthan	3,264	239	51
30.	Sikkim	2	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3,901	444	68
32.	Telangana	1,378	226	28
33.	Tripura	93	6	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,079	479	79
35.	Uttarakhand	704	55	13
36.	West Bengal	1,872	232	38
GRAND TOTAL		88,723	10,041	1,797

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Plant level viability test of monazite resources

1441. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed plant level viability tests of the monazite resources found in the Visakhapatnam district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government plans to exploit the said monazite in nuclear reactors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) Now it is premature to conduct plant level viability tests of the monazite resources found in the Vishakhapatnam District, as Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has not yet obtained Mining Lease in the Donkuru-Baruva deposit under the provisions of Atomic Minerals Concession Rules-2016. In view of this position, as of now there is no proposal to exploit the monazite from Vishakhapatnam District in Nuclear Reactors.

POPSKs in tura region of Meghalaya

1442. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in association with Department of Posts, is in the process of setting up Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs);

(b) whether POPSKs are planned for Tura region in Meghalaya which is far away from Guwahati RPO and also the PSK at Shillong; and

(c) if, so how soon POPSKs planned for that region are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSK is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) POPSK at Tura and Baghmara are proposed to be set up in Meghalaya.

(c) The POPSK at Tura and Baghmara are expected to be operationalised by 31st March, 2018.

Statement

List of 251 popsk in the country

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
5.	Chitoor	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
6.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
7.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
8.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
9.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
10.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
11.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
12.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
13.	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
14.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
15.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
16.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
17.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati
19.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
20.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
21.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
22.	Sonitpur	Assam	Guwahati
23.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati
24.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
25.	Gopalganj	Bihar	Patna
26.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
27.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
28.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
29.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
30.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
31.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
32.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
33.	East Champaran	Bihar	Patna
34.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
35.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
36.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
37.	Supaul	Bihar	Patna
38.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
39.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
40.	Surguja	Chattisgarh	Raipur
41.	Durg	Chattisgarh	Raipur
42.	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	Raipur
43.	Rajnandgaon	Chattisgarh	Raipur
44.	Silvasa	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
45.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
46.	North West Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
47.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi
48.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
49.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
50.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
51.	Krishna Nagar	Delhi	Delhi
52.	Lodhi Road	Delhi	Delhi
53.	Saket	Delhi	Delhi
54.	South Goa	Goa	Panaji
55.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
56.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
57.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
58.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
59.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
60.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
61.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
62.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
63.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
64.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
65.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
66.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
67.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
68.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
69.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
70.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Chandigarh
71.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
72.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
73.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
74.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
75.	Narnaul	Haryana	Delhi
76.	Rohtak	Haryana	Delhi
77.	Sonipat	Haryana	Delhi
78.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
79.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
80.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
81.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
82.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
83.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
84.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
85.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
86.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
87.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
88.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
89.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
90.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
91.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
92.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
93.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
94.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
95.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
96.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
97.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
98.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
99.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
100.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
101.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
102.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
103.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
104.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
105.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
106.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
107.	Devangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
108.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
109.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin
110.	Idukki	Kerala	Cochin
111.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
112.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
113.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
114.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
115.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
116.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
117.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
118.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
119.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
120.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
121.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
122.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
123.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
124.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
125.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
126.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
127.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
128.	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
129.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
130.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	Mumbai
131.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Mumbai
132.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Nagpur
133.	Latur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
134.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
135.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
136.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune
137.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune
138.	Beed	Maharashtra	Mumbai
139.	Mumbai North Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
140.	Mumbai South Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
141.	Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Mumbai
142.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
143.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai
144.	Dombivali	Maharashtra	Mumbai
145.	Panvel	Maharashtra	Mumbai
146.	Nanded (N)	Maharashtra	Nagpur
147.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
148.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
149.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Thane
150.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	Guwahati
151.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
152.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
153.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
154.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
155.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
156.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
157.	Berhampur (Ganjam)	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
158.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
159.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Chennai
160.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	Amritsar
161.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
162.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
163.	Sangrur	Punjab	Chandigarh
164.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	Jalandhar
165.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
166.	SBS Nagar	(Nawan Shahar) Punjab	Jalandhar
167.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
168.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
169.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
170.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
171.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
172.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
173.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
174.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
175.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
176.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
177.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
178.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
179.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
180.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
181.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
182.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
183.	Banswada	Rajasthan	Jaipur
184.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
185.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
186.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
187.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
188.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
189.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
190.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
191.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
192.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
193.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
194.	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
195.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
196.	Kanyakumari (N)	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
197.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
198.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
199.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
200.	Warangal	Telangana	Hyderabad
201.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
202.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
203.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
204.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
205.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
206.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
207.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
208.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
209.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
210.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
211.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
212.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
213.	Gautam Budh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
214.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
215.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
216.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
217.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
218.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
219.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
220.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
221.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
222.	Ayodhya/Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
223.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
224.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
225.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
226.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
227.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
228.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
229.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
230.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
231.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
232.	Kushi Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
233.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
234.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
235.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
236.	RaeBareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
237.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
238.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
239.	Haldwani/Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
240.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
241.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
242.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
243.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
244.	Nadia (Krishnanagar)	West Bengal	Kolkata
245.	North Kolkata (Beadon Street)	West Bengal	Kolkata
246.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
247.	Raiganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
248.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
249.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata
250.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	Kolkata
251.	Malda	West Bengal	Kolkata

Agreements with Israel

1443. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel has sought data from India for boosting measures to counter cyber threats and to revolutionize Indian farm production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has signed four agreements with Israel in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such information has been sought by Israel.

(c) and (d) An MoU on Cyber Security Cooperation between India and Israel was signed on 15 January, 2018 during the visit of Israeli Prime Minister to India. The MoU envisages cooperation in the field of cyber security to develop, promote and expand cooperation in the field of HRD through various platforms and arrangements such as training programmes, skill development, and simulator based hands-on training. It also envisages collaborating in the field of cyber security resilience, promoting B2B cooperation in cyber security and facilitating industrial summits.

Persons accompanying Prime Minister to foreign countries

1444. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of non-Government persons who accompany the Prime Minister on official visits to foreign countries and are not connected with security issues could be made public;

(b) if so, the names of persons and respective organizations/companies accompanying the Prime Minister on every foreign trip conducted since, May 2014, year-wise specifying the country visited;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the selection criteria and process followed for choosing these specific persons to accompany the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Prime Minister's delegation on foreign visits consists of representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of External Affairs, other Ministries, security agencies, media agencies and interpreters. Out of these categories, some interpreters engaged for various languages are non-governmental, based on functional requirements. Details of foreign visits in which non-governmental interpreters have accompanied the Prime Minister are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Media personnel accompanying the Prime Minister are also included on functional grounds. Details of all media persons accompanying the Prime Minister are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of visits where private interpreters accompanied Prime Minister to foreign countries

Sl.No.	Visit	Dates	Interpreters
2014			
1.	Visit of PM to Japan	Aug. 30 - Sept. 03 2014	Ms. Ruchi Naithani
2.	Visit of PM to Myanmar, Australia and Fiji	11-20 November, 2014	Shri Satyanshu Srivastava
2015			
1.	Visit of PM to France, Germany and Canada	9-17 April, 2015	Anya Malhotra Ms. Vandana Kawlra

Sl.No.	Visit	Dates	Interpreters
2.	Visit of PM to United Arab Emirates	16-17 August, 2015	Dr. Shimla
3.	Visit of PM to Republic of Ireland and United States of America	23-29 September, 2015	Dr Shimla Ms. Anya Malhotra
4.	Visit of PM to United Kingdom and Turkey	12-16 November, 2015	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
5.	Visit of PM to Malaysia and Republic of Singapore	20-24 November 2015	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
6.	Visit of PM to Republic of France	29 November– 01 December 2015	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
7.	Visit of PM to Russia	23-24 December, 2015	Dr. Charanjit Singh
2016			
1.	Visit of PM to Belgium, USA and Saudi Arabia	30 March-3 April, 2016	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
2.	Visit of PM to Qatar, Switzerland, USA and Mexico	4-9 June, 2016	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Anya Malhotra
3.	Visit of PM to Uzbekistan	23-24 June, 2016	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Anya Malhotra
4.	Visit of PM to Vietnam and China	2-5 September, 2016	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
5.	Visit of PM to Lao PDR	7-8 September, 2016	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms. Sureeta Narula
6.	Visit of PM to Thailand and Japan	10-12 November, 2016	Ms. Ruchi Naithani
2017			
1.	Visit of PM to Sri Lanka	11-12 May, 2017	Ms Malini Gupta
2.	Visit of PM to Germany, Spain, Russia, France	29 May-3 June, 2017	Ms Ruchi Naithai Ms. Anya Malhotra
3.	Visit of PM to Kazakhstan	8-9 June, 2017	Ms Sureeta Narula Ms Ruchi Naithani
4.	Visit of PM to Portugal, USA and Netherlands	24-28 June, 2017	Ms Vandana Kawlra Ms Malini Gupta

Sl.No.	Visit	Dates	Interpreters
5.	Visit of PM to Israel and Germany	4-8 July, 2017	Ms Malini Gupta Ms Ruchi Naithani
6.	Visit of PM to China and Myanmar	3-7 Sept, 2017	Ms Malini Gupta Ms Ruchi Naithani
7.	Visit of PM to Philippines	12-14 November, 2017	Ms Malini Gupta Ms Sureeta Narula
2018			
1.	Visit of PM to Davos	22-23 January, 2018	Ms Malini Gupta Ms Ruchi Naithani
2.	Visit of PM to Palestine, UAE and Oman	09-12 February, 2018	Ms. Vandana Kawlra Ms Sureeta Narula

Statement-II

Details of all media persons accompanying the Prime Minister

List of media accompanying Prime Minister to Bhutan

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Shukla, Assistant Director/Senior Correspondent, AIR
3. Shri Manjit Thakur, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan
4. Shri Mohammed Nafeesur Rehan Fazil, Cameraman, Doordarshan
5. Shri Radhey Shyam, Chief Cameraman, Films Division
7. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraperson, ANI
9. Shri Atul Yadav, Photojournalist, PTI

List of Media accompanying Prime Minister to Brazil

1. Shri Merajuddin Khan, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, Doordarshan
4. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Chandrasekar Vanakambadi Sundararaman, Executive Editor, PTI
6. Shri Subhav Shukla, Photographer, PTI
7. Ms. Naz Asghar, Special Correspondent, UNI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI.

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Nepal
(August 3-4, 2014)**

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
2. Shri Ashok Upadhyay, Deputy Bureau Chief, UN
3. Shri Merajuddin Khan, Correspondent, AIR
4. Shri Sudhakar Das, Correspondent, Doordarshan
5. Shri I.P.S. Ahluwalia, Cameraman, Doordarshan
6. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Japan
(August 30 – September 03, 2014)**

1. Shri Manas Pratim Sarma, News Editor, AIR
2. Shri Manjit Thakur, Correspondent, DD
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
6. Shri Atul Yadav, Photojournalist, PTI
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Jai Prakash Awasthi, Bureau Chief, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to USA
(September 26-30, 2014)**

1. Ms. Pushpinder Kaur, Joint Director, AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraperson, Doordarshan
4. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Ms. Priyanka Tikoo, Associate Editor & Joint Chief of Bureau, PTI
7. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ashok Tuteja, Editor, UNI
9. Shri Sarwan Kumar Chaudhary, Cameraman, ANI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Myanmar
(November 11-13, 2014) November 21, 2014**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI
7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Australia
(November 14-18, 2014) November 21, 2014**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI
7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Fiji
(November 19, 2014) November 21, 2014**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI
7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division

9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of media delegates accompanied Prime Minister to Nepal
(November 25-27, 2014)**

1. Ms. Priyanka Tikoo, Editor and Bureau Chief, PTI
2. Shri Asish Maitra, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
3. Shri Indupal Singh Ahluwalia, Camera Person, DD News
4. Shri Krishna Kant Uniyal, Special Correspondent, UNI
5. Shri Manjit Thakur, Correspondent, DD News
6. Shri Rajesh Chander Bali, Correspondent, AIR
7. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Subhav Shukla, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI

**List of media delegates accompanied prime minister to mauritius,
(March 10-14, 2015)**

1. Shri Sunil Kumar Shukla, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Gangadhar Sudhakar Nair, Deputy Executive Editor, PTI
8. Shri Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Sr. Photojournalist, PTI
9. Ms. Smita Prakash, Editor (News), ANI
10. Shri Raj Kumar Atal, Senior Video Journalist, ANI
11. Ms. Naz Asghar, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of media delegates accompanied Prime Minister to France,
Germany and Canada**

1. Shri Rabindra Nath Mishra, Additional Director General, AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraperson, Doordarshan
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, Doordarshan

5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Editor, PTI
8. Shri Subhash Chander Malhotra, Senior Photo Editor, PTI
9. Shri Ashok Upadhyay, Deputy Chief of Bureau, UNI
10. Shrimati Smita Prakash, Editor, UNI
11. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanied PM to China, Mongolia and Republic of Korea (May 13-19, 2015)

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Indu Pal Singh Ahluwalia, Senior Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Venky Mohan Narayan, Editor, PTI
7. Shri Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI
9. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanied PM to China, Mongolia and Republic of Korea (May 13-19,2015)

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Indu Pal Singh Ahluwalia, Senior Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Venky Mohan Narayan, Editor, PTI
7. Shri Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI
9. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media delegates accompanied Prime Minister on his visit to Bangladesh

1. Shri Manas Pratim Sharma, News Editor, AIR

2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Sr. Technician, DD
5. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photographer, PTI
8. Shri Sarwan Kumar Choudhary, Cameraman ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister on his visit to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (July 6-13, 2015)

1. Shri Yogesh Balwantray Pandya, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraman, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Manvender Vashist, Photojournalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister during his visit to UAE (Abu Dhabi and Dubai) August 16-17, 2015

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Atul Yadav, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma , Senior Cameraman, ANI

The list of media delegates who accompanied PM to Ireland visit is as follows:

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD

4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Subhav Shukla, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

The list of media delegates who accompanied PM to USA visit is as follows:

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Subhav Shukla, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister during his visit to UK

1. Shri Sanjay Pratap Singh, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri S. Jaishanker, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman,

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister during his visit to Turkey

1. Shri Sanjay Pratap Singh, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri S. Jaishanker, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division

7. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman,

List of Media Delegates accompanied During Visit of PM to Malaysia (Nov 21-23, 2015)

1. Shri Krishna Kumar Lal, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Kamal Singh Gosain, Cameraman, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates accompanied During Visit of PM to Singapore (Nov 23-24, 2015)

1. Shri Krishna Kumar Lal, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Kamal Singh Gosain, Cameraman, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates who accompanied during visit of PM to Paris, France for UNFCCC (Nov 29-30, 2015)

1. Shri Pankaj Pandey, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Atul Yadav, Senior Photojournalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma , Senior Cameraman, ANI

PM's visit to Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan (Dec. 23-25, 2015)

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegation accompanying VVIP to Myanmar Official

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Ms. Ayesha Khanum, Chief Correspondent, DD
3. Mr. D. Thangaraj, Cameraman, DD
4. Mr. Sunil Rana, Cameraman, Films Division
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division Agencies
6. Mr. Naveen Kapoor, Senior Correspondent, ANI
7. Mr. Raj Kumar Atal, Senior Video Journalist, ANI
8. Mr. Dinesh Thakur, Senior Cameraperson, NWS
9. Mr. Venky Mohan Narayan, Editor, PTI
10. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photographer, PTI
11. Mr. Rajesh Ahuja, Senior Correspondent, UNI
12. Mr. Arvind Padmanabhan, Executive Editor, IANS English
13. Mr. Jayanth Jacob, Senior Assistant Editor, Hindustan Times
14. Mr. Rakesh Sinha, Editor, Indian Express
15. Mr. Praveen Swami, Resident Editor, The Hindu
16. Ms. Radhika Mukerji, Political Editor, Telegraph
17. Mr. Ashok Tuteja, Special Correspondent, Tribune
18. Mr. Subodh Ghildyal, Senior Editor, Times of India Hindi Dailies
19. Mr. Rajeev Ranjan Srivastava, Group Editor, Desh Bandhu
20. Mr. Bharat Agarwal, Executive Director, Dainik Bhaskar
21. Mr. Nitin Pradhan, Dy. Chief of National Bureau, Dainik Jagran

22. Mr. Bijender Singh, Foreign Affairs Correspondent, Rastriya Sahara Regional
23. Mr. Gautam Lahiri, Chief of Bureau, Sangbad Pratidin (Bengali)
24. Mr. Kalyan Barooah, Special Correspondent, Assam Tribune
25. Mr. Jagjit Singh Dardi, Editor-In-Chief, Charhdikala
26. Mr. Deepak Dewan, Executive Editor, North East Sun (English – North East)
27. Mr. Pranab Kumar Talukdar, Resident Editor, Purvanchal Prahari (Hindi Assam)
28. Mr. Krishnan Vaidyanathan, Editor, Dinamani (Tamil)
29. Mr. Vijayamohan Damodaran Nair, Chief of Bureau, Malayala Manorama (Malayalam)
30. Mr. Aslam Mohammed Khan, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Munsif (Urdu) TV
31. Ms. Smita Sharma, Associate Foreign Editor, CNN-IBN
32. Mr. Jagdish Chandra, Head, ETV Hindi and Urdu Channels, ETV
33. Mr. Vishnudeep Som, Editor and Senior Anchor, NDTV
34. Ms. Maha Siddiqui, Special Correspondent, Aaj Tak

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (April 2-3, 2016)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Belgium (March 30, 2016)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division

6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to USA (March 31 – April 1, 2016)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Iran (May 22-23, 2016)

1. Ms. Shiela Rani, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Afghanistan (June 04, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division

7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Qatar (June 04-05, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Switzerland (June 5-6, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to USA (June 6-8, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Mexico (June 08, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Uzbekistan (June 23-24, 2016)

1. Ms. Joy Selvaraj, News Editor, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Subhav Shukla, Sr. Photographer, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Mozambique (July 07, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to South Africa (July 07 to 09, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division

5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Tanzania (July 09-10, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Kenya (July 10-11, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Vietnam (September 02-03, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to China (September 03-05, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News

4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Lao PDR (September 07-08, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Thailand and Japan (November 10-12, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photographer, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Sri Lanka (May 11-12, 2017)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Germany
(May 29-30, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Spain
(May 30-31, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Russia
(June 1-2, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to France
(June 2-3, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Kazakhstan
(8-9 June, 2017)**

1. Mr. Souvagya Kar, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. I.P.S. Ahluwalia, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Portugal
(June 24, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to USA
(June 25-26, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Netherlands
(June 27, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Israel
(July 4-6, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Germany
(July 6-8, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates accompanied Prime Minister during his visit to China for
BRICS-2017 and Myanmar (September 3-7, 2017)**

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates for the Visit of Prime Minister to Manila
(Philippines) (November 12-14, 2017)**

1. Ms. Devpreet Singh, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. IPS Ahluwalia, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, DD News
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates for the Visit of Prime Minister to Davos (Switzerland) (January 22-23, 2018)

1. Shri Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Y.K. Loknath, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, DD News
5. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates for the Visits of Prime Minister to Jordan, Palestine, UAE and Oman (February 9-12, 2018)

1. Sh. Sauvagya Kar, Editor, AIR
2. Sh. Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Sh. Anil Khanna, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Sh. Lalit Kumar, Official Photographer, DD News
5. Sh. M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Sh. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

Military bases of China after Doklam issue

†1445. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese army is still standing firm at a certain distance in Doklam even after the Doklam impasse is over and after this deadlock China is showing aggression in taking up the border issues;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China is setting up military bases in sea in coordination with many countries which is seemingly its strategy to surround India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) Since the disengagement of Indian and Chinese border personnel in the Doklam area on 28 August 2017, there have been

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

no new developments at the face-off site and its vicinity. The status quo prevails in this area.

India and China have appointed a Special Representative (SR) each to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been twenty meetings of SRs so far, the last one being in New Delhi on 22 December 2017. The two sides are committed to seeking a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. The two sides agree that peace and tranquility in the border areas is an essential pre-requisite for the smooth development of India-China relations.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of China's stated objective of becoming a 'maritime power'. As part of this strategy, China is developing support bases, ports and other infrastructure facilities in the littoral countries in the Indian Ocean region, including in the vicinity of India's maritime boundary.

India and China have, on several occasions, reiterated that, as large neighbours following independent foreign policies, the relationships pursued by India and China with other countries must not become a source of concern for each other. Both countries have agreed to display mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations.

Under its 'Neighbourhood First' policy, Government is committed to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbours. India is an active economic partner of its neighbours and is involved in various development projects in these countries. India also has extensive ties with neighbouring countries in education, culture, trade and investments as well as defence and security cooperation. India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries.

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

Data base about overseas Indians

1446. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has created a Task Force for collection of basic data and compilation, after creation of a data base about overseas Indians;

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

(c) whether the lack of manpower is the reason behind these inefficiencies shown by Indian Missions/Posts abroad; and

(d) whether the Ministry has considered taking the help of local organisations/associations of Indians, in facilitation of better data collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The collection of basic data about overseas Indians is being done by strengthening the online mechanism of 'E-Migrate'. This portal collects basic data about all Emigration Check Required (ECR) category emigrants before their departure. Other categories of emigrants are encouraged to voluntarily register on the online portal. Similarly, Overseas Indians are encouraged to voluntarily provide their basic data to Missions/Posts. In many countries, Missions/Posts obtain data of overseas Indians from host Governments. General Data Protection Regulations/Privacy Laws practiced in several foreign countries hinder Indian Missions/Posts abroad to collect data of overseas Indians through any Task Force or any Indian Associations. No manpower constraints have been felt in this endeavor so far.

Increasing cases of fake visas

†1447. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cases of giving fake visas for other countries are increasing in the country;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard;

(c) whether any case of fraud in the name of getting visa for America, has come to the notice of Government;

(d) if not, the action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The incidents of fake visas and fake visa rackets are occasionally reported to the Government authorities. The Ministry of External Affairs receives requests for verification of genuineness of foreign visas by various investigating agencies in India. These requests are taken up with the concerned foreign Missions in India for verification of authenticity of the visas. While in some cases the visas are found to be genuine, in some cases, the visas have been found to be fake. The results are communicated to the requesting agency for further action at their end. From the intermittent complaints

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and references that are received, it cannot be concluded with certainty that incidence of such cases are increasing.

(c) to (e) As running a fake visa racket or cheating people on the pretext of getting them visas for foreign countries are illegal under the Indian laws, the Government authorities take all necessary steps to check and prevent such incidents, including police and legal action, under the provisions of law.

Russian support for NSG membership

1448. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how does the Ministry look at the recent strong statement by Russia supporting India's bid for membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) whether Russia is talking to Beijing about India's membership at different levels;

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the statement would help India to get the membership; and

(d) to what extent India's entry into Wassenaar Arrangement would be of help in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Russian Federation has been a long standing supporter of India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group. This support was also reflected in the Joint Statement that was adopted on the occasion of the visit of Prime Minister to St. Petersburg on June 1, 2017, and re-affirmed during the visit of Mr. Sergey Ryabkov, Deputy Foreign Minister, the Russian Federation to India on December 6, 2017. The Wassenaar Arrangement and the Nuclear Suppliers Group are two distinct export control regimes. The Government continues to engage with all members of the NSG at the appropriate levels for a positive decision on India's membership of the Group.

Crisis in maldives

1449. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has opted not to indulge in gunboat diplomacy over the recent crisis in Maldives but to wait for the crisis to abate to its advantages;

(b) whether Male's closeness to China and the socio-political clout of Islamic radicals in Male can jeopardize India interests in the region; and

(c) whether United States is also holding similar assessment over the Male crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) Government has been closely monitoring the evolving situation in Maldives. As a close and friendly neighbour, India wishes to see a stable, peaceful and prosperous Maldives that meet the aspirations of the Maldivian people.

We have urged the Government of Maldives to revoke the State of Emergency and return to the path of democracy and rule of law, where all democratic institutions are allowed to function in a fair and transparent manner in accordance with the Constitution.

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

(c) We are in close contact with our key partners including the United States on the recent developments in Maldives.

Recognition of hindi as official language of UN

†1450. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of times efforts were made in the UN General Assembly to get Hindi recognised as an official language of the UN;

(b) the action plan formulated by Government for the acceptance of Hindi as an official language of the UN and for its propagation in the whole world; and

(c) the amount allocated by Government for propagation of Hindi throughout the world and the amount spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The United Nations (UN) has a specific procedure for a language to be recognized as an official language of UN. According to that procedure, getting Hindi accepted as an official language of the UN involves adoption of a Resolution by the UN General Assembly with a minimum of two-third majority, and the additional expenditure, according to UN rules, have to be contributed by all member states.

Government has been taking initiatives for the acceptance of Hindi as an official language of the UN and its propagation worldwide. On major occasions Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi, including Prime Minister's statement at the 69th UNGA in September 2014, the address of Prime Minister to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, and the addresses to the UNGA by External Affairs Minister during the 70th, 71st and 72nd sessions of the UNGA in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. A World Hindi Secretariat has been set up in Mauritius in February 2008 to promote Hindi as an international language. Efforts to propagate Hindi worldwide are also being made by our Diplomatic Missions abroad in coordination with Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) through activities such as establishment of Chairs of Hindi language in several universities abroad, scholarship and fellowships to foreign students to study Hindi, internationally distributed publication such as “Gagnanchal”, and holding of various types of international conferences pertaining to Hindi.

In FY 2017-18, ₹ 5 cores was allocated for efforts to propagate Hindi worldwide through our Diplomatic Missions and Posts abroad. Allocations for this purpose over the last three years were: ₹ 3 crore (2014-15); ₹ 3 crore (2015-16) and ₹ 4.99 crore (2016-17).

Media persons accompanying Prime Minister on foreign visits

1451. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the names of journalists/reporters/media persons who accompanied the Prime Minister during his visits to various countries during 2014-15 to 2016-17; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on such media groups during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) Lists containing names and details of journalists/reporters/media persons who accompanied Hon'ble PM during his visit to various countries in 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement.

(b) No expenditure was incurred by the Ministry in respect of media delegates travelling with the Prime Minister.

Statement

Details of journalists/reporters/media persons who accompanied Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to various countries in 2014-15 to 2016-17

List of media accompanying Prime Minister to Bhutan (June 15-16, 2014)

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Shukla, Assistant Director/Senior Correspondent, AIR
3. Shri Manjit Thakur, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan

4. Shri Mohammed Nafeesur Rehan Fazil, Cameraman, Doordarshan
5. Shri Radhey Shyam, Chief Cameraman, Films Division
6. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraperson, ANI
8. Shri Atul Yadav, Photojournalist, PTI

List of Media accompanying Prime Minister to Brazil (July 13 – 16, 2014)

1. Shri Merajuddin Khan, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, Doordarshan
4. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Chandrasekar Vanakambadi Sundararaman, Executive Editor, PTI
6. Shri Subhav Shukla, Photographer, PTI
7. Ms. Naz Asghar, Special Correspondent, UNI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI.

List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Nepal (August 3-4, 2014)

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
2. Shri Ashok Upadhyay, Deputy Bureau Chief, UN
3. Shri Merajuddin Khan, Correspondent, AIR
4. Shri Sudhakar Das, Correspondent, Doordarshan
5. Shri I.P.S. Ahluwalia, Cameraman, Doordarshan
6. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI

List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Japan (August 30 – September 03, 2014)

1. Shri Manas Pratim Sarma, News Editor, AIR
2. Shri Manjit Thakur, Correspondent, DD
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Chief of Bureau, PTI
6. Shri Atul Yadav, Photojournalist, PTI

7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Jai Prakash Awasthi, Bureau Chief, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to USA
(September 26-30, 2014)**

1. Ms. Pushpinder Kaur, Joint Director, AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraperson, Doordarshan
4. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Ms Priyanka Tikoo, Associate Editor & Joint Chief of Bureau, PTI
7. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ashok Tuteja, Editor, UNI
9. Shri Sarwan Kumar Chaudhary, Cameraman, ANI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Myanmar
(November 11-13, 2014)**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI
7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Australia
(November 14-18, 2014)**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI

7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of Media persons accompanying Prime Minister to Fiji
(November 19, 2014)**

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Ravi Dhiman, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD
4. Shri G. Sudhakar, Nair Editor, PTI
5. Shri Kamal Singh, Cameraman, PTI
6. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Cameraman, ANI
7. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI

**List of media delegates accompanied Prime Minister to Nepal
(November 25-27, 2014)**

1. Ms. Priyanka Tikoo, Editor and Bureau Chief, PTI
2. Shri Asish Maitra, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
3. Shri Indupal Singh Ahluwalia, Camera Person, DD News
4. Shri Krishna Kant Uniyal, Special Correspondent, UNI
5. Shri Manjit Thakur, Correspondent, DD News
6. Shri Rajesh Chander Bali, Correspondent, AIR
7. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraman, ANI
8. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
9. Shri Subhav Shukla, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI

*Names are given in alphabetical order.

**List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister to Mauritius,
Seychelles and Sri Lanka (March 10-14, 2015)**

1. Shri Sunil Kumar Shukla, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD

3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Gangadhar Sudhakar Nair, Deputy Executive Editor, PTI
8. Shri Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Sr. Photojournalist, PTI
9. Ms. Smita Prakash, Editor (News), ANI
10. Shri Raj Kumar Atal, Senior Video Journalist, ANI
11. Ms. Naz Asghar, Special Correspondent, UNI

List of Onboard Media 2015-2016**List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister to France, Germany and Canada (April 09-17, 2015)**

1. Shri Rabindra Nath Mishra, Additional Director General, AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, Doordarshan
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraperson, Doordarshan
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, Doordarshan
5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Ajay Kumar Kaul, Editor, PTI
8. Shri Subhash Chander Malhotra, Senior Photo Editor, PTI
9. Shri Ashok Upadhyay, Deputy Chief of Bureau, UNI
10. Smt. Smita Prakash, Editor, UNI
11. Shri Ram Pratap, Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanied PM to China, Mongolia and Republic of Korea (May 13-19, 2015)

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Indu Pal Singh Ahluwalia, Senior Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Venky Mohan Narayan, Editor, PTI

7. Shri Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Mukesh Kaushik, Special Correspondent, UNI
9. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media delegates accompanied Prime Minister on his visit to Bangladesh (June 06-07)

1. Shri Manas Pratim Sharma, News Editor, AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraman, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Sr. Technician, DD
5. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri M. Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photographer, PTI
8. Shri Sarwan Kumar Choudhary, Cameraman ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister on his visit to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (July 6-13, 2015)

1. Shri Yogesh Balwantray Pandya, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Soban Singh, Cameraman, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Manvender Vashist, Photojournalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister during his visit to UAE (Abu Dhabi and Dubai) August 16-17, 2015

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Atul Yadav, Senior Photo Journalist, PTI

7. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

The list of media delegates who accompanied PM to Ireland and USA (Sept 23-28 2015)

1. Shri Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director (News),AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DDNews
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson,DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician,DD
5. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Subhav Shukla, Senior Photo Journalist,PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman,ANI

List of Media delegates accompanying Prime Minister during his visit to UK and Turkey (November 12-16, 2015)

1. Shri Sanjay Pratap Singh, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri SudhirKumar, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri S. Jaishanker, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, PhotographicOfficer,Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Vijay Verma, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman,

List of Media Delegates accompanied During Visit of PM to Malaysia (Nov 21-23, 2015)

1. Shri Krishna Kumar Lal, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Kamal Singh Gosain, Cameraman, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of Media Delegates accompanied During Visit of PM to Singapore
(Nov 23-24, 2015)**

1. Shri Krishna Kumar Lal, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Shri Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Kamal Singh Gosain, Cameraman, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of Media Delegates who accompanied during visit of PM to Paris,
France for UNFCCC (Nov 29-30, 2015)**

1. Shri Pankaj Pandey, Director (News), AIR
2. Shri Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Atul Yadav, Senior Photojournalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

PM's visit to Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan (Dec. 23-25, 2015)

1. Shri Sant Bahadur, Correspondent, AIR
2. Shri Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Shri Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Shri Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Shri Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Shri Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Shri Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Onboard Media 2016-2017**List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Belgium (March 30, 2016)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to USA (March 31 – April 1, 2016)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (April 2-3, 2016)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD News
5. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Cameraperson, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Cameraperson, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Iran (May 22-23, 2016)

1. Ms. Shiela Rani, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Shahbaz Khan, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Afghanistan (June 04, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Qatar (June 04-05, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Switzerland (June 5-6, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR

2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to USA
(June 6-8, 2016)**

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Mexico
(June 08, 2016)**

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Cameraperson, DD
4. Ms. Sanjay Saini, Senior Technician, DD
5. Mr. Shivraj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
7. Mr. Kamal Kishore Kamboj, Senior Photographer, PTI
8. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Uzbekistan
(June 23-24, 2016)**

1. Ms. Joy Selvaraj, News Editor, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Ms. Rajagopala Jayashree Puri, Cameraperson, DD News

4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
6. Mr. Subhav Shukla, Sr. Photographer, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Mozambique
(July 07, 2016)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to South Africa
(July 07 to 09, 2016)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Tanzania
(July 09-10, 2016)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

**List of media Delegates accompanied Hon'ble PM to Kenya
(July 10-11, 2016)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Senior Correspondent, DD News

3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Kamal Singh Gosain, Principal Photo Journalist, PTI
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to China (September 03-05, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Vietnam (September 02-03, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media Delegates Accompanied Prime Minister During his visit to Lao PDR (September 07-08, 2016)

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Senior Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Vijay Verma, Cameraperson, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraman, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Thailand and Japan (November 10-12, 2016)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Shirish Ganesh Shete, Chief Photographer, PTI
7. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Sri Lanka (May 11-12, 2017)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Germany (May 29-30, 2017)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Spain (May 30-31, 2017)

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point

6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Russia
(June 1-2, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to France
(June 2-3, 2017)**

1. Mr. Manas Pratim Sarma, Correspondent, AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Soban Singh, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Kazakhstan
(8-9 June, 2017)**

1. Mr. Souvagya Kar, Assistant Director, AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. I.P.S. Ahluwalia, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Portugal
(June 24, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division

5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to USA
(June 25-26, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visits of Prime Minister to Netherlands
(June 27, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajeev Kumar Jain, ADG (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Y.K. Loknath, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Germany
(July 6-8, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

**List of Media delegates of the Visit of Prime Minister to Israel
(July 4-6, 2017)**

1. Mr. Rajesh Jha, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhakar Das, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Anil Khanna, Cameraperson, DD News

4. Mr. Mukundan Asokan, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates accompanied Prime Minister during his visit to China for BRICS-2017 and Myanmar (September 3-7, 2017)

1. Mr. Sant Bahadur, Deputy Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Arun Anand Sharma, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. Praveen Johar, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Brij Mohan Meena, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, News Point
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

List of Media delegates for the Visit of Prime Minister to Manila (Philippines) (November 12-14, 2017)

1. Ms. Devpreet Singh, Director (News), AIR
2. Mr. Sudhir Kumar, Sr. Correspondent, DD News
3. Mr. IPS Ahluwalia, Official Video Cameraperson, DD News
4. Mr. Shiv Raj, Photographic Officer, Photo Division
5. Mr. Lalit Kumar, Official Cameraperson, DD News
6. Mr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Senior Video Cameraperson, ANI

Indian involvement in Afghanistan

1452. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of USA has called for greater Indian involvement in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether USA has requested India to deploy troops in Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) In his speech on August 21, 2017, the President of the United States of America, inter-alia, stated, "We appreciate India's important contributions to stability in Afghanistan". He further added that the United

States would want India to assist Afghanistan, especially in the area of economic assistance and development.

This was reaffirmed by the US Secretary of State in his remarks at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington on October 18, 2017, when he, inter-alia, said, “India is a partner for peace in Afghanistan”, and that “India's important role is in providing development assistance to Afghanistan”.

India's position has been that it is committed to supporting the Government and the people of Afghanistan in their efforts to bring peace, security, stability and prosperity in their country. India remains steadfast in extending reconstruction and development assistance to Afghanistan.

Cancellation of passports for NRI husbands

1453. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a law enabling it to cancel the passports of those NRI husbands who abandon their wives;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to protect the interest of those women who have been abandoned by their NRI husbands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government had set up an Expert Committee on NRI Marital disputes, which presented its Report in August, 2017. Some of its recommendations including constitution of an Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) have been accepted and implemented and some are under further examination. The INA is expected to be an effective mechanism to provide a single window timely solution to the problems of affected women and there would be a better monitoring of the welfare measures being undertaken in this regard. Cancellation of passport can take place only based on legal orders from court and hence suitable counselling and advice for same is given through the INA mechanism.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to address such issues:

(i) For the period January, 2015 to December, 2017, 3492 complaints of distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses were received and addressed by the Ministry by way of providing them counselling, guidance and information about procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the Overseas

Indian husband; filing a case in India, issuing Look Out Circulars; getting access to lawyers and NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions etc. and legal and financial assistance under ICWF Scheme.

- (ii) With an aim to provide financial and legal assistance to distressed women married to NRI spouses by all Missions and Posts, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Guidelines were revised in September, 2017. The amount of legal and financial assistance to distressed Indian women has also been increased to US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/ Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

Visits of Prime Minister

1454. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries visited by the Prime Minister during the last three months;

(b) the details of Memorandum of Understandings, bilateral agreements entered into with each of these countries; and

(c) the prospects to strengthen bilateral relations between India and these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Information as desired is given in the Statement.

Statement

Visits of Prime Minister

Sl. No.	Countries visited by the Prime Minister during the period from December 7, 2018 to March 7, 2018	The details of Memorandum of Understandings, bilateral agreements entered into with each of these countries	The prospects to strengthen bilateral relations between India and these countries
	(a)	(b)	(c)
1.	Switzerland (22-23 January 2018) (World Economic Forum at Davos)	World Economic Forum (WEF), Davos Prime Minister visited Switzerland on 22-23 January 2018 to participate in the WEF at Davos. During the visit, PM delivered the plenary address at the opening session of the WEF at Davos on the theme, "Creating a Shared Future in a Fractured World." Prime Minister began by observing that, "The last visit of Indian Prime Minister to Davos was in 1997 when Mr. Deve Gowda came here. In 1997, the GDP of India was slightly over 400 billion dollars. Now after two decades it is almost 6 times." In the course of his speech, Prime Minister addressed "three principal challenges that have posed the biggest threats for the mankind", namely the threat of climate change, of terrorism and of many societies and countries becoming more and more self-centered.	—

(a)	(b)	(c)
	<p>He also pointed out the significance of the economic reforms that have been carried out by Government and the benefits of these reforms in terms of making Indian economy more open and attractive. Earlier on 22 January, Prime Minister also attended a dinner interaction with 64 CEOs from around the world, 40 of them from other countries and 24 from India; the total market capitalization of these companies was \$3.6 trillion.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">India-Switzerland Bilateral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cooperate on maintaining people-to-people contacts and high emphasis on cultural exchanges and tourism● Implementation of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI).● Strengthening cooperation through existing mechanisms of India-Switzerland Financial Dialogue, the Indo-Swiss Joint Economic Committee meetings and the Joint Committee on Science and Technology.

2. Palestine (10 February 2018) Bilateral

During the visit of Prime Minister to Palestine on 10 February, 2018, following six MoUs were signed for Projects Assistance for around US \$ 42 million.

- MoU between India and Palestine for construction of Super-Specialty Hospital at Beit Sahour in Bethlehem Governorate at a cost of US\$ 30 million.
- MOU between India and Palestine for construction of India Palestine Centre for Empowering Women, “Turathi” at a cost of US\$ 5 million.
- MOU between India and Palestine for setting up of new National Printing Press at Ramallah at a cost of US\$ 5 million.
- MOU between India and Palestine for construction of school in Muthalth Al Shuhada Village at a cost of US\$ 1 million.
- MOU between India and Palestine for construction of school in Tamoon village in Tubas Governorate in Palestine at a cost of US\$ 1.1 million.

As part of India’s solidarity with the Palestinian people, we have been extending political and financial support for the Palestinian cause. Execution of these projects in Palestine will help in capacity building, human resource development and infrastructure development. India has been unwavering in its support for the Palestinian cause and hopes to see the realization of a sovereign, independent, united and viable Palestine, coexisting peacefully with Israel.

(a)	(b)	(c)
<p>3. UAE (10-11 February 2018) Bilateral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU between India and Palestine on Government of India assistance of US\$ 0.25 million for construction of additional floor to Jawahar Lal Nehru School for Boys at Abu Dees. 	<p>During the visit, the following MoUs were concluded: MoUs concluded would contribute to further strengthening of bilateral relations through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU between Indian Consortium (ONGC Videsh Limited, Bharat Petroleum Refinery Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.) and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). • providing for acquisition of 10% participating interest in the offshore Lower Zakum Concession • MoU between Government of India and Government of UAE. • institutionalising the collaborative administration of contractual employment of Indian workers in UAE • MoU between Ministry of Railways, India and Federal Transport Authority-Land and Maritime of UAE. • providing Technical Cooperation in Rail Sector • MoU between Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX). • enhancing cooperation between both the countries in financial services industry • MoU between Government of Jammu and Kashmir and DP World, UAE on logistics • establishing multi-modal logistics park and hub in Jammu comprising warehouses and specialized storage solutions

4. Oman (11-12 February 2018) Bilateral

During the visit, the following MoUs were concluded:

- Agreement on Legal and Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial matter
- Agreement on mutual visa exemption for holders of diplomatic, special, service and official passports
- MoU on Cooperation in the field of Health
- MoU on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
- MoU on Cooperation between Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, India and Oman Diplomatic Institute
- MoU on Academic and Scholarly cooperation sectors between National Defence College Sultanate of Oman and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses
- MoU in the field of Tourism Cooperation between India and Oman
- Annexure to the MoU on Military Cooperation

MoUs concluded would contribute to further strengthening of bilateral relations through:

- providing a basis for reciprocal legal and judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters, like service of judicial orders, summons and other legal and judicial documents or processes
- permitting citizens of both countries holding Diplomatic or Official Passports to enter into, exit from and transit through the territories of each party without requirement of visas
- providing for cooperation in areas of health, including in occupational and environmental health, pharmaceuticals, medical education, exchange of the best practices in the field of primary healthcare, research in the field of healthcare, technology, health care system and exchange of medical experts and scientists

(a)	(b)	(c)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● cooperation in exploration and use of outer space, including application of space technology for peaceful purposes. It covers wide areas of cooperation in the fields of satellite, navigation, communication and other technologies related to space● promoting contacts and exchange of diplomats and faculty members of the institute. It will enhance cooperation between the two institutes in areas of activities which, inter alia, may include exchange of information on structure and content of the training programmes for diplomats and identification of experts in mutually agreed areas● exchange of ideas through the conduct of conferences, seminars and dialogues; consultations on academic

and scholarly issues; joint research projects; exchange of research work, publications, etc

- enhancing bilateral cooperation between India and Oman to promote tourism. The MOU will also facilitate tourism investments, accommodation and hotel management by exchange of information statistics and training in the field of Tourism
 - use of certain facilities at the Special Economic Zone at Duqm (Sea Port, Dry Dock and Air Port) by Indian armed forces
-

Difficulties of NRIS in enrolments

1455. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from NRIs who are not having Aadhaar and are facing problems in different enrolment systems of the country and are getting barred from different facilities;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such persons are not eligible for biometric identification enrolment as per Aadhaar Act, 2016; and

(c) if so, the proposal of Government to overcome the difficulties of Pravasi Bhartiya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL RETD. V. K. SINGH): (a) Yes. In the recent past, Government has been receiving several representations from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCIs) and through Missions/ Posts abroad informing about difficulties being faced by them on demand of Aadhaar by respective Authorities in respect of various services/benefits etc.

(b) According to Section 2(v) of the Aadhaar Act, an individual is eligible for enrolment of Aadhaar Card if he/she has resided in India for a period or periods amounting in all to 182 days or more in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application for enrolment. Hence, NRIs/PIOs/OCIs whose stay in India is less than the stipulated period are not eligible for enrolment of Aadhaar Card.

(c) As per circular No. 6-1/2016-UIDAI (DBT) dated 15.11.2017 issued by Government of India, category of persons including NRIs/PIOs/OCIs who are not eligible for Aadhaar enrolment as per Aadhaar Act, 2016, are not required to link Aadhaar number with various public services in India.

Transfer policy in PSUs under the Ministry

1456. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transfer policy of employees working in PSUs;

(b) the number and details of transfer applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in PSUs under the Ministry which are correct as per the policy; and

(c) the number and details of those applicants who have been transferred and the number of applications which have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The transfer policies in Central Public Sector Enterprises are framed by their respective Boards based on their requirements and as per the extant Government guidelines.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of this Department, M/s Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments limited, Jaipur, has received seven transfer applications from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees namely, Shri Sanjay Swami, Sr. Technical Asstt., Shri Madan Lal Koli, Sr. Tech. Asstt., Shri K.K. Khandekar, Supervisor (Tech), Shri Dinesh Chand Bairwa, Sr. Technical Asstt, Shri Ram Kishor Supervisor (Tech), Shri Madan Lal Koli, Supervisor, (Tech.) and Shri Roop Narayan Koli, Supervisor, (Tech.). These applicants have been transferred accordingly. M/s Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd has received one application from Shri Achir Mandal, Manager (ERP) who has been transferred. M/s Cement Corporation of India Ltd. has received one application from Shri Yogesh Kumar, Jr Engineer, who has also been transferred.

Permits for Commercial Electric Vehicles

1457. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permits are not required for commercial electric vehicles, as per the plan of Government to shift to electric vehicles by the year 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the electric mobility push is in line with the global trend;

(d) whether several electric car manufacturers from abroad have approached India for setting up of electric cars plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have informed that they have granted exemption from permit to e-rickshaw *vide* notification S.O. 2812(E) dated 30.08.2016. Other electric vehicles used for commercial purposes such as taxis, auto-rickshaws and buses require permit under section 66 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. It is added

that no targets have so far been set by the Government to shift to electric vehicles by 2030.

(c) In line with global trend to promote electric mobility in the country, the Government formulated a scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India [FAME India] which have four (4) focus areas *i.e.* Demand Creation, Pilot Projects, Technology Platform/R&D and Charging Infrastructure. The scheme was originally for a period of 2 years with effect from 1st April 2015 till 31st March 2017, which has been extended for a further period up to 31st March 2018.

To make the hybrid/electric vehicles (xEVs) affordable, the demand incentive is being extended to buyers of xEVs in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. Also, to enable acceptance/promotion of this new technology, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure were also funded under the scheme.

(d) and (e) Automobile sector is liberalized sector allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). So far, following electric/hybrid car manufacturers (OEMs) have registered themselves under FAME India Scheme of the Government for availing demand incentives under the scheme:—

- (i) Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.
- (ii) Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.
- (iv) Toyota Kirloskar Motors Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) Tata Motors Pvt. Ltd.

Closure of Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL)

1458. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has closed down the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL);

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for rehabilitation of employees of the said company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) All the process

for closure of Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL) has not been completed. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the closure of the Company on 22nd December, 2015.

The decision to close the Company was taken in view of the continuous losses incurred by the Company and the Company not being able to meet salaries and statutory dues of the employees from its own resources.

(c) and (d) CCEA had directed to relieve the employees on attractive VRS/VSS calculated on 2007 notional Pay Scale. All the eligible employees were relieved on VRS.

Impact assessment of CSR

1459. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to conduct a study for assessing the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has forced the public sector firms to spend CSR funds on certain schemes and if so, the details of companies spending in CSR activities, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of activities in which CSR spending is the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has set up in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, a CSR Study Unit at IIT Bombay to carry out research and study on various CSR related issues which *inter-alia* would include impact assessment study of CSR by CPSEs.

(b) Based on the recommendations of a Group of Secretaries for spending 33% of the CSR funds by CPSEs to achieve the goal of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) country by October, 2019, DPE has written to all Ministries/Departments on 1st August, 2016 to bring the above to the notice of CPSEs under their administrative jurisdiction and advising them to contribute/participate accordingly towards Swachh Bharat under CSR till the Swachh Bharat Mission is achieved.

State-wise and UT-wise data on CSR expenditure by CPSEs is not maintained centrally by DPE. However, as per latest information available with this Department 126 CPSEs have incurred an expenditure of ₹ 3336.50 crore during 2016-17 on various CSR activities/projects as detailed in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act,

2013. The details of CPSE-wise expenditure for the year 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per information available with this Department, while the maximum expenditure incurred under CSR for the year 2014-15 was on rural development sector (19.12%), the maximum expenditure for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 was incurred on sanitation including contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh viz 43.70% and 25.84% respectively.

Statement

Details of CSR expenditure incurred by CPSEs during 2016-17

		(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	CPSEs Name	Actual CSR spent
1.	Airports Authority of India	60.19
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.28
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	4.94
4.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	4.13
5.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.11
6.	Beml Ltd.	3.51
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	11.45
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	12.73
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	24.55
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	72.58
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	90.98
12.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0.29
13.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	1.41
14.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0.32
15.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	30.29
16.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.02
17.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.04
18.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.35
19.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.31
20.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	5.14

Sl.No.	CPSEs Name	Actual CSR spent
21.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.27
22.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.88
23.	Coal India Ltd.	128.05
24.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	7.24
25.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	24.45
26.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.63
27.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	
28.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.78
29.	E. C. G. C. Ltd.	5.03
30.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	21.62
31.	Edcil(India) Ltd.	0.46
32.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.60
33.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.17
34.	Engineers India Ltd.	11.00
35.	Fci Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	1.01
36.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.50
37.	Gail (India) Ltd.	123.58
38.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	4.55
39.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	3.47
40.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	67.96
41.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	5.15
42.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	108.11
43.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.13
44.	Hll Lifecare Ltd.	0.86
45.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	5.69
46.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	1.91
47.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	20.79
48.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.75
49.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	2.93
50.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	213.99

Sl.No.	CPSEs Name	Actual CSR spent
51.	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	4.60
52.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	15.71
53.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.58
54.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt.Agency Ltd.	4.61
55.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	0.02
56.	Ircon International Ltd.	5.89
57.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	8.43
58.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.02
59.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.40
60.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.03
61.	KIOCL Ltd.	0.38
62.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	0.70
63.	MMTC Ltd.	0.81
64.	MSTC Ltd.	0.80
65.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	166.60
66.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	1.45
67.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	13.65
68.	Mecon Ltd	0.67
69.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1.70
70.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2.88
71.	Moil Ltd.	0.11
72.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.45
73.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	30.01
74.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp.Co.	0.04
75.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	2.62
76.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00
77.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.48
78.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn	0.04
79.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.97
80.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.17

Sl.No.	CPSEs Name	Actual CSR spent
81.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	1.09
82.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	2.74
83.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	8.73
84.	NHDC Ltd.	13.76
85.	NHPC Ltd.	75.82
86.	NLC India Ltd.	37.19
87.	NMDC Ltd.	174.18
88.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	6.07
89.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	77.33
90.	NTPC Ltd.	277.81
91.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2.08
92.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	71.68
93.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	20.69
94.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	525.90
95.	Oil India Ltd.	108.37
96.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.13
97.	PEC Ltd.	0.24
98.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	1.24
99.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.54
100.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	168.11
101.	Power Grid Corporation Of India Ltd.	147.27
102.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1.61
103.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	6.12
104.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	3.59
105.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.59
106.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	8.63
107.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	8.53
108.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	0.53
109.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	0.98
110.	RITES Ltd.	9.20

Sl.No.	CPSEs Name	Actual CSR spent
111.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	69.80
112.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.57
113.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	1.38
114.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	3.19
115.	SJVN Ltd.	37.16
116.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	0.29
117.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	42.50
118.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.07
119.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	29.05
120.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.48
121.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.65
122.	Thdc India Ltd.	15.33
123.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.34
124.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	1.98
125.	WAPCOS Ltd.	3.17
126.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	10.81
TOTAL		3336.50

Utilisation of funds under smart cities mission in Tamil Nadu

1460. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 cities in Tamil Nadu selected under the Smart Cities Mission have not even spent one per cent of the total funds of 196 crore sanctioned by Government during 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of projects undertaken in all the selected cities of the State, so far, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Utilization of the fund depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders. In Chennai and Coimbatore Cities which have been selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 39% of

the projects are either have been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2, all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned.

As reported by cities, 100 projects worth ₹ 8,289.60 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 22 projects worth ₹ 1,005.80 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 15 projects worth ₹ 348.70 crores.

Low cost housing loan

1461. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low cost housing loan has reported higher NPAs during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of financing schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana; and

(c) the details of new housing units launched, completed and transferred to buyers under the Yojana during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has furnished an analysis of the data for the past three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) on individual housing loans outstanding with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), as under:

As on	Gross NPAs of PSBs and HFCs (in %)		
	Upto ₹ 10 lakhs	₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 25 lakhs	> ₹ 25 lakhs
31.03.2015	1.87	0.66	0.50
31.03.2016	2.28	0.88	0.60
31.03.2017	2.12	0.85	0.88

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim of providing pucca house to the eligible beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission comprises four components viz. In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC).

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG and CLSS for MIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, there is an interest subsidy of 6.5% for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group (MIG-I) and 3% for MIG-II, calculated on housing loan up to ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh, respectively, over a tenure of 20 years.

(c) Details of the houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied during the last two years, year-wise, under PMAY(U) are given in the Statement.

Statement

States/UTs-wise details of Houses sanctioned, constructed and occupied by beneficiaries during each of last two years under PMAY(U)

(as on 19th Feb. 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses Sanctioned		Houses Constructed		Houses Occupied	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,198	232	51	1,473	51	377
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	70	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	2	24,353	2	13	2	13
5.	Bihar	30,226	46,791	355	2,095	10	2,440
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2	3	2	3	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,820	16,963	956	693	242	665
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	858	1	55	1	55
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	51	-	3	-	3
10.	Delhi (NCR)	79	164	79	164	79	164
11.	Goa	1	10	1	10	1	10
12.	Gujarat	68,902	45,380	4,873	22,900	1,919	21,112
13.	Haryana	94	979	503	459	94	868
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,085	3,505	8	13	8	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	5,880	62	26	62	26
16.	Jharkhand	7,750	52,886	320	2,352	11	2,135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Karnataka	16,662	1,06,810	3,064	10,638	1,517	7,543
18.	Kerala	42	26,187	49	267	42	355
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	43,741	1,57,853	348	3,036	348	1,766
21.	Maharashtra	1,534	1,24,555	1,534	5,453	1,534	5,453
22.	Manipur	-	9,748	-	23	-	23
23.	Meghalaya	2	52	2	20	2	20
24.	Mizoram	10,302	15	54	15	40	29
25.	Nagaland	-	12,506	-	456	-	1
26.	Odisha	11,575	26,045	184	1,288	27	556
27.	Puducherry (UT)	7	3,855	7	7	7	7
28.	Punjab	43	42,641	43	146	43	146
29.	Rajasthan	12,657	3,303	1,922	3,458	1,091	3,077
30.	Sikkim	-	1	-	1	-	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	34,490	1,88,588	1,893	5,396	477	5,792
32.	Telangana	80,576	1,218	95	452	95	294
33.	Tripura	4	42,906	4	161	4	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	280	11,020	1,812	2,035	1,730	2,262
35.	Uttarakhand	2,770	2,010	264	504	57	148
36.	West Bengal	75,009	68,888	218	3,370	129	3,459
GRAND TOTAL		6,03,854	10,26,326	18,706	66,985	9,625	58,827

Central advisory council for real estate sector

1462. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 30 member Central Advisory Council has been constituted which would play key role in protecting the interest of consumers while advising Government on implementation of the Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA);

(b) if so, the composition of the council;

(c) whether the council would advise both Central and State Governments to foster the growth and development of the real estate sector; and

(d) whether dilution in RERA provisions by some of the States would be one of the bigger challenges before the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act), the Central Government has appointed a thirty member 'Central Advisory Council'. The composition and other details of the Council are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Central Advisory Council has been appointed to advise and recommend the Central Government on all matters concerning the implementation of this Act including major questions of policy; protection of consumer interest; fostering the growth and development of the real estate sector; any other matter as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has during workshops, State level review meetings and interactions emphasized the need to ensure that the Rules framed are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also shared the Rules framed for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature with States/UTs.

Statement

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
New Delhi, the 20th November, 2017

S.O. 2666.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (16 of 2016) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons specified in the table below with effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette, as members of the Central Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council), namely:-

Table

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India	Chairperson (ex-officio)
2.	CEO, Niti Aayog, Government of India	Member ((ex-officio)
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
4.	Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)
5.	Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)
6.	Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)
7.	Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.	Member (ex-officio)
8.	Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.	Member (ex-officio)
9.	Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)
10.	Managing Director, National Housing Bank (NHB)	Member (ex-officio)
11.	Chairman and Managing Director, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)	Member (ex-officio)
12.	Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi	Member (ex-officio)
13.	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh (dealing with implementation of the Act)	Member (ex-officio)
14.	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Government of Odisha (dealing with implementation of the Act)	Member (ex-officio)
15.	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Government of Haryana (dealing with implementation of the Act)	Member (ex-officio)
16.	Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu (dealing with implementation of the Act)	Member (ex-officio)
17.	Chairman, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Maharashtra	Member (ex-officio)

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
18.	Chairman, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Gujarat	Member (ex-officio)
19.	Chairman, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Member (ex-officio)
20.	Chairman, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Assam	Member (ex-officio)
21.	Chairman, Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Karnataka	Member (ex-officio)
22.	President, National Real Estate Development Council (NAREDCO) (New Delhi)	Member (ex-officio)
23.	President, Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India (CREDAI) (New Delhi)	Member (ex-officio)
24.	President, Forum for People's Collective Efforts (FPCE), Kolkata (West Bengal)	Member
25.	Chairman, Federation of Apartment Owners Association (FAOA), Gurgaon, Haryana	Member
26.	Chairperson, National Association of Realtors—India (NAR-India), Gurgaon, Haryana	Member
27.	Chairperson, Central Building and other Construction Workers Advisory Committee (or his nominee), Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India	Member (ex-officio)
28.	Founder, Namma Bengaluru Foundation (or his nominee), Bengaluru Karnataka	Member
29.	Managing Director, Liasies Foras, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Member
30.	Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (Housing), Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs, Government of India	Member Convenor (ex-officio)

1. The Chairperson of the Council shall have the power to co-opt any individual or organization, as a technical representative, to participate in the meetings of the Council.

3. The members at serial numbers 12 to 21 of the table, selected by rotation, as provided under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Act, shall hold office as such member for a period of three years, from the date of this notification.
4. The members at serial numbers 22 to 29 of the table, selected as provided under sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Act, shall hold office as such member for a period of five years, from the date of this notification.

[F. No. O-17024/429/2017-H]

Sailesh Jogiani, Under Secy.

Execution of transit oriented development policy

1463. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued guidelines and regulations for execution of Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. The Government of India has issued National Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy on 01.05.2017 after consultation with all States/Union Territories (UTs) and urban transport experts. This policy is a guiding document for all States/UTs to develop, notify and formulate State/UT/city specific TOD policies.

Present status of smart cities

1464. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of 100 Smart Cities including Delhi; and

(b) the target set to complete the announced projects under the Smart Cities Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 99 Smart Cities including New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have been selected.

(b) The target date of completion is given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs), which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Allocation of funds under Smart Cities Mission

1465. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major part of the allocations made under the Smart Cities Mission have remained under-utilised;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to each city under the Mission and the amount spent by each city; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure faster implementation of the projects under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Utilization of the fund depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders. For Cities selected in Round 1 (January 2016), where 18 months have lapsed, about 51% of the projects are either have been tendered or under implementation. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned.

As reported by cities, 3012 projects worth ₹ 1,38,984 crores have been identified for implementation. Out of which, 753 projects worth ₹ 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation; tendering has started for 287 projects worth ₹ 14,296 crores.

(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Regular monitoring by this Ministry is being done through Video Conference, webinar and meetings at State level alongwith handholding support to speed up preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), call tenders and start implementation on ground.

Database of housing projects

1466. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a central database of all the housing projects to capture their status and delays;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for strict implementation of Real Estate Regulation Act to ensure time-bound delivery of housing projects by the builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The States/Union Territories (UTs) and the Real Estate Regulatory Authority constituted under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act) are to ensure the registration of ongoing projects as per Section 3(1) of the Act and to publish and maintain a website of records, for public viewing, of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, with such details as may be prescribed, including information provided in the application for which registration has been granted.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has during workshops, State level review meetings and interactions emphasized the need to ensure implementation of the Act through framing of Rules by States/UTs and establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Real Estate Appellate Tribunal.

Opening of application window

1467. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as the per draft regulations for operationalisation of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi, it would be operated through an online single window system established by DDA which would be opened for applications for fixed duration and first window would be closed in a specified time and the applications received would be processed as first round of applications; and

(b) whether Government would consider opening application window for all zones and sectors simultaneously and keep it open for continuous receipt of applications instead of phasing out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DDA has informed that as per the draft regulations, the Land Pooling Policy is proposed to be implemented simultaneously in the entire Urbanisable Area of the Urban Extensions. If required, roll out of the Land Pooling may be phased depending upon the availability of resources and action plan for provision of infrastructure and services by the concerned service providing agencies.

Present status of housing for all

1468. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of Housing for All by 2022, particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;
- (b) whether Government has taken any new initiatives for meeting the target; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The present status of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban){PMAY(U)} mission in North Eastern States is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has taken the following initiatives for meeting the target:

- (i) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has set up a Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission with the objective of providing “Sustainable Technological Solutions for Faster & Cost Effective Construction of Houses suiting to Geo-Climatic and Hazard Conditions of the Country.”
- (ii) The MoHUA regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/ video conferencing with the concerned States.
- (iii) Officers of the MoHUA as well as the Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the scheme regularly undertake field visits to monitor the scheme.
- (iv) In order to spread awareness and promotion of the PMAY(U) including Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component amongst all stakeholders, the MoHUA has been running campaigns through various media viz. Radio, TV, Cinema, Newspaper, Social Media, Nukkad Natak, etc.
- (v) National/Regional/State/City Level workshops have been conducted at regular interval to explain the Scheme Guidelines to Executive Officers/Engineers/ Elected Representatives of all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Special Development Authorities for creating awareness.
- (vi) Workshops are also being conducted by Central Nodal Agencies *i.e.* National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) to disseminate information on CLSS to all stakeholders including Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs).

Statement

Present status of PMAY(U) mission in north-eastern states

Sl. No.	Name of North Eastern States	Project Proposals Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)		Physical Progress (Nos.)				
			Investment	Central Assistance Involved	Central Assistance Released	Houses Involved	Houses Grounded for Construction	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	346.70	145.73	57.03	6,092	1694	15	15
2.	Assam	163	2120.76	1040.92	161.07	69,352	17,936	170	170
3.	Manipur	24	680.02	396.89	159.76	26,462	3,437	192	192
4.	Meghalaya	8	33.75	11.85	5.24	782	78	48	48
5.	Mizoram	16	293.24	216.02	18.89	13,915	1,632	257	257
6.	Nagaland	13	335.48	229.37	85.40	13,565	3,192	464	9
7.	Sikkim	11	13.53	7.77	0.29	517	21	2	2
8.	Tripura	44	2,161.30	1,216.11	431.76	78,870	41,179	7,453	7,453
TOTAL		307	5,984.78	3,264.66	919.44	2,09,555	69,169	8,601	8,146

Achievement under solid waste management

1469. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical achievement under solid waste management until December, 2017 was only 27.11 percent in comparison to target of 100 percent processing and scientific waste disposal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of States that have initiated implementation of the revised Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 including segregation of waste at source and scientific processing thereof; and

(d) the details of funds released for solid waste management since 2014, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The physical targets achieved under solid waste management for processing and disposal till December 2017 is 23.73%. The reasons for the slow progress in processing and disposal are:—

(i) Construction of processing plants has a gestation period of 1-2 years from the date of tendering to the commissioning and operational phase.

(ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) provides funds only upto 35% maximum and the rest has to be arranged by the States and ULBs, causing delays in securing funds.

(c) The details of States/UTs that have initiated implementation of revised Solid Waste management Rules 2016 including segregation of waste at source and scientific processing are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d): Details of funds released for Solid Waste Management since 2014, State-wise, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of states/UTs that have initiated implementation of revised solid waste management rules 2016 including segregation of waste at source and scientific processing

(As on 31.01.2018)

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Wards (Nos.)	No. of Wards with 100% Door to Door Collection	No. of Wards with 100% Source Segregation	Total Waste Generation (TPD)	Total Waste Processed (TPD)	Waste Processing (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,409	3,292	937	6384	447	7%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	0	115	26	23%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	63	0	181	0	0%
4.	Assam	934	224	9	1134	79	7%
5.	Bihar	3,341	2,588	301	1318	198	15%
6.	Chandigarh UT	26	26	21	462	139	30%
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,217	3,093	2,992	1680	1008	60%
8.	Daman and Diu	28	15	0	23	0	0%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	0	0	58	0	0%
10.	NCT of Delhi	294	254	22	10500	5775	55%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	214	214	128	260	161	62%
12.	Gujarat	1,528	1,528	92	10145	2333	23%
13.	Haryana	1,475	996	44	4514	271	6%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	497	248	21	342	68	20%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,100	390	28	1374	14	1%
16.	Jharkhand	820	854	674	2327	47	2%
17.	Karnataka	6,464	3,962	637	10000	2200	22%
18.	Kerala	3,536	521	930	1463	658	45%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,224	6,999	3,815	6424	1156	18%
20.	Maharashtra	7,322	5,823	2,201	22570	7900	35%
21.	Manipur	306	130	0	176	88	50%
22.	Meghalaya	114	16	0	268	155	58%
23.	Mizoram	328	264	82	201	8	4%
24.	Nagaland	234	104	19	342	51	15%
25.	Odisha	2,002	1,281	26	2650	27	1%
26.	Puduchery UT	122	122	18	350	11	3%
27.	Punjab	3,043	1,012	61	4100	410	10%

28.	Rajasthan	5,249	4,850	3,480	6500	650	10%
29.	Sikkim	53	53	20	89	59	66%
30.	Tamil Nadu	12,814	10,637	9,867	15437	1235	8%
31.	Telangana	2,112	1,365	296	7371	4939	67%
32.	Tripura	310	40	0	420	239	57%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12,007	5,691	2,401	15288	3058	20%
34.	Uttarakhand	912	715	29	1406	0	0%
35.	West Bengal	2,900	1,415	139	7700	385	5%
TOTAL/AVERAGE		84,016	58,809	29,290	143,572	33,794	23.73%

Statement-II*Details of funds released for solid waste management since 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation	Released
		SWM	SWM
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	0.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	308.54	206.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.25	6.84
4.	Assam	76.76	9.56
5.	Bihar	259.96	107.97
6.	Chandigarh	22.24	2.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	131.53	57.79
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.27	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1.57	0.00
10.	Delhi	263.68	63.11
11.	Goa	9.29	5.93
12.	Gujarat	536.22	268.11
13.	Haryana	181.80	57.66
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15.22	9.10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.99	10.90
16.	Jharkhand	122.68	65.37
17.	Karnataka	512.52	99.18
18.	Kerala	121.35	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	434.01	301.75
20.	Maharashtra	1081.84	274.65
21.	Manipur	14.72	9.61
22.	Meghalaya	8.69	3.53
23.	Mizoram	13.22	8.21
24.	Nagaland	11.69	6.68
25.	Odisha	138.05	18.98
26.	Puducherry	17.30	4.57

1	2	3	4
27.	Punjab	220.97	63.00
28.	Rajasthan	363.46	344.26
29.	Sikkim	3.42	3.52
30.	Tamil Nadu	689.87	205.01
31.	Telangana	223.43	92.10
32.	Tripura	15.51	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	940.91	37.56
34.	Uttarakhand	57.57	5.00
35.	West Bengal	487.79	87.98
STATE/UT		7365.82	2437.45

Houses sanctioned for Telangana under PMAY

1470. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80,000 houses have been sanctioned for Telangana since 2013-14 to 2016-17 under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban);

(b) if so, the reasons why only about 500 houses have, so far, been built during the last four years;

(c) the total expenditure expected to be involved in construction of those 80,000 houses and what is the amount that the Ministry has, so far, sanctioned and released; and

(d) the time-frame by when the remaining houses are going to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} which was launched on 25 June 2015, 146 projects (including 1 subsumed project of Rajiv Awas Yojana) with project cost of Rs.4993.13 crore for construction of 82,949 houses have been sanctioned for the State of Telangana upto Financial Year 2016-17. Central assistance involved in these projects is ₹ 1250.10 crores of which ₹ 513.50 crores have been released to the State Government of Telangana. Of these sanctioned houses, 2069 houses {including 1,385 houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme of PMAY (U)} have been constructed so far, whereas 22,919 houses are in different stages of construction. Projects sanctioned

under PMAY (U) are implemented by the State Government through Urban Local Bodies/Implementing Agencies. The tentative time schedule for completing the houses in the projects varies from 12 months to 24 months as mentioned in the respective Detailed Project Reports approved by the State Government.

Notification of rera rules

1471. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States which have notified RERA Rules;
- (b) whether some States have, so far been not notified RERA Rules and if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Ministry to persuade States for notifying the same;
- (c) whether a home buyer has to shell out more under GST regime for ready-to-move in flats;
- (d) if so, to what extent this has impacted the real estate sector; and
- (e) in what manner the Ministry is planning to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) States/Union Territories (UTs) were required to notify their Rules under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act) by 31 October, 2016. Six North Eastern States namely Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have not notified their Rules and have indicated some constitutional issues relating to land belonging to community and autonomous councils. Apart from these States, Kerala and West Bengal have not notified their Rules under the Act. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has written to all States/UTs from time to time emphasizing the need to frame inter alia, Rules under the Act. Besides, the Ministry has also during workshops, State level review meetings and interactions emphasized the need to ensure that the Rules are framed by the States/UTs in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also shared the Rules framed for the UTs without legislature with the States/UTs.

(c) to (e) Department of Revenue has indicated that there is no GST on ready-to-move in flats. The Department has further reported that under GST regime, cost of construction of flats, houses, housing projects and complexes are expected to come down on account of seamless flow of input tax credit of goods and services.

Interest subsidy scheme for houses

1472. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana people earning between ₹ 6 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh annually could avail an interest subsidy of 4 per cent for loan amount upto ₹ 9 lakh;

(b) whether those with annual income of ₹ 12 lakh to ₹ 18 lakh are eligible for 3 per cent interest subsidy for loan amount of ₹ 12 lakh.

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had modified the guidelines to extend the interest subsidy scheme for more houses falling under notified area development authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The CLSS for MIG scheme approved, initially, for one year in 2017, has been extended upto 31.03.2019.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/-, respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG II beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has amended the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) to enhance the coverage area under the scheme. Para 2.1 of the Scheme Guidelines has been amended. It now reads as under:

“All the statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently including Notified Planning/Development Areas shall be eligible for coverage in the Mission.

Areas falling within notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban

Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations shall also be included for the coverage under PMAY(U).

Note 1: The MIS linkage between Department of Rural Development for PMAY (G) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for PMAY (U) would be done to avoid duplication of beneficiaries.

Note 2: The beneficiaries in the permanent wait list of PMAY (G) will have the flexibility for opting for a house under PMAY (G) or PMAY (U).

Note 3: The benefits of all existing and future rural schemes will not be denied to a beneficiary covered by the above definition solely on the grounds that he has availed of a house under PMAY (U)".

The amendment envisages to allow coverage of the scheme, apart from notified towns and their planning/development areas, to the planning/development area of industrial towns, special area development authority, urban development authority or any such authority created under State Legislation which is entrusted with the function of urban planning and regulations.

Launching of new housing projects

†1473. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been sharp decline in launching of new housing projects in metro cities after implementation of demonetisation and GST;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and metro city-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the launching of new housing projects to meet the target of house to every family in 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) in metro cities for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) on 25 June, 2015 to facilitate the efforts of States/Union Territories (UTs) to address the housing shortage among the urban poor. PMAY (U) has four

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

verticals viz. In Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) and Beneficiary-Led Individual House Construction (BLC). States/UTs put up proposals as per the preference of the beneficiaries for sanction of houses under any of the available verticals to address the housing shortage.

The PMAY (U) scheme has made rapid progress since its inception. The Ministry has sanctioned 40.62 lakh houses till 28.02.2018 with an investment of ₹ 2,25,219 crore which includes central assistance of ₹ 62,464 crore.

The Government has taken the following initiatives to improve the performance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) so as to provide Housing for All by 2022:

- (i) The scope of the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) has been expanded *w.e.f.* 01.01.2017, to include the Middle Income Group (MIG) covering two income categories of annual household income between ₹ 6 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh as MIG-I and between ₹ 12 lakh and ₹ 18 lakh MIG-II. For MIG-I, an interest subsidy of 4% for loan amounts up to ₹ 9 lakh and for MIG-II, an interest subsidy of 3% for loan amounts up to ₹ 12 lakh is available for eligible households.
- (ii) Carpet area of houses eligible for interest subsidy under CLSS for MIG has been increased from 90 square metre in respect of MIG-I to “up to 120 square metre” and, in respect of MIG-II from 110 square metre to “up to 150 square metre”.
- (iii) Coverage under PMAY (Urban) has been increased to include areas falling within notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations.
- (iv) Various fiscal incentives have been provided under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act, which give 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects.
- (v) Affordable Housing has been accorded Infrastructure Status by including it in the Harmonised List of Infrastructure. This is to ensure low cost, long term and enhanced resource flow for affordable housing.
- (vi) GST Council has lowered the effective GST rate from 12% to 8% (after deducting one third of the amount charged from the house toward cost of land) for all the houses constructed under PMAY(U).

- (vii) Eight 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing' have been circulated to States/ Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation in order to meet the growing need of affordable housing.
- (viii) In Budget 2018-19, an announcement has been made to set up a separate dedicated Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) in National Housing Bank (NHB). This fund will facilitate refinancing for Private Lending Institutions (PLIs) under (i) beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under PMAY (U) and (ii) construction of affordable housing projects.
- (ix) A National Urban Housing Fund for ₹ 60,000 crores have been set up in Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for raising Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) in phases for the rapid implementation of (PMAY) (U).

Statement

Progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in metro cities for the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of City	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Houses Santioned	Houses Grounded	Houses Santioned	Houses Grounded*	Houses Santioned	Houses Grounded*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh							
1.	Vijayawada	11,415	1,415	25	25	28,268	344
2.	Visakhapatnam	20,241	7	19	11,243	57,680	10,175
Bihar							
3.	Patna	2,896	938	444	155	76	76
Chandigarh							
4.	Chandigarh	4	4	16	16	52	52
Chhattisgarh							
5.	Durg Bhilai Nagar	211	19	5,443	965	11,147	1,790
6.	Raipur	11,367	2,855	4,400	1,927	13,525	3,202
Delhi							
7.	Delhi	227	227	540	540	820	820

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat							
8.	Ahmedabad	31,524	19,527	17,009	14,877	12,283	15,434
9.	Rajkot	13,719	8,005	3,577	2,466	3,321	3,491
10.	Surat	21,488	3,871	6,200	10,641	8,675	14,023
11.	Vadodara	11,327	5,680	2,670	3,160	5,766	5,967
Haryana							
12.	Faridabad	107	107	235	235	354	354
Jammu and Kashmir							
13.	Srinagar	-	-	663	-	1,339	201
Jharkhand							
14.	Dhanbad	2,522	1,396	2,962	1,594	5,414	2,072
15.	Jamshedpur	450	4	8	454	10,850	414
16.	Ranchi	2,451	1,296	11,690	9,154	24,912	3,969
Karnataka							
17.	Bangalore	13,441	7,765	2,660	66	114,261	6,896
Kerala							
18.	Kannur	-	-	556	236	419	154

19.	Kochi	765	315	1,579	51	2,693	1,072
20.	Kollam	265	195	1,430	368	2,738	594
21.	Kozhikode	40	15	1,798	41	1,095	306
22.	Malappuram	-	-	872	335	698	262
23.	Thiruvananthapuram	1,035	543	1,429	32	5,984	2,181
24.	Thrissur	31	25	569	140	563	168

Madhya Pradesh

25.	Bhopal	1,238	1,238	17,537	6,097	16,412	11,288
26.	Gwalior	952	952	4,817	65	4,159	4,077
27.	Indore	7,556	1,508	32,216	5,536	1,063	9,575
28.	Jabalpur	3,285	749	5,682	2,186	18,989	9,947

Maharashtra

29.	Aurangabad	53	11	565	269	612	905
30.	Nagpur	18	18	5,604	132	3,654	3,770
31.	Nashik	38	38	1,361	913	2,305	2,575
32.	Navi Mumbai	333	333	1,077	1,077	9,080	9,080
33.	Pune	84	84	1,003	1,003	7,483	4,438
34.	Vasai-Virar	39	39	8,918	307	649	649

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab							
35.	Amritsar	-	-	2,755	24	46	46
36.	Ludhiana	7	7	2,359	27	94	94
Rajasthan							
37.	Jaipur	11,093	11,093	230	230	855	855
38.	Jodhpur	760	760	555	555	7,009	7,009
39.	Kota	2	2	8	8	317	218
Tamil Nadu							
40.	Chennai	7,794	2,075	10,224	6,724	27,643	7,941
41.	Coimbatore	1,330	958	4,100	1,680	4,429	2,480
42.	Madurai	2,794	588	3,518	1,388	10,929	3,042
43.	Tiruchirapalli	3,496	1,072	1,468	3,029	6,708	1,707
Telangana							
44.	Hyderabad	33,319	364	107	107	94,667	100,947
Uttar Pradesh							
45.	Agra	316	256	70	70	7,436	569
46.	Allahabad	7	7	28	28	2,531	85

47.	Ghaziabad	585	237	106	106	5,587	1,027
48.	Kanpur	152	88	40	40	9,172	340
49.	Lucknow	497	360	118	118	10,726	688
50.	Meerut	1,029	412	31	31	8,746	1,446
51.	Varanasi	827	285	10	10	6,455	2,095
West Bengal							
52.	Asansol	3	3	15,019	19	23	23
53.	Kolkata	126	126	464	464	869	869
TOTAL		223,259	77,872	186,784	90,964	581,581	261,802

*Includes grounded houses which were sanctioned in preceding years

Use of substandard materials by CPWD Contractors

1474. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether substandard materials are used by contractors engaged by CPWD while carrying out upgradation in General Pool and other departmental pools in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any probe/review of the works done by CPWD contractors during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has found any shortcoming or corrupt practices in these probe/review;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of contractors/officials found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by Government against such contractors/officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. However, regular inspection of upgradation works to check quality aspects is carried out on a continuous basis.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Achievement of Smart Cities Mission

1475. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the ambitious Smart Cities Mission statement and guidelines, the duration of the entire Mission would be five years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20;

(b) whether only 5.2 per cent of the total identified projects under the Mission has been completed in a matter of 2 years utilising a meagre 1.4 per cent of the total envisaged investment of ₹ 1,35,598 crore; and

(c) in what manner Government proposes to complete the rest 94.8 per cent projects utilising the 98.6 per cent of investment during the remaining three years of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The duration of the Smart Cities Mission is five years i.e. from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2019-20. The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of an evaluation to be done by this Ministry and incorporating the learnings into the Mission.

(b) and (c) Ninety Nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds. These cities have planned investment of ₹ 2,03,979 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element. It takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. As reported by the cities, 753 projects worth ₹ 24,511.49 crores have been completed or under implementation.

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Regular monitoring by this Ministry is being done through Video Conference, webinar and meetings at State level alongwith handholding support to speed up preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), calling tenders and implementation on ground.

Launching of liveability index

1476. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a Liveability Index to decide the rankings among the major cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly with regard to Assam and North Eastern States;

(c) whether Government has announced some incentives to States which have implemented the urban reforms to the satisfaction of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has launched a liveability index which will rank the country's 116 major cities, including 10 cities from Assam and North Eastern States, on the basis of the quality of life they offer. The framework includes 79 indicators (57 Core Indicators and 22 Supporting Indicators). These indicators are organised in 15 distinct 'Categories', designed for

measuring various institutional, social, economic and physical aspects that affect the quality of life of citizens and determine the 'Liveability' of a city. A detailed booklet is available on following web link: [http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Liveability%20Report%20Final_17%20May\(1\).pdf](http://smartcities.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Liveability%20Report%20Final_17%20May(1).pdf)

The following cities from Assam and North Eastern States have been included:

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Cities	Name of City
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Itanagar Pasighat
2.	Assam	1	Guwahati
3.	Manipur	1	Imphal
4.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
5.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl
6.	Nagaland	1	Kohima
7.	Sikkim	2	Namchi Gangtok
8.	Tripura	1	Agartala

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation on June 25, 2015 with focus on water supply and sewerage and septage management in 500 Mission cities. The Mission also incentivizes the States/UTs for implementation of reforms. In the year 2016-17, ₹ 400 crore and in the year 2017-18, ₹ 500 crore were disbursed to 20 States/UTs and 16 States/UTs respectively.

Houses constructed in Odisha under urban housing scheme

1477. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed, city-wise so far in Odisha under urban housing scheme;

(b) the names of the cities and their areas in the State where houses are being constructed; and

(c) the number of persons benefitted under this scheme, city-wise?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} was launched on 25 June, 2015 with the aim to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries of the urban area by the year 2022. Under the scheme, a total of 231 projects {including 16 subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)} in Odisha have been sanctioned for construction of 84,817 houses. City-wise details with areas/location of the projects and persons benefitted/houses sanctioned for beneficiaries under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement.

Statement

City wise and location/area wise details of Houses Sanctioned for beneficiaries Houses under construction and Houses constructed in the State of Odisha under Urban Housing Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban)

(as on 19th Feb. 2018)

Sl. No.	City Name	Project Title/Location	Houses Sanctioned for Beneficiaries	Houses Under Construction	Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anandpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 152 EWS houses at Anandpur	152	76	0
2.	Anandpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 202 EWS houses at Anandapur, Odisha	202	0	0
TOTAL			354	76	0
3.	Angul	Beneficiary Led Construction for 256 Houses at Angul, Odisha	256	145	33
4.	Angul	Beneficiary Led Construction for 41 EWS houses at Anugul, Odisha	41	41	
TOTAL			297	186	33
5.	Asika	Beneficiary Led Construction for 18 EWS houses at Aska, Odisha	18	13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Asika	Beneficiary Led Construction for 327 EWS houses at Aska, Odisha	327	0	0
TOTAL			345	13	0
7.	Athagad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 17 EWS houses at Athgarh, Odisha	17	0	0
8.	Athagad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 284 EWS houses at Athagad, Odisha	284	0	0
TOTAL			301	0	0
9.	Athmallik	Beneficiary Led Construction for 422 EWS houses at Athamallik, Odisha	422	241	6
10.	Athmallik	Beneficiary Led Construction for 375 EWS houses at Athmallik, Odisha	375	0	0
TOTAL			797	241	6
11.	Attabira	Beneficiary Led Construction for 6 EWS houses at Attabira, Odisha	6	5	1
12.	Attabira	Beneficiary Led Construction for 28 EWS houses at Attabira, Odisha	28	28	0
TOTAL			34	33	1
13.	Balangir	Beneficiary Led Construction for 122 EWS houses at Bolangir, Odisha	122	122	0
14.	Balangir	Beneficiary Led Construction for 228 EWS houses at Bolangir, Odisha	228	0	0
TOTAL			350	122	0
15.	Baleshwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 400 Houses at Baleswar, Odisha	400	262	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Baleshwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 440 EWS houses at Baleshwar, Odisha	440	312	0
TOTAL			840	574	12
17.	Baliguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 320 EWS houses at Baliguda, Odisha	320	190	2
18.	Baliguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 320 EWS houses at Baliguda, Odisha	320	51	0
TOTAL			640	241	2
19.	Balugaon	Beneficiary Led Construction for 21 EWS houses at Balugaon, Odisha	21	21	0
20.	Balugaon	Beneficiary Led Construction for 160 EWS houses at Balugaon, Odisha	160	61	0
TOTAL			181	82	0
21.	Banapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 68 EWS houses at Banapur, Odisha	68	58	10
22.	Banapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 94 EWS houses at Banapur, Odisha	94	94	0
TOTAL			162	152	10
23.	Banki	Beneficiary Led Construction for 55 EWS houses at Banki, Odisha	55	50	5
24.	Banki	Beneficiary Led Construction for 511 EWS houses at Banki, Odisha	511	511	0
TOTAL			566	561	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Barapali	Beneficiary Led Construction for 33 EWS houses at Barpali, Odisha	33	26	0
26.	Barapali	Beneficiary Led Construction for 98 EWS houses at Barapali, Odisha	98	95	0
TOTAL			131	121	0
27.	Barbil	Beneficiary Led Construction for 252 Houses at Barbil, Odisha	252	133	3
28.	Barbil	Beneficiary Led Construction for 48 EWS houses at Barbil, Odisha	48	48	0
TOTAL			300	181	3
29.	Bargarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 500 Houses at Bargarh, Odisha	500	413	4
30.	Bargarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 290 EWS houses at Bargarh, Odisha	290	0	0
TOTAL			790	413	4
31.	Baripada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1100 Houses at Baripada, Odisha	1100	1099	1
32.	Baripada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 250 EWS houses at Baripada, Odisha	250	77	0
TOTAL			1350	1176	1
33.	Basudebpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 651 Houses at Basudevpur, Odisha	651	333	35
34.	Basudebpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 612 EWS houses at Basudebpur, Odisha	612	595	0
TOTAL			1263	928	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Baudhgarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 231 EWS houses at Boudh, Odisha	231	199	1
36.	Baudhgarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 232 EWS houses at Baudhgarh, Odisha	232	230	0
TOTAL			463	429	1
37.	Bellaguntha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 95 EWS houses at Belaguntha	95	57	9
38.	Bellaguntha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 192 EWS houses at Bellagunta, Odisha	192	0	0
TOTAL			287	57	9
39.	Belpahar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 256 EWS houses at Belpahar, Odisha	256	256	0
TOTAL			256	256	0
40.	Berhamapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 959 Houses at Brahmapur, Odisha	959	334	99
41.	Berhamapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 411 EWS houses at Berhamapur, Odisha	411	394	0
TOTAL			1370	728	99
42.	Berhampur	Construction of 288 new DUs in three slum clusters of Berhampur Phase-I, Odisha	288	288	0
43.	Berhampur	Construction of 564 new DUs in five slum clusters of Berhampur Phase-II, Odisha.	564	528	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Berhampur	Construction of 736 new DUs in six slum clusters of Berhampur Phase-III, Odisha	736	592	0
45.	Berhampur	Construction of 432 new DUs in Nehru Nagar slum clusters of Berhampur Phase-IV, Odisha	432	368	0
46.	Berhampur	Construction of 240 new DUs in two slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-V, Odisha	240	32	0
47.	Berhampur	Construction of 596 new DUs and upgradation of 459 DUs in 26 slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-VI, Odisha	1055	2	116
48.	Berhampur	Construction of 224 new DUs, 66 new individual DUs and upgradation of 41 DUs (new toilets) in 6 slum of Berhampur Ph-VII, Odisha	331	64	0
49.	Berhampur	Construction of 612 new dwelling units and upgradation of 207 DUs in 16 slum clusters of Berhampur Ph-VIII, Odisha.	819	0	0
50.	Berhampur	Construction of 469 new dwelling units and upgradation of 119 nos. of 14 slum of Berhampur Ph-IX, Odisha	588	32	0
TOTAL			5053	1906	116
51.	Bhadrak	Beneficiary Led Construction for 250 Houses at Bhadrak, Odisha	250	191	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Bhadrak	Beneficiary Led Construction for 801 EWS houses at Bhadrak, Odisha	801	256	0
TOTAL			1051	447	59
53.	Bhanjanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 22 EWS houses at Bhanjanagar	22	10	0
54.	Bhanjanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 51 EWS houses at Bhanjanagar, Odisha	51	0	0
TOTAL			73	10	0
55.	Bhawanipatna	Beneficiary Led Construction for 467 Houses at Bhawanipatna, Odisha	467	92	14
56.	Bhawanipatna	Beneficiary Led Construction for 208 EWS houses at Bhawanipatna, Odisha	208	0	0
TOTAL			675	92	14
57.	Bhuban	Beneficiary Led Construction for 146 EWS houses at Bhuban, Odisha	146	146	0
TOTAL			146	146	0
58.	Bhubaneswar	Construction for Rangamatia Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	992	320	280
59.	Bhubaneswar	Construction for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar (in-situ redevelopment)	760	680	80
60.	Bhubaneswar	Construction of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar.	1480	1320	160

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Bhubaneswar	Construction for Mandap Basti slum cluster, Bhubaneswar	384	160	0
TOTAL			3616	2480	520
62.	Bhubaneswar	Slum and informal settlement under Affordable Housing for 1360 (EWS) at Pandara	1360	1360	0
63.	Bhubaneswar	Slum and informal settlement under Affordable Housing for 1280 (EWS) at Ghatikia	1280	1280	0
64.	Bhubaneswar	Slum and informal settlement under Affordable Housing for 1368 (EWS) at Chandrasekharpur	1368	1368	0
65.	Bhubaneswar	Slum and informal settlement under Affordable Housing for 1540 (EWS) at Nakhara	1540	1254	0
66.	Bhubaneswar	Affordable Housing in EPC Mode at Gadakana, Satyanagar and Subudhipur of Bhubaneswar	2662	0	0
67.	Bhubaneswar	Affordable Housing in partnership at Chandrasekharpura, Bhubaneswar	2600	0	0
68.	Bhubaneswar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 3729 Houses at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	3729	457	11
69.	Bhubaneswar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 614 EWS houses at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	614	80	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Bhubaneswar	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 1200 DUs at Bhubaneswar (Nilamadhav Awas Yojana).	1200	1200	0
71.	Bhubaneswar	1300 EWS houses at Shanti Nagar Awas Yojna-An In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) project on PPP Mode	1300	1300	0
TOTAL			17653	8299	11
72.	Binika	Beneficiary Led Construction for 22 EWS houses at Binka, Odisha	22	22	0
73.	Binika	Beneficiary Led Construction for 281 EWS houses at Binika, Odisha	281	0	0
TOTAL			303	22	0
74.	Biramitrapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 250 Houses at Biramitrapur, Odisha	250	201	7
75.	Biramitrapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 305 EWS houses at Biramitrapur, Odisha	305	60	0
TOTAL			555	261	7
76.	Brajarajnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 321 Houses at Brajarajnagar, Odisha	321	219	6
77.	Brajarajnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 127 EWS houses at Brajarajnagar, Odisha	127	127	0
TOTAL			448	346	6
78.	Buguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 50 EWS houses at Buguda	50	41	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Buguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 108 EWS houses at Buguda, Odisha	108	0	0
TOTAL			158	41	7
80.	Champua	Beneficiary Led Construction for 172 EWS houses at Champua, Odisha	172	172	0
TOTAL			172	172	0
81.	Chandbali	Beneficiary Led Construction for 200 EWS houses at Chandbali, Odisha	200	0	0
TOTAL			200	0	0
82.	Chhatrapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 73 EWS houses at Chhatrapur, Odisha	73	59	0
TOTAL			73	59	0
83.	Chikiti	Beneficiary Led Construction for 180 EWS houses at Chikiti	180	162	14
84.	Chikiti	Beneficiary Led Construction for 40 EWS houses at Chikiti, Odisha	40	40	0
TOTAL			220	202	14
85.	Choudwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 389 Houses at Chaudwar, Odisha	389	81	1
86.	Choudwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 112 EWS houses at Choudwar, Odisha	112	112	0
TOTAL			501	193	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	Cuttack	Construction for 865 of 10 Slum cluster; In- situ redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation	865	194	368
88.	Cuttack	Beneficiary Led Construction for 2044 Houses at Cuttack, Odisha	2044	79	11
89.	Cuttack	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1199 EWS houses at Cuttack, Odisha	1199	725	0
TOTAL			4108	998	379
90.	Daspalla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 27 EWS houses at Dasapalla	27	26	0
91.	Daspalla	Beneficiary Led Construction for 238 EWS houses at Daspalla, Odisha	238	0	0
TOTAL			265	26	0
92.	Debagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 250 Houses at Deogarh, Odisha	250	230	20
93.	Debagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 175 EWS houses at Deogarh, Odisha	175	0	0
TOTAL			425	230	20
94.	Dhamnagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 679 EWS houses at Dhamnagar, Odisha	679	0	0
TOTAL			679	0	0
95.	Dharamgarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 61 EWS houses at Dharmagarh NAC, Odisha	61	56	0
96.	Dharamgarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 229 EWS houses at Dharamgarh, Odisha	229	229	0
TOTAL			290	285	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Dhenkanal	Beneficiary Led Construction for 652 Houses at Dhenkanal, Odisha	652	107	23
98.	Dhenkanal	Beneficiary Led Construction for 825 EWS houses at Dhenkanal, Odisha	825	795	0
TOTAL			1477	902	23
99.	Digapahandi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 60 EWS houses at Digapahandi	60	56	4
100.	Digapahandi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 55 EWS houses at Digapahandi, Odisha	55	0	0
TOTAL			115	56	4
101.	G. Udayagiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 182 EWS houses at G.Udayagiri, Odisha	182	148	1
102.	G. Udayagiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 174 EWS houses at G. Udayagiri, Odisha	174	170	0
TOTAL			356	318	1
103.	Ganjam	Beneficiary Led Construction for 30 EWS houses at Ganjam	30	10	1
104.	Ganjam	Beneficiary Led Construction for 23 EWS houses at Ganjam, Odisha	23	0	0
TOTAL			53	10	1
105.	Gopalpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 32 EWS houses at Gopalpur	32	32	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	Gopalpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 95 EWS houses at Gopalpur, Odisha	95	73	0
TOTAL			127	105	0
107.	Gudari	Beneficiary Led Construction for 35 EWS houses at Gudari, Odisha	35	31	0
TOTAL			35	31	0
108.	Gunupur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 123 EWS houses at Gunupur, Odisha	123	123	0
TOTAL			123	123	0
109.	Hindol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 263 EWS houses at Hindol, Odisha	263	243	0
TOTAL			263	243	0
110.	Hinjilicut	Beneficiary Led Construction for 43 EWS houses at Hinjilicut, Odisha	43	43	0
111.	Hinjilicut	Beneficiary Led Construction for 43 EWS houses at Hinjilicut, Odisha	43	41	0
112.	Hinjilicut	Beneficiary Led Construction for 139 EWS houses at Hinjilicut, Odisha	139	0	0
TOTAL			225	84	0
113.	Jagatsinghapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 788 Houses at Jagatsinghpur, Odisha	788	226	20
114.	Jagatsinghapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 260 EWS houses at Jagatsinghapur, Odisha	260	49	0
TOTAL			1048	275	20
115.	Jajpur	Construction for 990 houses in 15 slums at Jajpur	990	437	553

1	2	3	4	5	6
116.	Jajpur	Construction of 711 DUs in 16 slum clusters of Jajpur Ph-II, Odisha	711	186	5
117.	Jajpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1100 Houses at Jajpur, Odisha	1100	1097	3
TOTAL			2801	1720	561
118.	Jaleshwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 252 Houses at Jaleswar, Odisha	252	154	19
119.	Jaleshwar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 196 EWS houses at Jaleshwar, Odisha	196	196	0
TOTAL			448	350	19
120.	Jatani	Affordable Housing in partnership at Ramachandrapur and Sandapur of Jatni	600	0	0
121.	Jatani	Beneficiary Led Construction for 39 EWS houses at Jatni M, Odisha	39	38	0
122.	Jatani	Beneficiary Led Construction for 70 EWS houses at Jatani, Odisha	70	36	0
TOTAL			709	74	0
123.	Jeypur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 237 EWS houses at Jeypore, Odisha	237	224	0
124.	Jeypur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 297 EWS houses at Jeypur, Odisha	297	0	0
TOTAL			534	224	0
125.	Jharsuguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 500 Houses at Jharsuguda, Odisha	500	187	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
126.	Jharsuguda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 109 EWS houses at Jharsuguda, Odisha	109	99	0
TOTAL			609	286	15
127.	Joda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 259 Houses at Joda, Odisha	259	55	1
128.	Joda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 51 EWS houses at Joda, Odisha	51	51	0
TOTAL			310	106	1
129.	Junagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 24 EWS houses at Junagarh NAC, Odisha	24	24	0
130.	Junagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 73 EWS houses at Junagarh, Odisha	73	73	0
TOTAL			97	97	0
131.	Kabisurjyanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 62 EWS houses at Kabisuryanagar	62	62	0
132.	Kabisurjyanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 260 EWS houses at Kabisuryanagar, Odisha	260	0	0
TOTAL			322	62	0
133.	Kamakshyanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 244 EWS houses at Kamakshyanagar, Odisha	244	244	0
TOTAL			244	244	0
134.	Kantabanji	Beneficiary Led Construction for 32 EWS houses at Kantabanji, Odisha	32	32	0
TOTAL			32	32	0
135.	Karanjia	Beneficiary Led Construction for 200 EWS houses at Karanjia	200	166	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
136.	Karanjia	Beneficiary Led Construction for 437 EWS houses at Karanjia, Odisha	437	371	0
TOTAL			637	537	15
137.	Kashinagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 79 EWS houses at Kashinagar, Odisha	79	10	0
138.	Kashinagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 132 EWS houses at Kashinagar, Odisha	132	80	0
TOTAL			211	90	0
139.	Kendrapara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 146 EWS houses at Kendrapara M, Odisha	146	143	3
140.	Kendrapara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 141 EWS houses at Kendrapara, Odisha	141	141	0
TOTAL			287	284	3
141.	Keonjhar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 446 Houses at Keonjhar, Odisha	446	161	1
142.	Keonjhar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 222 EWS houses at Keonjhar, Odisha	222	222	0
TOTAL			668	383	1
143.	Kesinga	Beneficiary Led Construction for 101 EWS houses at Kesinga NAC, Odisha	101	79	1
144.	Kesinga	Beneficiary Led Construction for 409 EWS houses at Kesinga, Odisha	409	394	0
TOTAL			510	473	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
145.	Khalikote	Beneficiary Led Construction for 183 EWS houses at Khalikote, Odisha	183	161	0
146.	Khalikote	Beneficiary Led Construction for 137 EWS houses at Khalikote, Odisha	137	0	0
TOTAL			320	161	0
147.	Khandapada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 34 EWS houses at Khandapara	34	14	3
148.	Khandapada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 88 EWS houses at Khandapada, Odisha	88	88	0
TOTAL			122	102	3
149.	Khariar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 21 EWS houses at Khariar, Odisha	21	21	0
150.	Khariar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 589 EWS houses at Khariar, Odisha	589	589	0
TOTAL			610	610	0
151.	Khariar Road	Beneficiary Led Construction for 73 EWS houses at Khariar Road, Odisha	73	69	0
TOTAL			73	69	0
152.	Khordha	Affordable Housing in partnership at Gurujanga, Khurda	600	0	0
153.	Khordha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 28 EWS houses at Khurda, Odisha	28	26	0
154.	Khordha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 116 EWS houses at Khordha, Odisha	116	0	0
TOTAL			744	26	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
155.	Kochinda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 75 EWS houses at Kochinda, Odisha	75	66	7
156.	Kochinda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 90 EWS houses at Kochinda, Odisha	90	89	0
TOTAL			165	155	7
157.	Kodala	Beneficiary Led Construction for 184 EWS houses at Kodala, Odisha	184	0	0
TOTAL			184	0	0
158.	Konark	Beneficiary Led Construction for 200 EWS houses at Konark, Odisha	200	200	0
TOTAL			200	200	0
159.	Koraput	Beneficiary Led Construction for 102 EWS houses at Koraput, Odisha	102	103	0
160.	Koraput	Beneficiary Led Construction for 18 EWS houses at Koraput, Odisha	18	18	0
TOTAL			120	121	0
161.	Kotpad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 192 EWS houses at Kotpad, Odisha	192	190	0
162.	Kotpad	Beneficiary Led Construction for 17 EWS houses at Kotpad, Odisha	17	17	0
TOTAL			209	207	0
163.	Malkangiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 205 Houses at Malkanagiri, Odisha	205	191	1
164.	Malkangiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 107 EWS houses at Malkangiri, Odisha	107	107	0
TOTAL			312	298	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
165.	Nabarangapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 230 EWS houses at Nabarangapur	230	127	0
166.	Nabarangapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 234 EWS houses at Nabarangapur, Odisha	234	0	0
167.	Nabarangapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 169 EWS houses at Nabarangapur, Odisha	169	0	0
TOTAL			633	127	0
168.	Nayagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 8 EWS houses at Nayagarh	8	8	0
169.	Nayagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 53 EWS houses at Nayagarh, Odisha	53	53	0
TOTAL			61	61	0
170.	Nilagiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 184 EWS houses at Nilgiri NAC, Odisha	184	139	0
171.	Nilagiri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 340 EWS houses at Nilagiri, Odisha	340	190	0
TOTAL			524	329	0
172.	Nimapada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 20 EWS houses at Nimapada, Odisha	20	17	0
TOTAL			20	17	0
173.	Nuapara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 173 EWS houses at Nuapara, Odisha	173	160	0
TOTAL			173	160	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
174.	Padmapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 192 EWS houses at Padmapur, Odisha	192	105	0
TOTAL			192	105	0
175.	Paradip	Beneficiary Led Construction for 459 Houses at Paradeep, Odisha	459	219	5
176.	Paradip	Beneficiary Led Construction for 14 EWS houses at Paradip, Odisha	14	14	0
TOTAL			473	233	5
177.	Paralakhemundi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 187 Houses at Paralakhemundi, Odisha	187	111	38
178.	Paralakhemundi	Beneficiary Led Construction for 339 EWS houses at Paralakhemundi, Odisha	339	339	0
TOTAL			526	450	38
179.	Patnagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 41 EWS houses at Patnagarh, Odisha	41	40	0
TOTAL			41	40	0
180.	Pattamundai	Beneficiary Led Construction for 263 Houses at Pattamundai, Odisha	263	30	0
TOTAL			263	30	0
181.	Phulabani	Beneficiary Led Construction for 637 Houses at Phulbani, Odisha	637	572	8
182.	Phulabani	Beneficiary Led Construction for 144 EWS houses at Phulabani, Odisha	144	115	0
TOTAL			781	687	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	Pipili	Beneficiary Led Construction for 29 EWS houses at Pipili, Odisha	29	27	0
TOTAL			29	27	0
184.	Polasara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 33 EWS houses at Polasara	33	27	6
185.	Polasara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 354 EWS houses at Polasara, Odisha	354	286	0
186.	Polasara	Beneficiary Led Construction for 295 EWS houses at Polosara, Odisha	295	0	0
TOTAL			682	313	6
187.	Puri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 379 Houses at Puri, Odisha	379	310	66
188.	Puri	Beneficiary Led Construction for 276 EWS houses at Puri, Odisha	276	276	0
TOTAL			655	586	66
189.	Purusottampur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 226 EWS houses at Purusottampur	226	179	0
190.	Purusottampur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 261 EWS houses at Purushottampur, Odisha	261	0	0
TOTAL			487	179	0
191.	Rairangpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 250 Houses at Rairangpur, Odisha	250	193	7
192.	Rairangpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 40 EWS houses at Rairangpur, Odisha	40	40	0
TOTAL			290	233	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
193.	Rajagangapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 327 Houses at Rajgangapur, Odisha	327	99	6
194.	Rajagangapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 744 EWS houses at Rajagangapur, Odisha	744	400	0
TOTAL			1071	499	6
195.	Rambha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 110 EWS houses at Rambha	110	85	2
196.	Rambha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 210 EWS houses at Rambha, Odisha	210	0	0
TOTAL			320	85	2
197.	Ranapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 196 EWS houses at Ranpur	196	133	0
198.	Ranapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 293 EWS houses at Ranpur, Odisha	293	0	0
TOTAL			489	133	0
199.	Raurkela	Beneficiary Led Construction for 287 Houses at Rourkela, Odisha	287	146	31
200.	Raurkela	Beneficiary Led Construction for 277 EWS houses at Raurkela, Odisha	277	266	0
TOTAL			564	412	31
201.	Rayagada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 600 Houses at Rayagada, Odisha	600	552	48

202.	Rayagada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 164 EWS houses at Rayagada, Odisha	164	0	0
TOTAL			764	552	48
203.	Redhakhol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 107 EWS houses at Redhakhol	107	77	0
204.	Redhakhol	Beneficiary Led Construction for 150 EWS houses at Redhakhol, Odisha	150	0	0
TOTAL			257	77	0
205.	Rourkela	In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Project for 4800 DUs at Rourkela (Madhusudanpalli Slum).	4800	0	0
TOTAL			4800	0	0
206.	Sambalpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 500 Houses at Sambalpur, Odisha	500	453	4
207.	Sambalpur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 335 EWS houses at Sambalpur, Odisha	335	335	0
TOTAL			835	788	4
208.	Sonapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 69 EWS houses at Sonapur, Odisha	69	66	2
209.	Sonapur	Beneficiary Led Construction for 187 EWS houses at Sonapur, Odisha	187	0	0
TOTAL			256	66	2
210.	Soro	Beneficiary Led Construction for 256 Houses at Soro, Odisha	256	220	1
211.	Soro	Beneficiary Led Construction for 274 EWS houses at Soro, Odisha	274	272	0
TOTAL			530	492	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
212.	Sunabeda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 450 Houses at Sunabeda, Odisha	450	439	11
213.	Sunabeda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 356 Houses at Sunabeda, Odisha	356	351	5
214.	Sunabeda	Beneficiary Led Construction for 232 EWS houses at Sunabeda, Odisha	232	85	0
TOTAL			1038	875	16
215.	Sundargarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 650 Houses at Sundargarh, Odisha	650	482	29
216.	Sundargarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 468 EWS houses at Sundargarh, Odisha	468	357	0
TOTAL			1118	839	29
217.	Surada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 93 EWS houses at Surada	93	19	0
218.	Surada	Beneficiary Led Construction for 152 EWS houses at Suroda, Odisha	152	0	0
TOTAL			245	19	0
219.	Talcher	Beneficiary Led Construction for 645 Houses at Talcher, Odisha	645	427	36
220.	Talcher	Beneficiary Led Construction for 332 EWS houses at Talcher, Odisha	332	332	0
TOTAL			977	759	36
221.	Tarbha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 100 EWS houses at Tarbha NAC, Odisha	100	100	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
222.	Tarbha	Beneficiary Led Construction for 276 EWS houses at Tarbha, Odisha	276	0	0
TOTAL			376	100	0
223.	Titlagarh	Beneficiary Led Construction for 87 Houses at Titlagarh, Odisha	87	26	1
TOTAL			87	26	1
224.	Tushura	Beneficiary Led Construction for 47 EWS houses at Tushura, Odisha	47	47	0
225.	Tushura	Beneficiary Led Construction for 193 EWS houses at Tushura, Odisha	193	0	0
TOTAL			240	47	0
226.	Udala	Beneficiary Led Construction for 150 EWS houses at Udala	150	115	7
227.	Udala	Beneficiary Led Construction for 135 EWS houses at Udala, Odisha	135	121	0
TOTAL			285	236	7
228.	Umarkote	Beneficiary Led Construction for 391 Houses at Umerkote, Odisha	391	274	2
229.	Umarkote	Beneficiary Led Construction for 192 EWS houses at Umarkote, Odisha	192	192	0
TOTAL			583	466	2
230.	Vyasanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1099 Houses at Vyasagar, Odisha	1099	103	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
231.	Vyasanagar	Beneficiary Led Construction for 12 EWS houses at Vyasangar, Odisha	12	0	0
TOTAL			1111	103	6
GRAND TOTAL			84817	41994	2372

Displacement of street vendors

1478. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of twenty six street vendors being displaced from Vijay Nagar area in Delhi for construction of an underground bazaar;

(b) if so, what measures Government would take to curb measures that contradict policy laid down through Street Vendors Act, 2014 which states that street vendors could not be displaced; and

(c) if so, whether Government would compensate for the losses suffered by displaced street vendors if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per information provided by Government of NCT of Delhi, no such proposal has been received by North Delhi Municipal Corporation for displacement of street vendors from Vijay Nagar area in Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Street Vendors Act, 2014 contains provisions relating to prevention of harassment by police and other authorities of street vendors who carry on street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of their certificate of vending. It lays down provisions relating to relocation or eviction of street vendors, seizure and reclaiming of their goods, the mechanism for redressal of grievances or resolution of disputes of street vendors. The Act is implemented by respective State/UT Governments in their respective jurisdictions. For implementing the provisions, State/UT Governments shall make rules, scheme and bye-lays.

Housing to all by 2022 in Rajasthan

†1479. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work related to scheme of providing housing to all by 2022 is being carried out successfully;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether targets have been set under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly for Rajasthan;

(e) whether the progress made under the scheme in that State is as per the expectation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] with the aim to provide financial assistance to all States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor in order to achieve the goal of “Housing for All” by 2022. A total of 8036 projects with total investment of ₹ 2,15,506 crores involving central assistance of ₹ 60,452 crores have been approved under PMAY (U) for construction of total 39,28,398 houses across the country.

(c) and (d) No specific State/Union Territories (UTs)-wise targets have been fixed under PMAY(U). In order to achieve the target of “Housing for All” by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested all States/UTs, including the State of Rajasthan, to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

(e) and (f) For the State of Rajasthan, central assistance of ₹ 897.47 crores for construction of 51,583 houses have so far been sanctioned under PMAY(U) and out of the sanctioned houses, 17,177 houses have been completed.

Investment made under PMAY in Uttar Pradesh

†1480. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total investment made so far under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and number of houses constructed under the same along with the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has accorded the approval for additional investment for construction of affordable houses for the urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of urban poor going to be benefitted with this scheme and the States which would get such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], a total of 8036 projects with total investment of ₹ 2,15,506 crores involving central assistance of ₹ 60,452 crores have been approved for construction of total 39,28,398 houses across the Country and out of the sanctioned houses, 3,33,995 houses have been completed.

For the State of Uttar Pradesh, a total of 798 projects with total investment of ₹ 12,038.39 crores involving central assistance of ₹ 4,604.57 crores have been approved for construction of total 2,95,597 houses and out of the sanctioned houses, 8,016 houses have been completed.

(b) Under PMAY(U), the investment comprises Central assistance, State/Urban Local Body (ULB) and Beneficiary contribution. The Government of India has recently accorded approval for mobilizing funds through extra budgetary resources to provide central assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for construction of houses approved under PMAY(U).

(c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating "Housing to All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing financial assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers.

Cancellation of Permanent Affiliation to Schools

1481. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education has cancelled the permanent affiliation to schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the CBSE had asked those schools to apply afresh for the academic session that would begin next year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has discontinued the provision of Permanent Affiliation as contained in their Affiliation Bye-laws vide Circular No. CBSE/Aff./Circular/01/2018 dated 03.01.2018.

(c) and (d) All schools affiliated permanently with the Board will be considered as provisionally affiliated at par with other affiliated schools and will apply for extension of affiliation accordingly within the prescribed period with effect from the date of issue of above Circular.

Non-payment of Salaries to Teachers

1482. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from many teachers and their organisations for non-payment of their salaries;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during the last one year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that teachers get their salaries in time in Government as well as private schools, colleges and other educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution, majority of the educational institutions are under jurisdiction of states/UTs. The recruitment and service conditions of teachers, including payment of remuneration, are in the domain of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides support to the states and UTs for additional teachers in order to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio at elementary and secondary levels of schooling, respectively. Further, the remuneration to teachers working in Government colleges, Government aided private colleges and self-financed colleges is in the domain of concerned State Government/UT and the management respectively. However, complaints if any, received in this regard are forwarded to the respective State Governments/UTs and concerned Universities for taking necessary action.

The Central Government has issued various advisories to States and UTs to ensure implementation of various interventions approved under the Schemes of the Central Government for schools and colleges.

Modernisation of schools in Rajasthan

1483. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to modernise Government and Central Schools in Rajasthan or any budget has been allocated for this purpose during the next financial year *i.e.* 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments for universalizing elementary education across the country. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. It provides for a variety of interventions, including *inter alia*, opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, provision of toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement. Under the scheme, 9970 primary and upper primary school buildings, 94897 additional classrooms, 23283 drinking water facilities and 44354 school toilets have been sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan.

In addition, the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new government secondary schools and strengthening of existing government secondary schools along with (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room and (viii) Office Room. Till date, 273 new schools, 3722 science labs, 3052 computer rooms, 4077 art culture rooms, 2297 library rooms, 4241 additional class rooms, 153 drinking water facilities, 546 toilet blocks have been sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan.

Further, the following initiatives have been taken by the State Government of Rajasthan to modernise Government Schools in the State:-

1. Data of 64000 Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools including details of students and teachers has been made available on a single Online MIS system as modernization/ digitalization of schools.
2. A transparent admission system through a RTE portal has been made.
3. Under the ICT in School Scheme component of RMSA, the State Government has established ICT labs in 7328 Schools, the State has also provided one computer desktop each in 3658 schools as well as 3097 tablets and 9895 laptops to the Principals/Head Masters.
4. Smart Virtual Class (SVC) are being run in 770 schools.
5. In 2525 schools, from class 9th and 10th , live telecast is made available through C Band Satellite Antenna.
6. Under the Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog has approved 26 Atal Tinkering Labs in the State.
7. State Government has established E-Gyan Portal for providing E-learning to the students from class 1 to 12 and books upto class 12th have been made available in digital form on the portal.
8. Under the Computer Literacy Initiative for Comprehensive Knowledge (CLICK) programme, training to students from class VI to X is provided for better understanding/knowledge of Hardware and Software.
9. Under the Vocational Education Scheme component of Integrated RMSA, 1340 labs have been established to provided training to students from Class IX to XII in 8 trades i.e. IT, Beauty Wellness, Retail, Agriculture, Travel, Health Care, Electrical, Micro Irrigation.
10. Under the Kalp Yojna, computer education is provided in 9184 Upper Primary Schools.

As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is concerned, the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the state of Rajasthan have been provided 88 classrooms with modern LCD Multimedia projectors and Apple I-Pad with streaming device to augment digital learning, 12 sets of modern science Lab Equipment and also 09 sets of Language Labs in a bid to modernize Kendriya Vidyalayas. Further, Kendriya Vidyalaya No-1 Jaipur has been provided tablets pre-loaded with e-content in the subjects of Maths and Science for all the students of class-VIII under pilot project e-Prajna.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has established co-educational residential institutions in each district of Rajasthan wherein good quality modern education including a strong component of culture inculcation of values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education etc. is being provided to the talented children

predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their families socio-economic status. All the JNVs in Rajasthan State are providing good quality education with adequate infrastructure with well equipped computer laboratories.

Children not Covered under MDMS

1484. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 3 crore children are still being not covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to resolve this; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided schools, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under SSA. The MDM Guidelines provide that every child attending an eligible institution is to be covered under the Scheme and shall be served mid-day meal on all school days.

Setting up of Research Parks in IITs

1485. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is releasing funds to IITs to set up Research Parks with a view to encourage research activities in the IITs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds being released to each IIT under this scheme; and
- (d) the number of IITs which have already set up such research parks in their campus and the IITs which are on the way to set up such parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has approved setting up of 9 Research Parks one each at IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Gandhinagar, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc

Bangalore. IIT Madras Research Park, which is fully functional with 43 R&D clients, 4 Incubators, 55 Startups, and 5 Centres of Excellence was established at a total cost of ₹ 447.66 crore, which includes grants-in-aid of ₹ 137 crore from the Government. The Research parks at IIT Kharagpur and IIT Bombay are under construction at a cost of ₹ 100 crore each, out of which a sum of ₹ 100 crore has been released to IIT Kharagpur and ₹ 33 crore to IIT Bombay. IIT Gandhinagar Research Park currently under construction has been approved at a cost of ₹ 90 crore with full funding from the Department of Science and Technology, which has released a sum of ₹ 40 crore as on date. Remaining five new Research Parks have been approved recently at a cost of ₹ 75 crore each, out of which, a sum of ₹ 5 crore each has been released.

Conducting of Research Fellowship/Eligibility Exam

†1486. DR. VINAY P.SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research fellowship/eligibility examination conducted by the University Grant Commission to promote research in the universities is not regular during the last few years, if so, by when, it is likely to be regularized and the efforts being made by Government for the same;

(b) whether students who have passed research fellowship/eligibility examination are facing problems regarding their research registration which is also affecting the validity of their research eligibility and whether Government proposes to extend the period of validity of research eligibility beyond two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The National Eligibility Test (NET) for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and Eligibility for Assistant Professor has been conducted regularly, *i.e.*, twice every year in the months of June/July and December/January. The conduct of UGC-NET had been outsourced to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) from December, 2014 onwards. The NET examination that was to be conducted in July, 2017 was conducted by CBSE in November, 2017. CBSE has been requested to continue to conduct the UGC-NET examination as per the existing schedule (twice a year). Recently, the CBSE has notified the conduct of next UGC- NET on 8.07.2018.

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission has informed that in its meeting held on 22.12.2017, a decision has been taken to extend the validity period of joining/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

registering for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) by one year, *i.e.*, from the earlier period of two years to three years from the date of issue of JRF Award Letter. This would become applicable from the UGC-NET to be held on 08.07.2018, which has been duly notified by CBSE in its Information Bulletin.

Drop out of School Children

†1487. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether lack knowledge of English is one of the reasons for drop out of school children as being cited as by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights;

(b) whether the Commission has also suggested besides it that as far as possible children may be imparted education in their mother tongue, so that, drop outs of school children come down, if so, Ministry's opinion in this regard;

(c) the other reasons for drop out of school children in addition to the above and the steps being taken to address this problem; and

(d) the proportion of boys and girls therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in its study entitled 'A Study on Implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 in Delhi pertaining to Admission of Children from Disadvantaged Sections in Private Schools' has stated that it is perceived that English language is not learnt well enough by students from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) to cope up with studies in upper primary classes and above. However, as pre-primary classes are the entry level in private schools where a child is admitted after completing the age of 3 years, a child should not be expected to know any other language except her/his mother tongue. Hence, the study states that logical evidence does not support the generalisation that all EWS category students are slow learners as they do not know English Language.

(b) NCPCR has suggested that the medium of instruction should as far as possible be the mother tongue. This is in accordance with Section 29(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that specifies that the medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per an independent survey commissioned by the Department in 2014 to assess the number of out of school children in India, the reasons for not attending or dropping out of school include, inter-alia, poverty/economic reasons, child not interested in studies, girls needed to help in domestic work or to take care of siblings, boys required to supplement household income and education not considered necessary by the head of the household.

Universalization of elementary education is one of the major goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated scheme for implementation of the RTE Act, 2009. Section 4 of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to special training in residential and non residential mode, subsequently to be mainstreamed in formal schools in age appropriate class.

The steps taken by the Government to reduce the dropout rate include inter-alia, strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers and provision for free text books and uniforms to children. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and Minority communities. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. As per Unified District Information System for Education, 2015-16, the number of total children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crore in 1998-99 to 19.67 crore at present.

(d) As per the above survey, out of 60.64 lakh children who were out of school, 31.67 lakh (52.22%) were boys and 28.97 lakh (47.77%) were girls.

Promotion of Innovative and Progressive Ideas

†1488. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the campaign of NITI Aayog to organise workshops to promote innovative and progressive ideas among the students of class 6 to 12 would be launched;

(b) the expected expenditure to be incurred on setting up of 1000 “Atal Sudhar Prayogshalayen” (ATL) in various schools to promote the culture of research and business in the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Workshops for the Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL) programme have been started from 2017-18 onwards, wherein teachers and students are given exposure for tinkering and acquainted with the futuristic technology. The first round of 22 teacher training workshops for the schools selected in 2017 was organized between August and December 2017. Additionally, Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) conducted Atal Tinkering Marathon, which was a four month long nationwide challenge started in September 2017, across six different focus areas of national importance. Schools are also independently conducting trainings for their students and teachers.

(b) and (c) As of December 2017, 2441 schools have been selected for establishment of ATLs. The sanctioned amount for each school is ₹ 20 lakh over five years, out of which, the ₹ 12 lakh is provided in the first tranche. The total amount sanctioned for these 2441 schools is ₹ 488.2 crore over the duration of the programme. As on 28th February 2018, 1100 schools have been transferred the first tranche of grants under the programme.

Share of Education in the Union Budget

1489. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage share of education in the Union budget this year has been reduced from 3.69 per cent of the total budget in 2017-18 to 3.48 per cent of the total budget in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that developed countries like Brazil and Russia spend as much as 5 per cent of the total budget for education; and

(d) if so, what measures are taken by Government to improve the quality of education in the country and monitor the implementation of various schemes given the low budget allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Though the allocation for Education for the year 2018-19 is 3.48% of the total Budget, as compared to similar figure of 3.69% for 2017-18, in absolute terms there is an increase of ₹ 3141.58 crore in allocation of Education during the same period (Allocation for Education in

2017-18 was ₹ 81868.71 crore and is ₹ 85010.29 crores in 2018-19). The allocation for any specific sector is made keeping in view the overall resource availability.

(c) As per UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) data, the expenditure on education as percentage of Government expenditure in Brazil was 15.71% in the year 2014 and for Russia it was 11.15% in the year 2012.

(d) The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports States/UTs to improve quality of education at elementary and secondary level respectively. Under these schemes, the States/UTs are supported on several interventions to improve quality of education including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Maths and Science kits, Lab equipment, special teaching for learning enhancement, ICT facilities in schools, introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level etc.

In addition to above, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further, the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, inter alia, as a subcomponent 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.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to ensure that all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019.

The Central Government in consultation with the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been constantly striving to improve the quality of higher education based on the national needs and aspirations and in tune with global trends. In order to realize this, the government through UGC allocates resources in such a manner that higher education system in the country is streamlined and strengthened along the principles of access, expansion, quality, equity and inclusion, research and relevance. Further, strategic funding and reforms in the State higher education sector are being undertaken through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Moreover, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been established under the Companies Act, 2013 to leverage funds from market to finance improvement in infrastructure in top institutions of education.

Monitoring mechanisms are inbuilt in schemes' guidelines. MHRD in various meetings, State Education Secretaries conferences, Joint Review Missions etc also monitors the implementation of various programmes/schemes.

Tribal Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1490. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no progress in the establishment of Tribal Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have identified lands for establishing these universities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has made any allocations for establishing these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) For the establishment of Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh, site has been finalized at Vizianagaram District. Following preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), meeting of Committee on Establishment Expenditure (CEE)/Public Investment Board (PIB) has been held and its recommendations approved by the Competent Authority. A draft Cabinet Note has been moved. Further, for the establishment of Tribal University in Telangana, site has been finalized at Bhupalpally District. The Government of Telangana has been requested for transfer of land free from all encumbrances (forest clearance, encroachment etc.). A provision of ₹ 20 crore has been kept in the Budget of 2018-19 for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Tribal Universities. These universities will be functional after the enactment by the Parliament.

Digital Education and Literacy

1491. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to promote digital education and digital literacy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to include courses taught by teachers from foreign universities on SWAYAM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has some major key initiatives to promote Digital Education, which are as follow:

1. **SWAYAM:** SWAYAM will provide one integrated platform and portal for online courses, using information and communication technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. As on date, more than 28 Lakhs learners have been enrolled in 1000+ MOOCs courses that have been run through SWAYAM.
2. **SWAYAM Prabha:** SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative to provide 32 high quality educational channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 basis.
3. **National Digital Library (NDL):** The National Digital Library of India (NDL India) project is to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. As on date about 1.5 crore e-books and documents are available on NDL contributed by 160 Content contributor and 30 lakh users from 9 thousand educational institutions were registered on NDL
4. **e-Shodh Sindhu:** The main objective of the e-Shodh Sindhu: Consortia for Higher Education E-Resources is to provide access to quality electronic resources including full-text, bibliographic and factual databases to academic institutions at a lower rates of subscription.
5. **The Free and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEE):** FOSSEE project has been promoting use of open source software in educational institutions.
6. **Virtual Lab:** The project aims to provide remote-access to virtual laboratories in various disciplines of science and engineering for students at all levels from under-graduate to research.

(c) and (d) Foreign Universities are welcome to offer their courses on SWAYAM Platform and the examinations shall be done through SWAYAM following SWAYAM Guidelines.

Making Moral Education Compulsory

1492. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make moral education compulsory in the curriculum from nursery to university level;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to devise appropriate syllabus on the subject in consultation with educationists and spiritual scholars of various religions in order to inculcate moral values in students of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas and across the various stages of schools education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I-XII as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework-2005. NCERT has also brought out a Value Education Framework entitled “Education for values in schools—A framework” which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values and plan their action accordingly. NCERT has also developed a Resource Book for teachers called “Ways to Peace”. However, Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a majority of schools are under the purview of the State/Union Territory Government.

National Mission on Higher Education

1493. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of implementing a National Mission on Higher Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the Mission; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)-National Higher Education Mission- has been implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality in higher education. Under RUSA, inter alia, central assistance is provided to States for creation of model degree colleges, infrastructure grants to colleges and universities, creation of universities either through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges or clustering of colleges. Approval to States under various components is made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans (SHEPs). These plans describe each State’s strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education. Component-wise physical progress under RUSA is as under:

Component Name	Units approved
Creation of universities by way of upgradation of Autonomous Colleges	08
Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	08
Infrastructure Grants to Universities	117
New Model Degree Colleges	72
Upgradation of existing degree colleges into model degree colleges	54
New colleges (Professional & Technical)	29
Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	1249
Research, Innovation & Quality Improvement	03
Equity Initiatives	18
Faculty Recruitment Support (no. of posts)	253
Faculty Improvement	08
Vocationalisation of Higher Education	07

The details of the scheme are available at www.rusa.nic.in.

Handing over of CTSA Schools Administration

1494. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 2009 to 2014 Government had taken a decision and handed over few schools of Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) of Government of India to Sambhota Tibetan Society, Dharamshala;

(b) whether objections were raised by the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Department of Expenditure to this proposal; and

(c) whether the issue of handing over of CTSA schools was denied in the years 1982, 2001 and 2009 by Government on the reasons of national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Government decided in January, 2013 to transfer the Schools administered by the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA) to the Department of Education, Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). 37 schools (33 Pre-Primary and 4 Primary) were transferred to CTA in November, 2013 in the first phase. In the second phase, 10 more schools (5 Primary and 5 Upper Primary) were transferred to CTA in March 2016. Further,

orders for transfer of 8 more schools (3 Senior Secondary and 5 Secondary) have also been issued.

(b) The Ministry of Law and Justice and the Department of Expenditure did not raise any objection to the proposal for transfer of schools from CTSA to CTA but made certain observations/suggestions on the modalities proposed for the transfer. These observations/suggestions were taken into consideration while finalising the proposal for the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) The records presently available pertain to the period after 2002. As per the available records, no such decision was taken after 2002.

Restriction of M. Phil. and Ph.D. seats in Universities

1495. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to conduct yearly exam of National Eligibility Test (NET);

(b) whether Government has restricted the Ph.D. and M.Phil. seats in university;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government on the one hand wants research and higher education to be promoted and on the other hand restricting the number of seats; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government would consider enhancing seats for Ph.D. and M.Phil. in the colleges/universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Presently, there is no such move to conduct National Eligibility Test (NET) once a year. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been requested to continue to conduct the UGC-NET examination as per the existing schedule (twice a year).

(b) to (e) University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken steps to improve the quality of higher education and research in Universities. In this direction, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree Regulation 2009. These principal regulations along with their subsequent amendment notified up to 2016 lay down principles and guidelines in order to maintain the quality in Research and to avoid mushrooming of sub-standard research degrees. Clause 6.5 of the amended regulations states as under:

“A Research Supervisor/Co-supervisor who is a Professor, at any given point of time, cannot guide more than three (3) M.Phil. and Eight (8) Ph.D. scholars. An Associate Professor as Research Supervisor can guide up to a maximum of two (2) M.Phil. and six (6) Ph.D. scholars and an Assistant Professor as Research Supervisor can guide up to a maximum of one (1) M.Phil. and four (4) Ph.D. scholars.”

Ragging in Educational Institutions

1496. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has framed regulations on curbing ragging in higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons for rise in ragging incidents in spite of regulations put in place; and

(c) what additional steps the Ministry is mulling to check ragging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. To address the issue of ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has brought out the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. These regulations have been further amended in 2016 by enlarging the definition of ragging. These regulations are to be followed by all higher educational institutions.

(b) The UGC undertakes media campaign every year against ragging in Higher Educational Institutions in the country. It sends advisory to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to curb the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions (HEIs). The Ministry also writes to States/UTs every year to create a sustained awareness campaign against ragging. The numbers of ragging cases have increased in the recent years due to enhanced awareness created among the students by the UGC and other Regulatory Bodies.

(c) The Ministry allocates ₹ 5 crore every year to the UGC for undertaking publicity campaigns against ragging in Higher Educational Institutions in the country. An Anti-Ragging toll free “helpline” 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages has been made operational by the UGC with Call Centre facilities for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective coordinated action by all concerned. The UGC has developed the Anti-Ragging Website *i.e.* www.antiragging.in. The Portal contains the record of registered complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon.

The victims can also file their complaints online through www.amanmovement.org. An Anti-Ragging Mobile Application was launched on 29.05.2017 for filing the complaint on ragging/filing the anti-ragging undertaking/for calling the helpline number. This App may be downloaded from Google Play Store. The UGC has uploaded few videos on campaign against ragging, videos on different perspective of ragging (of offender, of parents and of victim) and an Anti-Ragging documentary. These videos are available at the UGC Webpage, <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Videos-Regarding-Ragging.aspx>.

Discovery of Law of Gravity

1497. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government believes that the Indian Mathematician Astronomer Brahmagupta II discovered the law of gravity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has credited Brahmagupta II as the discoverer of the law of gravity instead of Sir Issac Newton and incorporated it in the school textbooks of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s textbooks of Physics in Higher Secondary Stage and Science in Secondary Stage, there is no mention of the Indian Mathematician Brahmagupta II while discussing the law of gravity.

(c) and (d) Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the State Governments are at liberty to either adopt or adapt the model textbooks developed by the NCERT or develop their own textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework for their schools. The Government has not received any report about any State Government crediting the discovery of law of gravity to Brahmagupta II in their school textbooks.

CCE in Schools

1498. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to assess the progress of Continuous and Comprehensive Education (CCE) in schools, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schools where school management committees have been formed to inspect and are monitoring the implementation of the same, as mandated under the RTE, State/UT-wise; and

(c) in what manner Government ensures implementation of the provisions of RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Section 29 (2) (h) of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) of child's understanding, knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same. The Central Government has issued various advisories to States and UTs for the implementation of CCE. All State Governments/ UTs are the appropriate governments for implementing the RTE Act, 2009, including CCE, in schools in their jurisdiction as per their State RTE Rules.

(b) The State-wise details of schools where School Management Committees (SMCs) have been formed as per Section 21 of RTE Act, 2009 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The RTE Act, 2009, effective from 1 st April, 2010, is implemented throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir for universalization of quality elementary education. The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the RTE Act periodically with the States and Union Territories at different forums, including the State Education Ministers' conference. Annual data on educational outcomes is collected through Unified district Implementation System of Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website.

Statement

State-wise details of the Number of Government Schools and number of SMCs existing

Sl.No.	State/UT	Government Schools	SMCs	%
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	336	99
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44399	43344	98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3464	3245	94
4.	Assam	50143	49658	99
5.	Bihar	71411	69129	97
6.	Chandigarh	115	113	98

Sl.No.	State/UT	Government Schools	SMCs	%
7.	Chhattisgarh	44387	44063	99
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	272	99
9.	Daman and Diu	94	94	100
10.	Delhi	2826	2742	97
11.	Goa	886	881	99
12.	Gujarat	33843	33634	99
13.	Haryana	14598	14530	100
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	15348	100
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23329	23078	99
16.	Jharkhand	40437	40044	99
17.	Karnataka	45556	42693	94
18.	Kerala	4573	4516	99
19.	Lakshadweep	41	41	100
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114465	113864	99
21.	Maharashtra	67294	67020	100
22.	Manipur	3308	3303	100
23.	Meghalaya	7764	7672	99
24.	Mizoram	2277	2267	100
25.	Nagaland	2092	2044	98
26.	Odisha	58476	57710	99
27.	Puducherry	421	415	99
28.	Punjab	20488	19657	96
29.	Rajasthan	70664	67280	95
30.	Sikkim	870	862	99
31.	Tamil Nadu	38200	37303	98
32.	Telangana	28679	27973	98
33.	Tripura	4322	4317	100
34.	Uttar Pradesh	161329	159642	99
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	17302	99
36.	West Benqal	82737	45385	55
ALL STATES		1076994	1021777	94.87

Source: UDISE 2015-16

Regulation of Unrecognized Educational Institutions

1499. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unrecognized educational institutions are operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government for registration of these institutions;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the fee levied by these unrecognized/unregistered institutions are exorbitant;
- (d) if so, the action taken to regulate and control these institutions, and recognition/registration of the Government; and
- (e) whether Government proposes any legislation for registration and monitoring of private educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Single Teachers in Tea Garden Schools

1500. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Assam, tea garden schools are running with a single teacher and this fact was accepted by the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) how many schools are still running with single teacher and the steps taken by Government for these schools; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan for recruitment of teachers in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The State of Assam has reported that out of 1983 Government/Provincialized elementary schools in tea garden areas in Assam, 119 schools are single teacher schools as on 30th January, 2018. Details regarding district-wise number of schools and single teacher schools in tea garden areas of Assam are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The State has also informed that teachers are engaged from time to time as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE)

Act, 2009. Some schools have single teacher due to various reasons like retirement, vacancy of sanctioned posts etc. Steps have been initiated to deploy teachers in single teachers' schools by way of appointment and rationalization.

The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers come under the purview of the respective State Government. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised States and UTs, including Assam, to complete the process of recruitment of sanctioned posts of teachers and rationalization of their deployment at various fora.

Statement

*Details regarding district-wise number of schools and single teacher schools
in tea garden areas of Assam*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of schools (Lower primary and upper primary)	Single Teachers Schools (Lower primary)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Baksa	1	0
2.	Bongaigaon	2	0
3.	Cachar	234	7
4.	Darrang	10	0
5.	Dhubri	21	1
6.	Dibrugarh	99	5
7.	Goalpara	4	0
8.	Golaghat	345	7
9.	Hailakandi	173	12
10.	Jorhat	209	14
11.	Kamrup-Metro	2	0
12.	Kamrup-Rural	6	0
13.	Karbi Anglong	24	1
14.	Karimganj	159	17
15.	Kokrajhar	4	0
16.	Lakhimpur	107	7
17.	Morigaon	3	0

1	2	3	4
18.	Nagaon	27	0
19.	Sibsagar	227	9
20.	Sonitpur	94	16
21.	Tinsukia	162	5
22.	Udalguri	70	18
TOTAL		1983	119

*There is no single teacher school in upper primary schools in tea garden areas of Assam.

Source: State Government of Assam

Framework for accreditation of teacher education institutes

1501. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has finalized the framework for accreditation and opened a platform 'TeachR';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the NCTE has accredited more than 1500 teacher education institutions while 16,000 to 18,000 are needed as per assessment;

(c) whether some private players have allegedly been running teacher education institutes, claiming compliance with NCTE rules; and

(d) whether many of these private institutions masquerading as non-profit organizations are using teacher education institution to convert black money into white?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has finalized the framework for accreditation with the due approval of the Council in its 46th Meeting held on 28.03.2017 through a platform 'TeachR'.

(b) Upto 11.01.2017, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was accrediting Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) on behalf of NCTE. Till 11.01.2017 NAAC accredited only 1522 institutions.

(c) As per data available with NCTE as on 02.05.2017, out of 17,649 recognized TEIs, 16,336 are run by private organization (Trusts, colleges etc.).

(d) No data is available with the Ministry in this regard.

Kendriya Vidyalayas for girls only in Rajasthan

1502. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Kendriya Vidyalayas are there in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether Government is planning to open Kendriya Vidyalayas only for girls in Rajasthan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There are 73 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Rajasthan.

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.
- (c) The KVs are co-educational schools and are not opened exclusively for girls.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh

†1503. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of approved Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh where classes are yet to start, area-wise;
- (b) the number of approved Kendriya Vidyalayas where the buildings have not been constructed yet;
- (c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas where buildings have not been constructed even after the allocation of funds; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any action in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 34 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been sanctioned in Chhattisgarh and all are functional. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that permanent school buildings have not been constructed for 11 KVs in Chhattisgarh. Construction of permanent school buildings for the KVs depends upon identification of suitable

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

land, completion of lease formalities in favour of KVS by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite resources etc.

Statement

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1.	Ambika Pur
2.	Bhilai
3.	Durg
4.	Bilaspur
5.	Dantewada (Beladilla)
6.	Dungargarh
7.	Jagdalpur
8.	Jashpur
9.	Mahasamund
10.	Manendragarh
11.	Raigarh
12.	Raipur No. 1
13.	Raipur No. 2
14.	Dhamtari
15.	Kanker
16.	Khairagarh, Distt. Rajnandgaon
17.	Cisf Bhilai, Distt. Durg
18.	Rajnandgaon, Distt. Rajnandgaon
19.	Korba No. IV (Ntpc)(Bcpp)
20.	Janjgir, Distt. Janjgir Champa
21.	Narayanpur, Distt. Narayanpur
22.	Bijapur, Distt. Bijapur
23.	Sukma, Distt. Sukma
24.	Kurud, Distt. Dhamtari
25.	Naya Raipur, Distt. Raipur
26.	Maharajpur Kawardha, Distt Kabirdham

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
27.	Saraipalli, Distt. Mahasamund
28.	Bacheli (BIOP)
29.	Baikuntpur (SECL)
30.	Chiri Miri (SECL)
31.	Jhagrakhand (SECL)
32.	Kirandul (BIOP)
33.	Korba No. II (NTPC)
34.	Korba No. III (SECL)

**Release of funds to Central Government Institutions
in Andhra Pradesh**

1504. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry for release of funds to the Central Institutions established in Andhra Pradesh as per A.P. Reorganisation Act, such as IIT Tirupathi, Institute of Scientific Educational Research, IIM Visakhapatnam, NIT Tadepalligudem and IIT Kurnool for construction of separate campus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has given its consent to release the necessary funds for construction of the above institutions immediately, so as, to complete the work in the scheduled time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) In view of the (a) above, question does not arise

(c) For IIM Visakhapatnam and IISER Tirupati an amount ₹ 49.96 crore and ₹ 84.30 crore respectively has been released till 2017-18 (upto February 2018). For NIT Andhra Pradesh out of the estimated amount of ₹ 460.50 crore, an amount ₹ 50 crore has been released for initiating construction of permanent campus. For IIT Tirupati an amount ₹ 90.93 crore has been released. For IIITDM Kurnool ₹ 20.00 crore has been released and the construction of permanent campus is in advanced stage.

Promotion of regional languages

†1505. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to promote regional languages equally along with Hindi;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Government's Policy is to promote all Indian Languages. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is offering 38 languages at secondary level out of which 28 are regional Indian Languages including Hindi. CBSE offer 32 languages at Senior Secondary level and out of these 24 are regional Indian Languages including Hindi. The Government of India has initiated a Scheme known as "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India". Under this Scheme, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers.

Lessening School Bag burden on Students

1506. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government schools in Kattampally in Kannur district of Kerala has started a unique programme to minimize the burden of schools bag under which the students need not carry school bag to school but school make arrangement to bring schools bag of child to school;
- (b) the reasons for not replicating this unique and less burdensome initiative which helps students;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Yashpal Committee in 1993 also recommended "learning without burden"; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry on this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State Government of Kerala has informed that a Government Upper Primary school in Kattampally in Kannur district has a unique programme named "Bag vandi" (Bag vehicle) in which the school

has arranged vehicles to carry the school bags of children to school and return home. Students walk to school and back to home free of the burden of their school bags.

(b) The State Government of Kerala has informed that the programme “Bag vandi” is evolved and developed in tune with the geographical and Socio-Culture feature of the particular locality. Most of the Schools in the State have school buses and the children utilize the facility. Special vehicle for bags is not practical in all schools.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The issues related to curriculum load raised in the Yashpal Committee Report (1993) on “Learning Without Burden” were, inter-alia, taken into consideration at the time of framing of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 by the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT). The Government has taken various initiatives to reduce the curriculum load and the weight of school bags. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are as under:—

- (i) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I and II and three books for Classes III to V (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (epathshala.nic.in) and mobile devices. Further, the NCERT has initiated an exercise to review its syllabus with a view to reducing the curriculum load on the students.
- (ii) 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. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, it has advised all its affiliated schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bag under control.
- (iii) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan implemented a Pilot project e-Prajna with the distribution of 5000 Tablets to all the students of class-VII in 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas (One KV from each region) to reduce the burden of bag. Teachers will use the tablets in classroom to teach science and mathematics for enhancing core skills in the subject.

Non-updation of Redundant Books of NCERT

1507. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of text books in NCERT have become redundant due to their non-updation;

(b) if so, the number and cost of printing these books and how was their print run decided; and

(c) in what manner these are proposed to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has informed that they do not have any leftover stock of un-updated books.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, do not arise.

Loans to Educational Institutions under HEFA

1508. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) has sanctioned a batch of interest free loans worth ₹ 2000 crore to six educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many educational institutions have submitted proposals for commencement of projects with the financial assistance from HEFA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) had received loan applications from various educational institutions spread across the country. These loan applications were appraised and loans were sanctioned to the Institutions as per the details given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Proposed Loan amount (₹ in crore)
1.	NIT – Surathkal	72.00
2.	IIT – Delhi	183.00
3.	IIT – Kanpur	351.90
4.	IIT- Madras	266.00
5.	IISER- Bhopal	46.00
6.	IIT – Kharagpur	500.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution	Proposed Loan amount (₹ in crore)
7.	IIT – Guwahati	142.00
8.	IIT- Bombay	521.00
TOTAL		2081.90

The interest on the above sanctioned loan to the cited institutions from HEFA shall be borne by the Government.

Committee to Examine Working of Deemed Universities

1509. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a three member committee to examine the working of deemed universities and suggested an oversight and regulatory mechanism within four months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government would be taking action against deemed universities based on the report within a month of its submissions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the Order dated 03.11.2017 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870/2017, this Ministry has constituted a Committee consisting of (i) Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, former Chief Justice of Patna High Court, (ii) Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education, and (iii) Shri Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, Additional Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Human Resource Development to examine the entire issues of distance education imparted by Higher Educational Institutions especially pertaining to technical education and its allied fields and also to suggest a road map for strengthening and setting up of oversight and regulatory mechanism for the above issues. The Committee has also been asked to suggest oversight mechanism to regulate the Deemed to be Universities.

As per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government will examine the report of the Committee and take such action as may be considered appropriate within one month of submission of report.

Private coaching centres

†1510. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating or proposes to make any law to regulate private coaching institutions;
- (b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether these private coaching institutions are registered and the norms for fee and other facilities are fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Private Coaching Institutes do not come under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Many of these operate at the school level and hence are under the direct purview of the State Governments. Accordingly, all State Governments have been asked to take steps for effective regulation of such centres in the interests of the students.

Allocation and Expenditure on Various Posts under the Ministry

1511. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of physical and financial status of allocation and expenditure, during the last three years, on temporary, adhoc and contractual posts in each of the departments and agencies under the control of Ministry;
- (b) the purpose of creating these posts and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the representation of SC, ST and OBC in these posts; and
- (d) the reasons of differences, if any, between due and actual representation of SC, ST and OBC and the details of counter measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Status of Staff in Academic Institutions

1512. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual status of permanent, temporary and guest academic/non-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

academic staff at each pay scale in academic institutions under direct control of the Ministry against sanctioned/prescribed strength in official documents for the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure to meet the salary/wages of these staff at each pay scale;

(c) the status of representation of SC, ST and OBC in it at each pay scale; and

(d) the reasons of differences, if any, between due and actual representation of SC, ST and OBC and the details of counter measures taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Teaching in Engineering Colleges of Rural Areas

1513. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1200 youngsters with Ph.D. and M.Tech. degrees from institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Science and National Institute of Technology would spend the next three years teaching at 53 Government engineering colleges in rural areas of districts which are lagging behind in technical education;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the teachers would be there on a three year contract and get paid ₹ 70,000 a month; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The recruitment of vacant positions of Assistant Professor (on contract basis) was carried out for institutes located in educationally backward states under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-III. 1225 highly qualified engineering graduates have joined in 53 colleges. Whole recruitment process was carried out systematically, and interviews were conducted at NITs. Emoluments for the post of Assistant Professor (on contract basis) is ₹ 70,000 per month (all inclusive). The details of these 1225 Assistant Professors (on contract basis) recruited in TEQIP-III are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Assistant Professor (on contract basis) recruited in TEQIP-III*

1. Highest Qualification-wise	
Highest qualification PhD	: 293
Highest qualification Masters	: 932
TOTAL	: 1225
2. Institution (Graduated)-wise	
(a) PhD from IIT/IISc/NITs/IISERs/IIITs	: 262
(b) PhD from other institutions	: 31
TOTAL (PHD)	: 293
(c) Masters from IIT/IISc/NITs/IISERs/IIITs	: 788
(d) Masters from other institutions	: 144
TOTAL (MASTERS)	: 932

Teaching through digital blackboard

†1514. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas where a pilot project of teaching through digital blackboard is being started;

(b) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and States have given approval for this scheme; and

(c) the amount allocated for digital blackboard and the amount required for installing digital blackboards in schools all over the country and the sources from which and manner in which the Ministry is considering to make arrangements for the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is encouraging the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the classroom. As on date, 9711 e-classrooms have been established in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) throughout the country which includes the facility of digital board

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with other gadgets like multimedia projector, visualizers, I-Pads etc. During the current year 2017-18 a pilot project e-Prajna has been launched in 25 KVs in the country (one KV in each region) under which 5000 students and teachers have been given Touch Tablets pre-loaded with e-content to teach Science and Mathematics alongwith the assessment and evaluation facilities. The details of KVs under project e-Prajna are given in the Statement.

(b) The 65th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) had adopted Resolution No. VIII which reads as—“The CABE appreciates initiatives in giving more thrust on improving quality, accord more autonomy to quality institutes, and introducing digital initiatives to improve governance, enhance quality and choice”.

(c) The ICT component of centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for opportunities to secondary stage students to build their capacity in ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The Scheme covers Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools. So far 88,957 schools have been approved under the ICT component of RMSA and ₹ 4081.79 crore has been released so far under the component. The scheme provides financial assistance for setting up of ICT labs by provisioning for capital expenditure as well as recurring costs, including software such as learning management systems and curriculum based courseware. Every year, the States/UTs prepare their Annual Work Plan and budget proposal for approval under the scheme. The viable proposals under the “ICT in schools” component are considered and approved in consultation with State/UT concerned.

Statement

The details of Kendriya Vidyalayas under project e-Prajna

Sl.No.	Name of Region	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1.	Agra	KV-02 Agra
2.	Ahmedabad	K V No.1, Sector-30, Gandhinagar
3.	Bangalore	KV MEG & Centre Bangalore
4.	Bhopal	KV No.1 Bhopal
5.	Bhubaneswar	K.V, NO.3, Bhubaneswar
6.	Chandigarh	KV OCF SECTOR-29B Chandigarh
7.	Chennai	KV IIT Campus, Adyar, Chennai
8.	Dehradun	NO1 HBK Dehradun
9.	Delhi	KV, NMR, JNU Old Campus,

Sl.No.	Name of Region	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
10.	Ernakulam	KV Kadavanthra, Kochi Ernakulam
11.	Gurgaon	KV No-1 AFS, Sec-14, (1st Shift) KV No-1 AFS, Sector-14, (2nd Shift)
12.	Guwahati	KV Khanapara Guwahati
13.	Hyderabad	KV Picket, Secunderabad Hyderabad
14.	Jabalpur	KV-No-1 JABALPUR GCF
15.	Jaipur	No-1 Bajaj Nagar Jaipur
16.	Jammu	KV Sunjuwan Jammu
17.	Kolkata	KV No 1 Salt Lake, Kolkata
18.	Lucknow	KV Aliganj, Luckow (1st Shift) KV Aliganj, Luckow (2nd Shift)
19.	Mumbai	KV IIT Powai Mumbai
20.	Patna	K.V NO. - 01, Kankarbagh (1st Shift) K.V - 01, Kankarbagh (Second Shift)
21.	Raipur	K.V. NO.2, Raipur,
22.	Ranchi	K.V. Namkum, Ranchi PO-Namkum
23.	Silchar	KV Kunjaban Agartala, Silchar
24.	Tinsukia	KV Dimapur Tinsukia
25.	Varanasi	KV BHU Campus Varanasi

Disclosure of Information by Teacher Education Institutions

1515. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around 16,000 teacher education institutions under the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) whether it is a fact that NCTE had asked the teacher education institutions to disclose information about their operations through affidavits;

(c) whether despite a deadline extension, only a handful of institutions have submitted their affidavits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As on 02.05.2017 total number of recognized Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) is 17,649 as per information provided by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

(b) As per the extant Regulations, NCTE had asked for requisite information from TEIs in the country through Affidavit/Show Cause Notice/Mandatory Affidavit System.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from NCTE, 8,416 TEIs have filed affidavits and 3,059 TEIs responded against the Show Cause Notices. During the period from 17th June 2017 and 12th September 2017, 6,900 TEIs filed the mandatory affidavits. These would include some of the institutions which filed the affidavits earlier also.

Posts of Professors Lying Vacant in Central Universities

†1516. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has failed in filling-up thousands of posts of professors lying vacant in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of new professors appointed during the last three years and the number of vacant posts at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Out of 2417 sanctioned posts of Professor in 40 Central Universities in the country under the purview of this Ministry, 1262 posts are lying vacant as on 1.1.2018. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided the details of Professors appointed during the last 3 years, as under:

Year	No. of Professors appointed
2014-15	42
2015-16	41
2016-17	72

Occurring and filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. Vacancies at various levels occur in different manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. The onus to fill up

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the vacant teaching posts lies with the Universities which are statutory autonomous bodies. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard which include:

- (i) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years *w.e.f.* 23.3.2007.
- (ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.
- (iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iv) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for qualify research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (v) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (vi) In UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

Despite these efforts, some teaching posts particularly at senior levels remain vacant due to following main reasons:

- (i) The expansion of the capacity of existing Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) due to implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.
- (ii) The establishment of new CFEIs and their operation from temporary campuses.
- (iii) The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established Central Universities.

- (iv) The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
- (v) The remoteness of the locations of some of the Central Universities.
- (vi) Non-availability of suitable candidates

Promotion of Digital Learning

†1517. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is promoting digital teaching in the name of cut in expenditure so that less number of teachers may access maximum number of colleges and institutions through digital media;

(b) if so, whether it would make the teachers unemployed who are already engaged in teaching; and

(d) if not, the objectives of the digital teaching and the names of subjects for which it has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource and Development is promoting Digital learning with the key initiatives like SWAYAM. The objective is to ensure that the every student in our country, including the most disadvantaged, has access to the best quality education at affordable cost. The three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality can be achieved by providing high quality online courses to all learners in the country through SWAYAM.

Online Courses through SWAYAM cover almost all disciplines from Senior Schooling (9th-12th) to Post Graduation level in the field of Science, Social Science, Language, Humanities, Engineering, Management and Teacher Training. The SWAYAM Courses are intended to supplement and enrich the formal teaching done through teachers.

Career counsellors in Government schools

1518. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Government schools do not have career counsellors in spite of the unemployment prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any plan to make provisions to deploy career counsellors in Government schools in order to popularize Starts Up and Make-In-India and other schemes of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provides guidelines for facilitating healthy growth and development of students across all school stages and for guidance/counselling at each of these school stages from elementary through secondary and higher secondary stages. The NCF delineates the responsibilities of states to augment guidance and counselling services.

Further, the Framework for Implementation of centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counselling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counselling. The in-service teacher training under RMSA has incorporated a module on counselling.

Also, the Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education component of RMSA, provides for organizing counselling camps in the schools. The schools offering vocational subjects invite/involve the counselors/resource persons/experts from industry from time to time for providing necessary guidance to students and parents regarding market trends and suitable vocational choices of various job opportunities and also possibilities of self-employment. There is also provision for conducting special classes on entrepreneurship for those students who opt for self employment. Besides giving necessary guidance to the students for setting up their ventures, the teachers/skill trainer also provide technical support to them for the transition period. Besides, separate modules for employability and entrepreneurship skills have been developed for inclusion in all the job roles offered under the scheme.

In addition, the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) arrange Career counselling classes through teachers who are trained by Regional Institute of Educations (RIEs) or National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Librarians of JNVs also guide the students regarding career options. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has a provision for appointment of Counsellors on contractual basis in the Kendriya Vidyalayas for providing Guidance and Counselling services to students of classes IX to XII.

Time limit for Obtaining Degrees

1519. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the time-frame for obtaining B.Ed. and M.Ed. degrees for one year to two since last year in all universities and colleges of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is not rendering more students jobless as they would have to spend more time in completing the degrees and then becoming unfit for Government jobs due to age bar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The duration of B.Ed, M.Ed and B.P.Ed programmes has been extended from one year to two years Vide NCTE (Regulations Norms and Procedure) Regulations, 2014. The extension of time of one year was done to give effect to the Justice Verma Commission's binding directive to enable maintaining of certain standards of quality.

(c) No, Sir, An extension of one year would not make a significant difference to the age of candidates eligible for government jobs.

Pre-exam Psychological Counselling Services

1520. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has launched its pre-exam psychological counselling services this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objective thereof;

(c) the number of principals, trained counsellors, psychologists and special educators available on its helpline;

(d) the number of students benefited last year under such programme;

(e) whether Government in consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders proposes to frame guidelines to make students stress free particularly during examinations, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the response of students of schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been providing Tele-Counselling facility to the students and parents of the CBSE affiliated schools since 1998. This year also, the Board has been providing this facility throughout India and abroad since 1st February 2018.

(b) CBSE provides psychological counselling to students twice a year, *i.e.*, pre exam and later at the time of declaration of results. The main objective of Tele-counselling is to address exam related psychological problems of the students and parents. The CBSE tele-helpline is a free of cost services provided through a toll free number which can be accessed from any part of the country.

(c) 91 Principals, trained Counsellors, Psychologists and Special Educators from CBSE affiliated government and private schools are participating in Tele-Counselling on a voluntary basis. 71 of them are available in India while 20 are located outside India.

(d) A total of 13,207 calls were received on the Tele-helpline for sorting out various studies and exams related queries during the last year.

(e) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

De-stressing Physical Activities for Students

1521. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider introducing mandatory de-stressing physical activities particularly in technical institutes in order to enhance the performance of the students; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider organizing a study on the kind of stress that evolves in the technical institutes, so that, activities can be specified to provide desirable break from depression and boost up the academic output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has been taking various steps such as peer assisted learning, special languages classes for weak students in order to ease the academic stress. The Institutions conduct Workshops/ Seminars on Happiness and Wellness, regular sessions on Yoga, induction programs, extracurricular activities including sports and cultural activities and appointment of Student Counsellors for overall personality development and distressing students.

Wellness centres have been established in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for promoting wellness in the campuses to de-stress the students. In addition to it, The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also included Universal Human Values, culture and spirituality as a part of the Model Curriculum.

Low ranking of IITs

1522. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ranking of IITs established during the last two decades, remain abysmally low in recent National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF) rankings;

(b) if so, the details of the ranking of IITs along with the years of establishment thereof; and

(c) the reason for low rankings of these IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per NIRF Ranking, 2017, all the IITs established in the last two decades are ranked in the top 35 Institutes, except IIT Jodhpur, which is ranked at 65 due to low marks in graduate outcomes. Details of the ranking of IITs and the years in which they were established are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the ranking of IITs and the years in which they were established

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Year of establishment	Rank in 2017 (Engineering)
1	2	3	4
1.	IIT Kharagpur	1951	3
2.	IIT Bombay	1958	2
3.	IIT Madras	1959	1
4.	IIT Kanpur	1959	5
5.	IIT Delhi	1961	4
6.	IIT Guwahati	1994	7
7.	IIT Roorkee	2001	6
8.	IIT Gandhinagar	2008	30

1	2	3	4
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	2008	18
10.	IIT Hyderabad	2008	10
11.	IIT Jodhpur	2008	65
12.	IIT Ropar	2008	21
13.	IIT Patna	2008	19
14.	IIT Indore	2009	15
15.	IIT Mandi	2009	28
16.	IIT BHU, Varanasi	2012	31
17.	IIT Tirupati	2015	Did not participate
18.	IIT Palakkad	2015	
19.	IIT Jammu	2016	
20.	IIT Bhilai	2016	
21.	IIT Goa	2016	
22.	IIT Dharwad	2016	
23.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	2016	

Children eligible for SSA

1523. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains the details of children eligible for education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); and

(b) whether any measures have been taken to improve the enrolment and retention rate of students belonging to SC/ST/minority community, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure free and compulsory quality elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory (RTE) Act, 2009. Against the estimate of 20.78 crore children in the 6-13 age group as per Census, 2011, 19.67 crore children are enrolled at elementary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16.

(b) Universal enrolment at elementary level is the primary goal of SSA. It 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 (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and minority population. Under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of SCs and STs is a population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above population.

Through the interventions made under SSA in SFDs, at the national level the enrolment share of SC children at elementary level is 19.78% as per UDISE, 2015-16, whereas their share in population is 16.6% (as per Census 2011). Similarly, the enrolment share of ST children at elementary level as per UDISE 2015-16, is 10.35%, whereas their share in population is 8.6% (as per Census 2011).

Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are upper primary residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and minorities, have played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels 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.

Additionally, madarasas/makatabs which are affiliated to the State Boards of Secondary Education/State Madarsa Boards and are desirous of introducing the State curriculum, are eligible for grant for textbooks, in-service teacher training, school grant and teacher grant under SSA.

New AICTE Rules for Admission in and Approval of institutions

1524. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education has laid down new rules for admission in and approval of educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to grant approval to new Technical Institutions and extension of approval to existing Technical Institutions, detailed Approval Process for the Academic Year 2018-19

have been notified in the Official Gazette of India on 05.12.2017. The Approval Process Hand Book for 2018-19 is available on AICTE Website <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202018-19.pdf>. The revisions incorporated in the latest edition of APH 2018-19 include revision of intake in Pharmacy Courses and Fellowship Program in Management, reduction of approved intake to 50% for Institutions having admission less than 30 for five continuous years, conversion of Post Graduate Diploma in Management to MBA Courses, introduction of Built up Area concept instead of Land Area in Metro and Mega Cities and revision of penal actions in case of violation of AICTE Regulations and Approval Process Norms.

Autonomy to Central Universities

1525. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to grant more autonomy to Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grant of autonomy is proposed to be linked with the rating of the universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding extent of autonomy granted/proposed to be granted to Central Universities in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Recognizing that autonomy is pivotal to promoting and institutionalizing excellence in higher education, UGC (Categorisation of Universities (only) for grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 have been notified on 12 th February, 2018. These regulations are applicable to all Universities including Central Universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act, or a State Act and any Institution Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and available on the UGC's website <http://www.ugc.ac.in>.

Under Graded Autonomy Regulations, Universities having NAAC score of 3.51 or above or have received a corresponding score/grade from a reputed accreditation agency empanelled by the UGC or have been ranked among top 500 of reputed world rankings are placed in Category-I. Universities having NAAC score of 3.26

and above, upto 3.50 or have received a corresponding accreditation grade/score from a reputed Accreditation Agency empanelled by the UGC are placed in Category-II. The Universities which do not come under the above two categories are placed in Category-III.

Central Universities are autonomous bodies established by an Act of Parliament and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. They have full functional autonomy in respect of all academic and administrative matters subject to the availability of financial resources and the fulfillment of quality norms as notified by the UGC.

Sexual Harassment in Colleges of Delhi

1526. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of sexual harassment have increased in the colleges of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details during the last three years, year-wise and college-wise; and

(c) what action has been taken in such cases and what preventive measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has reported that there is no increase of Sexual Harassment Cases in the Colleges of the University. Further, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified to all the Colleges/ Institutions for compliance.

Task force on Quality Management Education

1527. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a task force in order to impart quality management education in semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Task Force has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by this task force; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No such task force has been constituted by the Government.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Need for Excellent Standard of Education

1528. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Government has felt the need for rendering excellent standard of education in primary, secondary and higher education in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether certain schemes for that purpose have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes out of those which have already been implemented and those which are still on papers and have not been implemented”.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of various schemes for rendering excellent standard of education in primary, secondary and higher education are as follows:

UGC has been striving to increase the standard of Education at the Higher Education level and has initiated many endeavors in this regard. Some of the recent ones are listed below:

UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016 were notified in order to maintain strong checks on the quality of research output being produced in the country. These regulations ensure elimination of malpractices in the admission process as well as the progression towards award of an M.Phil or Ph.D. degree.

UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 have been notified. One of the salient features of these regulations is to promote collaboration between the quality institutions from both the sides.

UGC Approved List of Journals is a recent initiative of UGC for periodical notification of the list of approved journals to be considered for the purpose of computation of API scores of university and college faculty. UGC has started notifying the list of approved, non-predatory and good quality journals from time to time.

UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 have been notified to create a distinct category of Deemed to be Universities, called Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities, so as to evolve into Institutions of world class in reasonable time period and also to assist Indian Higher Education Institutions to get a rank within the top 100 in globally renowned rankings.

UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations – 2018 have been notified on 12.02.2018. These regulations ensure that quality HEIs become autonomous. The autonomy is expected to enhance quality of education on one side and to promote innovation in teaching and research on the other side.

UGC has notified University Grants Commission (Categorisation of Universities (Only) for grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 on 12.02.2018 to provide autonomy based on quality benchmark to the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). The universities have been categorized into three categories based on benchmarks set in the regulations. The universities have been provided academic, administrative and financial autonomy in these regulations.

Category –I Universities have twelve privileges - Maximum autonomy minimum regulations.

Category –II Universities have eight privileges combination of autonomy and regulations.

Category – III Universities – Minimum autonomy maximum regulations.

Further, the Government is committed to improve the quality of higher education. In this regard, the Government intends to establish twenty 'Institutions of Eminence' to achieve world class status, from amongst the existing Government/private institutions and new institutions from the private sector. A scheme of UGC has been launched where by the Government proposes to set up 10 private & 10 public institutions of eminence. The selected institutions will be provided financial assistance to develop into high ranking university over a span of five years.

Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching (PMMMNTT) has been launched on 25th December, 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 900 crores. The Mission aims at addressing comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, and developing assessment & evaluation methodology, research in developing effective Pedagogy. The Mission addresses, on one hand, current and urgent issues such as supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges. On the other,

the Mission will pursue long-term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to Quality Education, Innovation and Research. The Government has, on 24th June 2017, recently constituted a 10-member Committee for preparation of the draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Padma Vibhushan Dr. K. Kasturirangan, which is expected to submit its report by 31.03.2018. The Committee is in the process of drafting this policy for which several meetings have been held so far.

A major and new initiative called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), which will provide one integrated platform and portal for online courses, using information and communication technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses. Till date, more than 28 Lakhs learners have been enrolled in 1000+ MOOCs courses that have been run through SWAYAM.

Under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme initiated the National Digital Library of India (NDL India) project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. So far, 1.5 Crore e-books and documents, content in English, Hindi and some other languages are available with 160 Content contributor, 30 lakh users and 9 thousand educational institutions from where users registered.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III) is a Central Sector Scheme, designed to improve the quality of the engineering education system in India with a cost of Rs. 2660 crore for three years from F.Y. 2017-18 to F.Y. 2019-20 in 19 Focus States/ Union Territory (UT).

As per the budget announcement, the Government has also approved the scheme of providing Regulatory Architecture for setting up/ upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as 'Institutions of Eminence'. The Regulatory Architecture has been provided in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions. Under the scheme, each public Institution to be selected as 'Institution of Eminence' will get financial assistance upto ₹ 1000 crore over a period of 5 years.

The institutions will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions. It is expected that the selected Institution will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually overtime. To achieve the top world ranking, these institutions shall be provided with greater autonomy viz. to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world raking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of New government secondary schools and strengthening of existing government secondary schools alongwith provision of (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room, (viii) Office Room.

Further, there is provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded secondary school and Additional teacher is also approved as per Teacher-pupil ratio to ensure rationalisation of teaching posts as per requirement of State Governments/UTs. Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State/UT government. Further, various types of teacher trainings including in-service teacher training to Headmasters/Principle, Training of Master Trainers, Training of Key Resource Persons, induction training of Teachers, and Leadership training of Headmasters and State Resource Groups (SRGs) are also supported under RMSA to improve the quality of teaching learning.

Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institutions of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved. Some of ICT

initiatives i.e e-pathsala, NROER, Shaala Darpan, Shaala Sidhi, GIS Mapping have been taken for improving quality of education.

The Central Government, through the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports the States and UTs on several interventions to improve quality, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education.

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers and to implement norms of the RTE Act 2009 with the States and UTs at various forums. The Government has initiated the following steps to make school education qualitative:

Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices in school education and to monitor the implementation of SSA;

Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign for the provisions of separate toilets for girls and boys in every school; Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar was instituted from 2016-17 at District, State and national level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative;

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat was launched in 2014 to ensure that students of classes I and II are able to read with comprehension as well as basic numeracy skills;

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan was launched in 2015 to motivate children of the age-group of 6-18 years in study of Science, Mathematics and technology;

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has been amended in February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level;

Section 23 (2) of the RTE Act has been amended in August, 2017, to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 to ensure all teachers acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority; A mechanism for training of these in-service teachers in Open Distance mode has been created through NIOS and Swayam platform.

E-pathshala webportal (<http://epathshala.gov.in/>) and mobile apps (Android, iOS and Windows) have been launched in November 2015 to disseminate e-resources including e-books developed by NCERT, SCERT/SIEs, State boards etc;

A National Achievement Survey (NAS) based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 for classes III, V and VIII with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps.

NCERT's National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005), besides developing learner centered textbooks and other curriculum material has taken several initiatives to improve quality of school education. NCERT also conduct capacity building programmes for teacher educators, Key resource persons etc.

Post Graduation Certificates in Hindi at IIM

1529. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IIM-Bangalore proposes to issue Post Graduation certificates in Hindi;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that many students have opposed this move;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this move is an attempt of imposition and promotion of the Hindi language over other languages in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All the Post Graduate Certificates to be presented during the 43rd Annual Convocation of IIM Bangalore scheduled to be held on March 17th, 2018 will be given in English only.

(c) to (f) Questions do not arise.

Appointment of Vice Chancellor of Visva Bharati University

1530. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked the President to reconsider his assent to the appointment of the Vice Chancellor, Visva Bharati University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) On consideration of the new facts which had come to light after submission of the panel and all other aspects including uniqueness of culture & environment and sensitivity attached to the University as well as the need of leadership qualities and other attributes that the prospective Vice Chancellor must possess befitting Visva-Bharati, an institution

of national importance and a seat of learning of international repute, the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University approved the proposal to scrap the panel submitted by the Selection Committee.

Facility in Rural Schools

1531. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has expressed its serious concern over the non-availability of potable water in all the rural schools of the country;

(b) whether Government has decided to make it compulsory that teachers, potable water and other necessary facilities are made available to all the rural schools in the country; and

(c) if so, what is the percentage of schools at present where there are no such facilities?

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 stipulates that the appropriate Government and the local authority shall provide infrastructure including safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children, in schools under their respective control across all States and Union Territories. All States and UTs have been advised to ensure availability of drinking water facility in all schools in their respective State/UT including those under the non-Government sector (private schools etc.) in accordance with the provision of the RTE Act, 2009.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter alia the provision for drinking water systems and regular repair of drinking water systems in schools, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans. States and UTs have also been advised that Parent Teacher Associations may be asked to approach the Gram Panchayats and indicate the need for proper water supply and sanitation systems as per their priority and also raise this in Gram Sabhas.

The matters regarding the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of teachers come under the purview of respective State Government. The Central Government provides assistance through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level to the State Governments for additional teachers to maintain appropriate

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR). The Central Government has issued advisories to States and UTs for redeployment of teachers and to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

The SSA supports States and UTs in creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including drinking water facility in Government elementary school buildings through direct programme funding or in convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and also in convergence with schemes/programmes of other Ministries/Departments in Central Government/State Government. Under SSA, since its inception in 2001 till 31.12.2017, construction of 3.12 lakh primary and upper primary school buildings, 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 10.54 lakh toilet have been sanctioned, provision of 2.42 lakh drinking water facility and 19.33 lakh posts of additional teachers have been sanctioned, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 2.94 lakh primary and upper primary school buildings, 17.98 lakh additional classrooms and 9.95 lakh toilets, provision of 2.35 lakh drinking water facility and appointment of 15.16 lakh additional teachers.

Under RMSA, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for various activities including drinking water facilities for new/upgradation and existing secondary schools. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. Under RMSA till 31.12.2017, 12682 new secondary schools, 50,713 additional classrooms, 70,244 toilets and 11,854 drinking water facilities, have been sanctioned and post of 41,307 additional teachers have been sanctioned, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 8211 new schools, 35,794 additional classrooms, 49,030 toilets and provision of drinking water facility in 9860 schools.

(c) As per UDISE, 2016-17 (provisional), 3.11% of Government schools in rural areas do not have drinking water facility, 2.70% of Government schools in rural areas do not have school building. 4.17 lakh posts of additional teachers sanctioned under SSA are vacant in the States and UTs including for rural areas.

Enrolment in Schools

1532. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that enrolment in Government Primary Schools has come down by 15 per cent while it has gone up by 33 per cent in private schools;

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

(c) the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir, As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by NIEPA, during 2015-16, the enrolment of Government Schools has come down by 2.4 per cent at primary Level while the same has gone up by 1.2 per cent in Private Schools as compared to previous year. State-wise Enrolment at primary level in Government and private schools for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (See below). Various steps are already being taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Midday Meal schemes to improve enrolment in the government schools.

Statement

State-wise Enrolment at Primary Level for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16	
	Government School	Private School	Government School	Private School
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22772	8853	22174	9232
Andhra Pradesh	2070455	1678591	1860015	1654469
Arunachal Pradesh	160026	62550	154962	64294
Assam	3260441	402333	2941915	485021
Bihar	14011809	496954	14832202	606494
Chandigarh	61972	34001	57920	34507
Chhattisgarh	2119181	756173	1987970	791823
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23755	11578	23905	12144
Daman and Diu	9249	8910	9214	8931
Delhi	1012162	863352	994787	892187
Goa	30372	93483	28543	95245
Gujarat	3772106	1991790	3612666	2034778
Haryana	1217712	1221977	995425	1265793
Himachal Pradesh	345333	243360	330791	250288
Jammu and Kashmir	687844	556079	690598	558399

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	3348595	525393	3273922	544318
Karnataka	2776770	2592996	2723764	2681170
Kerala	508538	1748038	505013	1779724
Lakshadweep	4509	-	4408	-
Madhya Pradesh	5416112	3137231	4839476	3166205
Maharashtra	4758698	5308008	4564449	5396810
Manipur	155021	187671	147184	187889
Meghalaya	274301	259599	278145	264027
Mizoram	76154	68904	75631	69613
Nagaland	121199	119904	118916	119164
Odisha	3565758	476640	3359620	553462
Pondicherry	25951	79492	25633	78399
Punjab	1297097	1202219	1237170	1090208
Rajasthan	3978935	3993216	4119524	3991698
Sikkim	43614	23058	36634	24173
Tamil Nadu	2473356	3273884	2485526	3249633
Telangana	1393762	1736994	1349110	1833549
Tripura	306400	51666	291870	59178
Uttar Pradesh	13070057	11992756	12744955	11762789
Uttaranchal	495672	592112	469438	604750
West Bengal	7056511	826590	6858090	965528
ALL INDIA	79952199	46626355	78051565	47185892

Source: U-DISE (Unified District Information System for Education)

Note: Government schools include schools managed by department of education, tribal social welfare department, local body, central government, other government managements and no response if any.

Private schools include schools managed by private aided (govt. aided) and private unaided schools.

Linking of Central and State Grievance Cell

†1533. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints registered in the Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances Department of Central Government has increased manifold

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

after May, 2014 while the average time taken to respond and redress those grievances has reduced considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has suggested the States to connect their grievance cells with the Central Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System portal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The CPGRAMS portal is being monitored by DARPG. The details of grievances received for various Ministries/Departments of Government of India are as under:

Year	Received
2014	301398
2015	1049751
2016	1483165
2017	1866121

The average response and redress time in respect of the grievances received for Ministries/Departments of the Central Government has reduced from 152 days in 2014 to 71 days in 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has been suggested to State Governments/UTs to integrate their grievance portals with CPGRAMS vide letters sent in October, 2017 and January, 2018. The following states have their grievance portals integrated with CPGRAMS:

(i) Punjab, (ii) Madhya Pradesh, (iii) Uttar Pradesh, (iv) Jharkhand and (v) Rajasthan

Backlog of vacancies under OBC quota

1534. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge backlog of vacancies under the OBC quota; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Ten Ministries/Departments having more than 90% of the employees in Central Government including their Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings etc., reported that 40,562

backlog vacancies for Other Backward Classes have arisen upto 31.12.2016. Out of these, 27,027 vacancies were filled up during the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 13,535 vacancies of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) remained unfilled as on 01.01.2017.

Cases filed by CBI and dismissed by courts

1535. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed in courts by CBI and dismissed by the courts during the last three years;

(b) in how many cases, the CBI has filed an appeal in High Courts; and

(c) the details of cases for which appeal in the High Courts were not filed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) CBI has filed Charge-sheets in 2276 cases in the courts during the last three years viz. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 upto 31st January, 2018. Cases which are discharged/quashed by the courts are examined and analysed at various levels to decide upon the need for filing the appeal and further action is taken. During the last three years, there were 14 cases which were discharged/quashed by the courts.

Accordingly, out of these 14 cases, CBI has taken decision in 11 cases. Out of these, in 6 cases, appeal has been filed in various Hon'ble High Courts against the order, in one case, CBI has filed appeal in the District Session Court and 4 cases were allowed to rest.

Shortage of Manpower in Government Offices

1536. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of manpower in the Ministries/Departments of Government and non recruitment of personnel therein is hampering their works;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of sanctioned posts and number in

position in various Ministries/Departments as available in the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees 2016-17 as on 1.3.2016, published by Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The posts sanctioned in Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules as and when vacancies arise. A number of steps have been taken for streamlining the procedure for conducting meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) for promotions which includes issue of model calendar for conduct of DPCs, the reckoning of APARs for consideration of promotion etc. Steps have also been taken for streamlining direct recruitment process by doing away with interviews for lower level posts, introduction of computer based examinations and simplification of pre-appointment procedures.

Statement

Group-wise and status-wise(G/NG) estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 01.03.2016

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt.	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number In Position				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG) [§]	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG) [§]	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	20	0	19	7	46	20	0	19	7	46
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	652	545	614	4274	6085	432	362	405	2837	4036
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	327	169	167	3269	3952	194	86	102	2072	2454
4.	Atomic Energy	11439	561	9770	15040	36810	11006	532	9174	11337	32049
5.	AYUSH	73	38	37	89	237	60	26	25	68	179
6.	Bio-Technology	78	29	69	78	254	61	19	42	49	171
7.	Cabinet Secretariat**	96	0	80	122	298	96	532	9174	11337	32049
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	70	45	65	209	389	60	26	25	68	179
9.	Civil Aviation	807	70	464	883	2224	452	19	42	49	171
10.	Coal	58	51	94	221	424	42	29	83	146	300
11.	Commerce**	669	886	1006	4354	6916	669	886	1006	4354	6915
12.	Consumer Affairs	228	140	255	564	1187	176	97	147	393	813

13. Corporate Affairs	495	172	696	1110	2473	318	97	359	602	1376
14. Culture**	206	269	259	7128	7862	206	269	259	7128	7862
15. Defence (Civilian)**	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422
16. Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	58	37	37	105	237
17. Drinking Water and Sanitation	37	33	43	51	164	36	15	33	28	112
18. Earth Sciences	747	1625	2252	2861	7485	382	1355	1342	1784	4863
19. Economic Affairs**	256	132	198	499	1085	256	132	198	499	1085
20. Environment and Forests	855	1104	278	2730	4967	638	637	145	1509	2929
21. Expenditure	218	336	252	602	1408	176	284	151	332	943
22. External Affairs	2376	1028	2571	2727	8702	2125	901	1620	2347	7193
23. Fertilizers	47	51	13	88	199	39	34	8	55	136
24. Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161
25. Food and Public Distribution	228	82	299	503	1112	206	78	258	385	927
26. Food Processing Industries	47	27	45	70	189	53	14	30	47	144
27. Health and Family Welfare**	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	2357	658	1035	17264	21314
28. Heavy Industry	55	44	57	132	288	47	26	43	82	198
29. Higher Education	263	132	341	651	1407	175	93	234	441	943
30. Home Affairs	24780	17005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31.	Indian Audit and Accounts	696	18022	288	49189	68195	553	14590	242	30494	45879
32.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	227	133	198	1451	2009	227	133	198	1451	2009
33.	Information and Broadcasting	516	644	784	4314	6258	347	411	630	2624	4012
34.	Information Technology	3852	605	511	1599	6567	3649	539	437	897	5522
35.	Investment and Public Asset Management	21	8	16	14	59	20	7	13	13	53
36.	Labour and Employment	1373	511	1237	4914	8035	941	346	883	3100	5270
37.	Land Resources	35	24	30	42	131	26	11	17	22	76
38.	Law and Justice**	282	157	257	663	1359	197	115	204	530	1046
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	222	370	96	2090	2778	173	289	73	1576	2111
40.	Mines	3039	741	2104	3841	9725	2791	564	1791	3248	8394
41.	Minority Affairs	69	59	36	97	261	42	43	22	62	169
42.	New and Renewable Energy	115	34	52	88	289	81	18	41	70	210
43.	Panchayati Raj	31	21	29	51	132	29	16	20	36	101
44.	Parliamentary Affairs	23	21	45	59	148	23	12	35	52	122
45.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1549	620	2598	6331	11098	1159	436	1816	5271	8682

46. Petroleum and Natural Gas	56	77	66	113	312	50	65	64	65	244
47. Planning	225	124	121	176	646	171	96	99	165	531
48. Posts**	614	3070	5588	184539	193811	614	3070	5588	184539	193811
49. Power	545	240	441	631	1857	415	124	235	432	1206
50. President's Secretariat	29	36	68	190	323	48	16	69	134	267
51. Prime Minister's Office	57	62	115	271	505	59	63	102	179	403
52. Public Enterprises	31	10	25	56	122	24	7	16	24	71
53. Railways**	9557	7103	0	1314773	1331433	9557	7103	0	1314773	1331433
54. Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	178933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280
55. Road Transport and Highways	347	69	289	371	1076	321	66	237	296	920
56. Rural Development	106	110	127	244	587	94	91	98	178	461
57. School Education and Literacy	82	74	131	112	459	60	47	102	109	318
58. Science and Technology	592	789	291	10505	12177	267	660	777	3693	5397
59. Shipping	371	156	620	1739	2886	203	164	378	1089	1834
60. Social Justice and Empowerment	127	122	192	309	750	106	89	159	241	595
61. Space**	7251	496	2699	4936	15382	7034	399	2377	2537	12347
62. Statistics and Programme Implementation	518	1801	2751	1285	6355	375	1492	1776	968	4611

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
63.	Steel	53	40	77	107	277	45	44	71	82	74?
64.	Telecommunication**	1048	391	94	1230	2763	1048	391	94	1230	2763
65.	Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739	262	180	665	3131	4238
66.	Tourism	73	102	1	402	578	64	91	1	334	490
67.	Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	145	310	60	31	41	109	241
68.	Union Public Service Commission	172	282	433	1046	1933	155	191	384	678	1400
69.	Urban Development***	3281	891	5620	10586	20378	3078	1186	5207	8922	10393
70.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	2	47	60	5	4	1	39	49
71.	Water Resources and River Development	1724	1155	2565	6000	11444	1271	834	1428	3760	7293
72.	Women and Child Development	93	79	151	391	714	78	59	82	249	468
73.	Youth Affairs and Sports	50	36	95	269	450	49	30	68	255	402
TOTAL		117185	136079	168481	3212190	3633935	101901	109769	118741	2890772	3221183

*Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

**Sanctioned strength/In position are provisional/repeated.

***Including HUPA.

*Erstwhile Group D posts have been categorised as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC

Reduction in seats to be filled through CSES

1537. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reduction in seats to be filled through Civil Services Examinations (CSEs) conducted by the Union Public Service Commission during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of seats filled through CSEs, since 2009, year-wise;

(d) whether there are vacancies to be filled in various cadres of All India Services;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the number of vacancies, State-wise; and

(f) the reasons for reduction in seats filled by successive CSE examinations, given the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Detail of vacancies and service allocation for Civil Services Examinations (CSE) from year 2009 to 2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Joining status of candidates in various participating services of Civil Services Examination is not centrally maintained.

(d) to (f) Out of three All India Services, recruitment is done in two All India Services (*viz* Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service) through Civil Services Examination. The details of the Total Authorized Strength (TAS), the number of officers in-position and the shortage of officers in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) in various States/Joint cadres are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*). The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process. The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 from CSE-2012 and intake of IPS officers to 150 from CSE-2009.

Statement-I

Detail of vacancies for Civil Services Examinations (CSE) from year 2009 to 2017

Sl. No.	Civil Services Examination (CSE) Year	Number of Vacancies	Details of Service Allocation as on 27.02.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	CSE-2009	989	933
2.	CSE-2010	1043	987
3.	CSE-2011	1001	957

1	2	3	4
4.	CSE-2012	1091	1047
5.	CSE-2013	1228	1196
6.	CSE-2014	1364	1189
7.	CSE-2015	1164	1040
8.	CSE-2016	1209	1055
9.	CSE-2017	1058	Result awaited
10.	CSE-2018	782 (tentative)	Examination is yet to be conducted by UPSC

Statement-II

Shortage of officers in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total Number of Officers in Position as on 01.01.2017	Shortage 3-4
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211	170	41
2.	AGMUT	337	279	58
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	263	221	42
4.	Bihar	342	243	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	193	154	39
6.	Gujarat	297	241	56
7.	Haryana	205	155	50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	115	32
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91	46
10.	Jharkhand	215	144	71
11.	Karnataka	314	215	99
12.	Kerala	231	150	81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	439	341	98
14.	Maharashtra	361	313	48
15.	Manipur	115	91	24
16.	Nagaland	94	67	27

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Odisha	237	178	59
18.	Punjab	221	182	39
19.	Rajasthan	313	243	70
20.	Sikkim	48	37	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	376	289	87
22.	Telangana	208	130	78
23.	Tripura	96	76	20
24.	Uttarakhand	120	87	33
25.	Uttar Pradesh	621	515	106
26.	West Bengal	359	277	82
TOTAL		6500	5004	1496

Statement-III*Shortage of officers in the Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 01.01.2017*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total Number of Officers in Position as on 01.01.2016	Shortage 3-4
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	120	24
2.	AGMUT	295	255	40
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	157	31
4.	Bihar	231	189	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	95	8
6.	Gujarat	195	171	24
7.	Haryana	137	107	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	74	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	89	58
10.	Jharkhand	149	117	32
11.	Karnataka	215	149	66
12.	Kerala	172	129	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	265	40

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	302	253	49
15.	Manipur	89	65	24
16.	Nagaland	70	54	16
17.	Odisha	188	117	71
18.	Punjab	172	147	25
19.	Rajasthan	215	192	23
20.	Sikkim	32	29	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	221	42
22.	Telangana	139	97	42
23.	Tripura	65	51	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	424	93
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	9
26.	West Bengal	347	278	69
TOTAL		4843	3905	938

Response to communications of MPs/Ex-MPs

1538. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to promote the concept of Digital India Programme, Government has issued/would issue directions to all the Government Departments/PSUs/entities to take cognizance of e-mail communications of MPs/Ex-MPs through their official mail, including prompt acknowledgement and subsequent communication of appropriate and prompt action taken thereon within stipulated time-period; and

(b) whether such advisory has been issued/would be issued to State Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) lays down broad procedures for process management in the Central Secretariat. E-mail is one of the modes of communication provided in the Manual. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has reiterated instructions contained in the CSMOP from time to time stressing on the need of following its provisions including acknowledging the communication received from MPs within 15 days, followed by a reply within next 15 days of acknowledgement sent.

(b) Under the federal principle the State Governments have their own separate sets of Manuals of Office Procedure for their offices.

Salary and service conditions of SICs

†1539. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision under Section 16(5) (b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 to provide salary and other service conditions to the State Information Commissioners (SICs) equivalent to the Chief Secretary;

(b) whether Information Commissioners are being paid salary, allowances and pension as admissible to Chief Secretary;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government to ensure payment of salary, allowances and pensions to SICs similar to ones provided to Chief Secretaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 16(5)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 states that-The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the State Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the Chief Secretary to the State Government.

(b) to (d) Information is not centrally maintained. However, implementation of various provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in a State, including those relating to salaries and allowances payable to State Information Commissioners, is the responsibility of the State/UT Government concerned. The Act itself contains provision about facilities to be made available to the State Information Commissioners. There is no need for the Central Government to issue any guidelines in the matter.

Status of competitive examinations by SSC

1540. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of open competitive examinations for various services held every year by the Staff Selection Commission;

(b) the steps taken to computerize the examination system including introduction of OMR based mode;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of applications received and the number of candidates eligible and appeared in various examinations during the last three years; and

(d) the time taken for declaring results and efforts made to expedite the process of declaring results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts following mandated eight All India Open Competitive Examinations in a year, *viz.*

- (i) Combined Graduate Level Examination.
- (ii) Combined Higher Secondary Level Examination.
- (iii) Junior Engineers (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Quantity Surveying and Contract) Examination.
- (iv) Sub Inspectors in Delhi Police and Central Armed Police Forces & Assistant Sub Inspectors in CISF Examination.
- (v) Combined Junior Hindi Translators, Senior Translators and Hindi Pradhyapak Examination.
- (vi) Junior Translators (CSOLS) Examination.
- (vii) Multi Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Examination. (viii) Stenographers Grade 'C' and 'D' Examination.

In addition to above, non-mandated examinations are also being conducted by the SSC, as and when required. Presently, SSC is conducting three such examinations, *viz.*

- (i) Constables (GD) in CAPFs, NIA & SSF and Rifleman (GD) in Assam Rifles Examination.
- (ii) Constables (Executive) (Male and Female) in Delhi Police Examination.
- (iii) Scientific Assistants in India Meteorological Department Examination.

Besides, the Commission also makes recruitment to isolated posts (not covered by the open competitive examinations) through the selection method for different Group 'B' (Non- gazetted) and Group 'C' (Non-Technical) posts in different Ministries, Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Government of India. These examinations are conducted for recruitment to posts where the essential qualification varies from Matriculation to Post Graduation specific to the job requirement.

(b) Upto the financial year 2015-16, all the examinations of the SSC were conducted in the OMR mode. From the year 2016-17, the SSC has started conducting examinations in Computer based mode.

(c) The details of total number of candidates registered/eligible for various examinations and number of candidates who appeared in different examinations during the last three years are as below:

Financial Year	Registered/Eligible Candidates	Candidates Present/ Appeared
2015-16	14936978	7829909
2016-17	20072774	5833506
2017-18 (upto 28.02.2018)	13720938	5569270

(d) With the adoption of Computer Based Mode of examination in the Year 2016-17, the examination cycle for a single Tier examination is completed within 3-5 months (approximately) while larger examinations, conducted by the SSC in 3-4 stages, are completed within 10-12 months (approximately). In addition, the Commission has developed a dynamic “Notice Board” on its website, wherein the dates for the declaration of results for each examination are hosted immediately after the conduct of the examination and all efforts are made to ensure that the timelines so set are adhered to strictly.

Vacancies in CIC

1541. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current number of vacancies of Central Information Commissioner posts in the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) whether the pending vacancies is one of the reasons for the large backlog of RTI cases at the Central level; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the provisions of the Section 12(2) of the RTI act, 2005, the Central information Commission shall consist of:—

(i) The Chief Information Commissioner and

(ii) Such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding ten as may be deemed necessary.

Presently, the Chief Information Commissioner and six Information Commissioners are posted in the Central Information Commission.

(b) and (c) The number of cases pending for disposal has actually been coming down in last three years, as detailed below:—

As on	Cases (No.)
01.04.2015	37,323
01.04.2016	34,982
01.04.2017	26,449
01.01.2018	24,763

The selection of Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission is made under Section 12(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 after inviting applications through open advertisement and following the due process.

Number of bpl families by old and new criteria

1542. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of BPL families would increase if old system of BPL calculation is used; and

(b) the number of BPL families during the last three years calculated with the similar parameters and formula, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The official poverty estimates are based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. The poverty estimates are computed from data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released them through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, the number of persons living below poverty line in India has been estimated as 27 crore in 2011-12. The State/UT-wise poverty estimates for 2011-12 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states-2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
ALL INDIA		25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes:

1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Model land leasing act for states

1543. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to enable legalisation of land leasing NITI Aayog has come up with a Model Land Leasing Act for State Governments;

(b) if so, the States Governments which have enacted such a legislation so far and the details thereof; and

(c) if so, whether there has been any positive outcome from the change so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the Expert Group constituted by NITI Aayog has suggested a Model Act on Agricultural Land Leasing which was made public on 12th April, 2016. This Model Act has been prepared to facilitate the States for enactment of own land leasing laws.

(b) and (c) Government of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have modified their leasing laws to promote land leasing. Madhya Pradesh Assembly has passed bill (Bhumiswami Evam Bataidar Ke Hiton Ka Sanrakshan Vidheyak, 2016) on 29th July, 2016 for agricultural land leasing. Some other States have reportedly initiated

process to enact their own land leasing Acts based on NITI Aayog's Model Act. The enactment of land leasing laws by the States may enhance the agricultural productivity; encourage the land owners to lease out land without any fear of losing land right; and enable the tenant farmers to access bank credit, insurance, disaster relief and other support services. This may also help in occupational mobility of the rural poor and provide opportunity for occupational diversification to land owners to opt for non-farm employment.

Intellectual property rights for innovations

1544. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government facilitate innovators to get intellectual property rights for new innovations under the Atal Innovation Mission; and

(b) if so, how many patents have been registered till now for the innovation developed through Atal Innovation Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) doesn't have specific programme/mandate to provide the support for protection of IPR.

Promotion of cooperative/competitive federalism

†1545. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog is working on several policy measures with the purpose to promote cooperative and competitive federalism yielding encouraging results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NITI Aayog is working on 2022 vision document, which is mainly focused on agriculture transformation, eradication of malnutrition, betterment of higher education and employment generation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Within the mandate, NITI Aayog, inter-alia, has taken following steps to promote cooperative federalism:—

(i) Within the framework of cooperative federalism, NITI Aayog organized National Conferences as a platform for sharing knowledge and experiences amongst the States/UTs in implementing the best practices.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) NITI Aayog has initiated a policy to provide institutional support to States to deliver excellence in social and infrastructure sector through an initiative of “Development Support Services for States (DSSS)”. The key objective of this policy is to support State governments for implementation of projects that are critical for development of State/region in a timely and cost effective manner. Presently, eight States have been selected for undertaking 10 projects under DSSS-infrastructure.
- (iii) In education and Health, NITI Aayog has initiated a Project-SATH for providing “Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital (SATH)”. In Education sector, this project is being implemented in three States namely, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh, and for Health sector, this is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Assam.
- (iv) Total number of 115 aspirational districts have been identified based on composite index which encompasses percentage of households depend on manual labour, performance of districts in terms of health, nutrition, education and infrastructure. These districts require a focused attention by the State Governments and the Central Government for rapid transformation.
- (v) NITI Aayog has initiated web portal for social indicators by establishing an outcome monitoring framework in critical economic and social development sectors namely, Healthcare, Education and Water Sector with the primary objective of determining performance of various States through their Key Performance Indicators and thereby nurture healthy competition among the states under the spirit of cooperative federalism.

(c) and (d) For overall development of the country a long term vision with 15 years perspective (up to 2030), a seven year strategy for achievement of National Development Agenda (from 2017-18 to 2023-24) and a three year Action Agenda has been prepared which was unveiled by the Finance Minister on 24th August, 2017. A three year Action Agenda of NITI Aayog envisages inter-alia doubling farmers’ income in agriculture, addressing malnutrition, inspiring the quality higher education and employment generation.

Task force on poverty elimination

†1546. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force constituted by NITI Aayog has given a number of suggestion on poverty eradication programme;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government has issued advisory to the States on the basis of these suggestions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The report of the Task Force was submitted to Prime Minister's Office on 11th July, 2016. The report of the Task Force primarily focuses on issues of measurement of poverty and strategies to combat poverty. With respect to strategies to combat poverty, the Task Force has made recommendations on faster poverty reduction through employment intensive sustained rapid growth and effective implementation of anti-poverty programs. The report of the Task Force is still under consideration.

Global Entrepreneurship Summit at Hyderabad

1547. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global Entrepreneurship Summit has taken place recently in Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the deliberations of the summit and the ideas exchanged by various stakeholders of the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog in collaboration with State Government of Telengana and the Government of United States of America co-hosted the Global Entrepreneurship Summit (GES)-2017 at Hyderabad International Convention Centre (HICC), Hyderabad from 28th to 30th November, 2017. The Summit was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28th November, 2017. Advisor to the President of United States of America, Ms. Ivanka Trump led the U.S. delegation to the summit. The theme of the summit was "Women First, Prosperity for All". More than 1500 entrepreneurs, investors and speakers from

150 countries across the world participated in the Summit, out of which, more than 50% were women. The Summit brought together entrepreneurs, investors, educators, government officials and startup ecosystem supporters on a single platform to share their ideas.

The Summit focused on four innovative high-growth industry sectors *viz.* Energy and Infrastructure, Healthcare and Life Sciences, Digital Economy and Financial Technology and Media and Entertainment. More than 50 parallel technical sessions/master classes were held during the Summit deliberating on various aspects of these four key industry sectors. Networking opportunities were also provided to the participants for one to one deliberations among entrepreneurs, investors and mentors for taking their ventures forward.

Schemes for upliftment of SC and OBC Women

1548. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of implementation of many welfare schemes meant for upliftment of women belonging to OBCs and SCs, the number of beneficiaries availing them is very poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would pursue this matter vigorously so that the schemes could reach more and more women belonging to OBCs and SCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Various schemes are being implemented by the Corporations under the Ministry for upliftment of women belonging to OBC and SCs.

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides loans for eligible women beneficiaries of Backward Classes through State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs)/PSBs/RRBs under the following schemes :

(i) New Swamima

(ii) Mahila Samridhhi Yojana (Micro Finance Scheme for women)

The loans are being disbursed to persons belonging to Backward Classes having annual family income less than double the poverty line (*i.e.* ₹ 98,000/- in rural areas and ₹ 1,20,000/- in urban areas) for the purpose that the benefits are availed by more and more women. The Scheme-wise details are given as under:-

New Swarnima

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries
2014-15	3012.08	9609
2015-16	2637.00	9095
2016-17	2031.28	4119

Mahila Samriddhi Yojana

(₹ in lakh)

Financial Year	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries
2014-15	9480.00	84594
2015-16	11418.50	102340
2016-17	14964.18	100598

National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides concessional financial assistance in the form of loan to scheduled castes persons including women living below Double the Poverty Line limit [Presently, annual family income of up to ₹ 98,000/- for rural areas and up to ₹ 1,20,000/- for urban areas] to set up their business. The financial assistance is routed through nominated State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) and other Channelizing Agencies (CAs).

Presently, the norms for coverage of women beneficiaries are 40% both in financial and physical terms. However, during last three financial years, the women coverage (in physical term) is more than the above norm under both Credit Based Schemes and Non-Credit Based Scheme. The details are given as under:—

(i) Credit Based Schemes

Financial Year	Total Beneficiaries	Women Beneficiaries	% age of Women Beneficiaries
2014-15	70,885	51,183	72.20%
2015-16	71,915	53,187	73.96%
2016-17	82,105	62,001	75.51%

(ii) Non-credit Based Scheme

Financial Year	Total Trainees	Women Trainees	% age of Women Trainees
2014-15	13,258	5,709	43.06%
2015-16	14,805	7,106	48.00%
2016-17	17,008	9,854	57.94%

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has been implementing Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) and Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY) especially for women from the target group of NSKFDC. Accordingly, NSKFDC has total disbursed ₹ 1521.53 crore (since inception upto 31.01.2018) for covering 342855 beneficiaries, out of which loan assistance of ₹ 294.63 crore has been provided for covering 127263 women beneficiaries under the schemes of Mahila Samridhi Yojana and Mahila Adhikarita Yojana by giving special focus for upliftment of women of the target group. Besides these schemes, 27329 women beneficiaries have also been covered under General Term Loan schemes.

In addition to above, NSKFDC has enhanced the sanctioning limit of Mahila Samridhi Yojana from ₹ 50,000/- to ₹ 60,000/- and Mahila Adhikarita Yojana from ₹ 75,000/- to ₹ 1,00,000/-. So that maximum benefit could be extended to women.

(c) Efforts are made on regular basis so that the benefits of the scheme are extended to more women belonging to the target population.

Utilisation certificates for pre/post matric scholarships

1549. SHIUMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount released to States for pre and post matric scholarships to SC/ST students during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether a number of States have not furnished utilisation certificates in respect of the scholarships and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for timely release of scholarships to SC/ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Central Assistance is released to States/UTs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Post matric and Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST students. The details of total amount released to States/UTs for Pre and Post Matric Scholarships to SC/ST students during the last three years State-wise are given in the Statement-I to IV respectively (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of due utilization Certificates not furnished by States under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes to SC/ST students are given in the Statement-V to VI respectively (*See below*).

(c) States/UTs have been advised to ensure payment of scholarships directly to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Besides this, regular follow up through correspondence,

meeting with State Government officials and regional conferences are done to ensure submission of requisite documents for expeditious release of Central Assistance under the scholarship Schemes.

Statement-I

*Central assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for
SC Students (PMS-SC) from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		CA Released	CA Released	CA Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	13341.00	14398.00
2.	Assam	683.28	810.00	1690.00
3.	Bihar	3000.00	7476.00	4081.00
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	628.00	190.00
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	1700.00	0.00	473.76
8.	Goa	07.00	14.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	5964.00	5244.00
10.	Haryana	2700.00	6867.00	10735.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2700.00	2400.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	91.00	202.00
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	911.00	2071.00
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	3840.00	3300.00
15.	Kerala	4200.00	1647.00	4267.20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	10300.00	3308.00
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	27988.00	10669.00
18.	Manipur	1193. 50	620.32	583.31
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	4222.83	8995.00	19879.80
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	37687.61	8930.00	28008.40
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	8252.00	20056.00
24.	Sikkim	46.95	164.53	255.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	46064.00	74324.00
26.	Telangana	8800.00	12454.00	33166.00
27.	Tripura	1768.59	1625.15	1904.68
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	46903.00	27000.00
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	2519.00	7301.00
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	2284.00	4369.00
TOTAL		196337.63	221388.00	279876.65

Statement-II

*Central assistance released under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for
SC Students from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		CA Released	CA Released	CA Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1554.35	4335.37	1798.74
2.	Assam	673.01	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	3127.82	10223.33	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	32.22	42	46.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	1237.62	4662.14	2496.29
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.65	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	1.67	2.65	0.00
8.	Delhi	0	0.9	0.00
9.	Gujarat	1200	1600.00	2100.12
10.	Haryana	0	3279.66	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	531.13	363.80
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.25	0	129.83
13.	Karnataka	3826.44	0	5819.59

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	1159.33	1731.06	1654.25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8022.55	4300.00	13352.88
16.	Maharashtra	5977.37	0	0.00
17.	Manipur	28.13	32.49	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	3.62	0	0.00
19.	Odisha	5135.24	5440.43	3140.88
20.	Puducherry	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2869.66	4862.00	2821.02
22.	Rajasthan	4922.9	345.55	2101.16
23.	Sikkim	0	5.22	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2323.68	10297.44	7382.39
25.	Tripura	302.13	199.10	205.48
26.	Uttarakhand	1626.69	579.19	0.00
27.	West Bengal	7292.66	0	7201.58
TOTAL		51403.34		50614.76

Statement-III

*Central assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for
ST Students (PMS-ST) from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15 Fund Released	2015-16 Fund Released	2016-17 Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	1986.82	9777.62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1137.61	1136.32
4.	Assam	1114.00	6748.28	266.65
5.	Bihar	23.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4764.83	2674.82
7.	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	53.63
8.	Goa	2.00	356.00	645.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Gujarat	3929.23	5520.40	22040.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	1350.00	931.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84
12.	Jharkhand	4927.23	0.00	8148.39
13.	Karnataka	3691.00	5839.00	8540.00
14.	Kerala	647.00	0.00	3122.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	3065.00	13054.00
16.	Maharashtra	7451.83	5209.83	22092.28
17.	Manipur	3615.48	3588.00	3385.20
18.	Meghalaya	438.00	3274.61	3189.00
19.	Mizoram	4501.15	4927.91	4267.52
20.	Nagaland	2329.59	2646.34	1344.00
21.	Odisha	4512.00	4050.00	15556.48
22.	Rajasthan	6440.00	10890.43	9800.00
23.	Sikkim	414.00	400.00	938.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	44.00	2266.86	3061.85
25.	Telangana	12329.88	9650.00	11483.00
26.	Tripura	974.82	1700.00	1323.90
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	0.00	1057.50
28.	Uttarakhand	164.00	900.00	5090.57
29.	West Bengal	237.00	2948.46	0.00
TOTAL		72098.18	85714.55	155567.37

Statement-IV

*Central assistance released under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for
ST Students from 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15 Fund Released	2015-16 Fund Released	2016-17 Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1983.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33
5.	Bihar	688.60	375.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3607.00	2534.15
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64
10.	Gujarat	3750.00	3745.76	80.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	96.12	51.21
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	700.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	1613.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	300.00	796.40
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4300.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	496.05	0.00	867.38
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36
21.	Nagaland	0.00	851.47	0.00
22.	Odisha	4511.00	4900.00	3376.36
23.	Rajasthan	2383.34	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	7.80	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	600.00	0.00
26.	Telangana	745.52	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	678.75	1303.60	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	19-.82	107.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		20070.88	22868.95	8416.64

Statement-V

State-wise details of due Utilization Certificates under Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes for SC and ST

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Pre-Matric (SC)	Pre-Matric (ST)
1.	Assam	7.64 for 2013-14 and 2014-15	3.21 for 2016-17
2.	Bihar	55.98 for 2015-16	3.75 for 2015-16
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.88 for 2016-17	--
4.	Gujarat	21.00 for 2016-17	--
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.29 for 2016-17	6.32 for 2015-16
6.	Jharkhand	2.60 for 2012-13	2.37 for 2014-15
7.	Karnataka	58.19 for 2016-17	--
8.	Kerala	2.84 for 2016-17	0.25 for 2016-17
9.	Madhya Pradesh	52.20 for 2016-17	--
10.	Maharashtra	135.00 for 2013-14 and 2014-15	--
11.	Meghalaya	0.02 for 2014-15	--
12.	Mizoram	--	3.36 for 2016-17
13.	Nagaland	--	4.29 for 2015-16
14.	Rajasthan	16.64 for 2016-17	--
15.	Tamil Nadu	38.49 for 2016-17	--
16.	Tripura	--	4.42 for 2015-16
17.	Uttar Pradesh	50.04 for 2012-13	--
18.	West Bengal	13.53 for 2016-17	--

Statement-VI

State-wise details of due Utilization Certificates under Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes (PMS) for SC and ST

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PMS-SC	PMS-ST
1.	Assam	16.90 for 2016-17	25.33 for 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl.No.	State/UTs	PMS-SC	PMS-ST
2.	Daman and Diu	0.20 for 2014-15	--
3.	Delhi	2.75 for 2016-17	--
4.	Haryana	27.05 for 2016-17	--
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	10.22 for 2016-17
6.	Jharkhand	--	15.48 for 2016-17
7.	Manipur	--	24.24 for 2016-17
8.	Meghalaya	0.03 for 2012-13	
9.	Nagaland	--	13.44 for 2016-17
10.	Rajasthan	--	14.19 for 2016-17
11.	Tamil Nadu	--	0.07 for 2016-17
12.	Uttar Pradesh	--	1.27 for 2016-17
13.	Uttarakhand	20.64 for 2016-17	12.76 for 2016-17

Swavalamban Health Insurance Scheme for Persons with Disabilities

1550. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget allocated to Swavalamban Scheme since its launch in 2015, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of implementation of this scheme for persons with disabilities, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries of this scheme, State-wise and year-wise since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Swavalamban scheme was implemented through an implementing agency namely, the New India Assurance Co Limited on a pilot basis under the Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Altogether an amount of ₹ 15 crore was released to the implementing agency since the launch of the scheme.

(b) and (c) Under the above scheme, 46,758 persons with disabilities were enrolled in 21 States/UTs. State wise list of beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme till July, 2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of beneficiaries enrolled under the Swavalamban Scheme till July, 2017

Sl.No.	State	Enrolments Till July 2017
1.	Kerala	4721
2.	Delhi	2547
3.	Haryana	2198
4.	Maharashtra	2997
5.	Chandigarh	60
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1060
7.	West Bengal	14
8.	MP	5928
9.	Gujarat	440
10.	Andhra Pradesh	772
11.	Uttrakhand	176
12.	Bihar	63
13.	Rajasthan	474
14.	Punjab	11
15.	Karnataka	4630
16.	Mizoram	24
17.	Tamil Nadu	5166
18.	Odisha	6337
19.	Himachal Pradesh	5293
20.	Jharkhand	3331
21.	Telangana	516
TOTAL		46758

Implementation of flagship programmes

1551. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes being implemented by the Ministry at present; and

(b) the details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilised under these schemes during the last three years including the current year, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including flagship programmes being implemented by the Ministry are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The nature of the schemes are such that no specific targets are fixed. State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years including the current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of Centrally Sponsored Schemes including flagship programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes/programmes
1.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna
2.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students
3.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation
4.	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste
5.	Pre Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
7.	Pre Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste
8.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
9.	Pre-Maric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC)
10.	Post-Marie Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC)
11.	Dr. Ambedkar Post Matric Scholarship to Economically Backward Class
12.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship to De Notified Tribe
13.	Construction of Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls
14.	Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for De-Notified Tribes (DNT) Boys and Girls

Statement-II

*(A) Central assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme
for Scheduled Caste Students*

(₹/lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on date)
		Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13341.00	14398.00	31742.54
2.	Assam	810.00	1690.00	0
3.	Bihar	7476.00	4081.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	145.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	628.00	190.00	3902.02
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Delhi	0.00	473.76	0
8.	Goa	14.00	0.00	14.99
9.	Gujarat	5964.00	5244.00	14339.54
10.	Haryana	6867.00	10735.00	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2700.00	2400.00	7425.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.00	202.00	290.76
13.	Jharkhand	911.00	2071.00	892.95
14.	Karnataka	3840.00	3300.00	26465.98
15.	Kerala	1647.00	4267.20	1608.40
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10300.00	3308.00	21242.54
17.	Maharashtra	27988.00	10669.00	50497.96
18.	Manipur	620.32	583.31	750.56
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	8995.00	19879.80	4747.76
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Punjab	8930.00	28008.40	11573.21

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	8252.00	20056.00	32922.79
24.	Sikkim	164.53	255.50	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	46064.00	74324.00	43448.24
26.	Telangana	12454.00	33166.00	10091.24
27.	Tripura	1625.15	1904.68	1991.84
28.	Uttar Pradesh	46903.00	27000.00	25420.46
29.	Uttarakhand	2519.00	7301.00	0
30.	West Bengal	2284.00	4369.00	9227.30
TOTAL		221388.00	279876.65	298742.31

*(B) Central assistance released under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
for Scheduled Caste Students*

(₹/lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on date)
		Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4335.37	1798.74	0
2.	Assam	0	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	10223.33	0.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	42	46.75	18.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	4662.14	2496.29	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.65	0.00	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2.65	0.00	2.68
8.	Delhi	0.9	0.00	0
9.	Gujarat	1600.00	2100.12	0
10.	Haryana	3279.66	0.00	1500.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	531.13		143.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	129.83	0
13.	Karnataka	0	5819.5	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Kerala	1731.06	1654.25	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	13352.88	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0
17.	Manipur	32.49	0.00	38.92
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0
19.	Odisha	5440.43	3140.88	0
20.	Puducherry	0	0	196.53
21.	Punjab	4862.00	2821.02	1843.00
22.	Rajasthan	345.55	2101.16	0
23.	Sikkim	5.22	0.00	5.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	10297.44	7382.39	0
25.	Tripura	199.10	205.48	0
26.	Uttarakhand	579.19	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	0	7201.58	300.12
TOTAL		52470.31	50614.76	4048.98

(C) Scheme Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDCs)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16 Funds Disbursed	2016-17 Funds Disbursed	2017-18 Funds Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	250.00	0.00	100.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	200.00
3.	Haryana	0.00	96.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	192.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	530.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	500.00	700.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	200.00
9.	Punjab	0.00	600.00	500.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	200.00
11.	Tripura	220.00	40.00	39.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	200.00
13.	West Bengal	500.00	564.00	250.00
TOTAL		2000.00	2000.00	1881.00

Funds Allocation:

2015-16 = ₹ 2000.00 lakhs

2016-17 = ₹ 2000.00 lakhs

(D) Central Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards.

(₹/lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on date)
		Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	177.34	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	32.45	0.00	35.07
4.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	170.00	0.00
6.	Mizoram	16.71	18.17	0.00
7.	Odisha	7.20	0.00	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand	7.90	0.00	0.00
9.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		241.6	188.17	35.07

(E) Babu Jagjivan Ram Cbhatrawas Yojna

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on date)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	0	0
2.	Assam	84.8	0	75.81
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Haryana	232.29	244.17	404.89
5.	Himachal Pradesh	378.54	60.00	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	160.41
7.	Jharkhand	18.26	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0	592.34	3737.65
9.	Maharashtra	248.02	155.79	170.55
10.	Manipur	144.31	271.55	628.35
11.	Odisha	80.00	703.73	133.73
12.	Punjab	112.97	643.49	26.84
13.	Rajasthan	1350.00	2.5	126.46
14.	Sikkim	700.00	0	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	325.00
16.	Tripura	100.00	157.5	157.5
17.	West Bengal	1398.07	666.41	41.25
TOTAL		4897.26	3497.48	5988.44

(F) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students

(₹/lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on date)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00
2.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	26.8	0	0.00
4.	Haryana	6.75	7.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.50	0.00
6.	Karnataka	33.78	0	0.00
7.	Kerala	10.68	0	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	171.56	47.4375	100.00
9.	Rajasthan	5.59	5.79	0.00
10.	Sikkim	11.25	13.00	0.00
11.	Tripura	0	18.2725	0.00
12.	Uttarakhand	4.50	4.00	0.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		274.91	100.00	100.00

(G) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

Sl. No.	States	No. of Villages allotted	Central Assistance Release		
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	75	0	15.75	0
2.	Uttar Pradesh	260	42	1.1	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	327	47.32	3.15	10.5
4.	Karnataka	201	40	2.11	0
5.	Punjab	162	3.5	1.32	16.1
6.	Odisha	175	21	15.75	0
7.	Jharkhand	100	21	0	0
8.	Chhattisgarh	175	21	20.75	3.75
9.	Haryana	12	0	1.32	0
10.	Andhra Pradesh	7	0	0.77	0
11.	Telangana	6	0	0.66	0
TOTAL		1500	195.82	62.68	30.35

(H) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(₹/lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		*2017-18
		Central assistance		Central assistance		Central assistance Released
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	1408.61	1892.73	1663.475	2609.01
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
3.	Bihar	950.00	846.71	728.01	839.74	1506.67
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	122.02	274.97	350.15	507.12
5.	Goa	7.00	8.00	13.80	6.25	7.45
6.	Gujarat	450.00	859.20	1438.41	1650.93	3010.755
7.	Haryana	160.00	253.95	458.55	372.745	508.125
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	147.82	281.74	97.985	11.00
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	60.29	84.53	100.947	108.702
10.	Karnataka	495.00	1626.74	2933.46	1992.24	2864.77
11.	Kerala	494.12	0.00	0.00	498.26	1105.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00	3453.01	4207.00	4321.87	5819.965
13.	Maharashtra	1260.00	1249.24	1600.00	1430.695	2547.47
14.	Odisha	524.00	685.54	1050.25	956.48	874.435
15.	Punjab	153.65	0.00	265.00	210.48	100.00
16.	Rajasthan	1775.00	1295.80	1400.00	1333.425	1920.695
17.	Sikkim	10.00	5.00	17.00	17.00	21.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	932.56	1724.77	1641.73	1177.885
19.	Telangana	448.76	926.12	1147.86	1296.03	1373.445
20.	Tripura	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00	1896.57	2214.90	2308.605	2694.555
22.	Uttarakhand	35.47	17.81	13.02	3.70	33.4875
23.	West Bengal	126.00	126.00	300.00	300.03	409.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Chandigarh	1.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
26.	Daman and Diu	10.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	-
27.	NCT of Delhi	35.00	8.14	25.00	4.15	-
28.	Puducherry	165.00	135.75	175.00	135.87	200.00
TOTAL		11907.00	16076.36	22256.00	21542.787	29438.00

Note: There is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds under the Scheme and Central assistance is released to States/UTs, on the basis of their specific proposal for a financial year.

*Since the financial year 2017-18 is continuing, it is presently pre-mature to firm up the extent of Central assistance utilized.

(I) Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (as on 06.03.2018)		
		Notional Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Notional Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Notional Allocation	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.00	635.00	635.00	536.00	681.87	0.00	536.00	402.00	Utilization
2.	Bihar	1206.00	2180.00	0.00	1134.00	850.50	3036.50	1134.00	1619.00	Certificates are
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	provided by
4.	Goa	17.00	320.00	320.00	16.00	20.46	20.46	16.00	23.00	States/UTs with
5.	Gujarat	702.00	678.88	678.88	660.00	765.88	765.88	660.00	942.00	the subsequent
6.	Haryana	295.00	0.00	0.00	277.00	342.82	191.95	277.00	0.00	year's proposal
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	0.00	0.00	137.00	75.74	0.00	137.00	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	384.00	214.85	214.85	360.00	458.04	458.04	360.00	514.00	
10.	Karnataka	710.00	1285.00	1285.00	667.00	848.52	848.52	667.00	952.00	
11.	Kerala	388.00	703.00	703.00	365.00	464.23	464.23	365.00	521.00	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	0.00	0.00	793.00	1008.69	0.00	793.00	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	1306.00	1306.00	1228.00	1217.92	0.00	1228.00	921.00	
14.	Odisha	487.00	0.00	0.00	458.00	426.75	363.75	458.00	395.00	

15. Punjab	322.00	582.00	582.00	303.00	385.29	0.00	303.00	0.00
16. Rajasthan	797.00	598.33	598.33	749.00	575.32	575.32	749.00	1069.00
17. Tamil Nadu	838.00	628.50	628.50	787.00	977.49	0.00	787.00	590.25
18. Telangana	414.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	1740.00	1740.00	2180.00	2772.99	2772.99	2180.00	3112.00
20. Uttarakhand	117.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	0.00
21. West Bengal	1061.00	952.28	952.28	997.60	747.75	747.75	997.00	879.84
22. Assam	1228.00	0.00	76.74	1228.00	58.93	0.00	1228.00	0.00
23. Manipur	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
24. Sikkim	24.00	11.60	11.60	24.00	12.60	12.60	24.00	2.50
25. Tripura	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	36.00
27. Chandigarh	61.00	1.33	1.33	61.00	1.97	1.97	61.00	2.99
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	1.02
29. Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
30. Delhi	93.00	93.00	0.00	93.00	54.76	54.76	93.00	0.00
31. Puducherry	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	23.00	30.00	7.00	21.00
TOTAL	15000.00	12078.77	9875.51	14200.00	12913.52	10486.72	14200.00	12145.60

(J) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Class Students

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Funds Allocated	Funds released	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds released	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds released	Funds Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3408.00	3545.05	3545.05	3404.00	3709.10	3709.10	3404.00	4337.92	
2.	Bihar	7205.00	7485.00	0.00	7196.00	5397.00	0.00	7196.00	0.00	Utilisation
3.	Chhattisgarh*	1770.00	0.00	0.00	1766.00	0.00	2623.35	1766.00	2250.52	Certificates
4.	Goa	104.00	14.00	114.00	104.00	13.32	113.32	104.00	132.53	are provided
5.	Gujarat	4192.00	4351.05	4351.05	4187.00	4562.28	4562.28	4187.00	5335.74	by States/
6.	Haryana	1763.00	1494.29	594.36	1761.00	0.00	0.00	1761.00	0.00	UTs with the
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479.00	499.00	499.00	478.00	520.84	520.84	478.00	609.15	subsequent
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	868.00	777.74	903.00	867.00	944.71	718.23	867.00	650.25	year's
9.	Jharkhand	2291.00	2376.00	2376.00	2288.00	2493.08	2493.08	2288.00	2915.73	proposal.
10.	Karnataka	4241.00	4419.00	4419.00	4236.00	4615.67	4615.67	4236.00	5398.18	
11.	Kerala	2318.00	2223.70	2223.70	2315.00	2327.19	2522.49	2315.00	2950.14	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5039.00	5224.00	5224.00	5033.00	5484.11	5484.11	5033.00	6413.85	
13.	Maharashtra	7802.00	8106.95	8106.95	7792.00	8490.40	7792.00	7792.00	5844.00	
14.	Odisha	2908.00	2383.39	2598.37	2905.00	2855.75	2095.10	2905.00	2178.75	
15.	Punjab	1923.00	2003.01	2003.01	1920.00	2092.10	0.00	1920.00	1440.00	

16. Rajasthan	4762.00	4950.99	0.53	4756.00	5182.28	5051.58	4756.00	5663.47
17. Tamil Nadu	5004.00	5184.00	5184.00	4998.00	5445.97	4998.00	4998.00	4550.00
18. Telangana	2471.00	2566.00	2566.00	2468.00	2689.21	0.00	2468.00	1851.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	13854.00	14471.97	14471.97	13837.00	15077.22	15077.22	13837.00	17633.31
20. Uttarakhand	701.00	726.00	701.00	700.00	737.74	45.38	700.00	525.00
21. West Bengal	6337.00	6582.86	6312.81	6329.00	6602.03	6871.97	6329.00	8065.31
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	14.66
23. Dadra and Nagar Havali	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
24. Daman and Diu	11.00	15.29	0.00	11.00	7.13	0.00	11.00	0.00
25. Chandigarh	61.00	84.71	84.71	61.00	92.87	92.87	61.00	85.34
26. Delhi	93.00	0.00	0.00	187.00	187.00	100.00	187.00	100.00
27. Puducherry	7.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	12.99	12.99	13.00	31.99
28. Assam	7255.00	0.00	0.00	7255.00	5026.84	786.17	7255.00	0.00
29. Manipur	628.00	602.62	602.62	628.00	471.00	471.00	628.00	622.37
30. Tripura	837.00	1532.65	1532.65	837.00	1950.00	1950.00	837.00	21 50.00
31. Sikkim	140.00	500.00	500.00	140.00	500.00	500.00	140.00	549.98
TOTAL	88500.00	82275.27	68969.78	88500.00	87587.83	73206.75	88500.00	82299.19

* The funds released during 2014-15 to Government of Chhattisgarh was utilized in 2016-17

(K) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC Students

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18 (as on 06.03.2018)			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	950.00	1000.00	355.00	355.00	1000.00	1512.00	364.87	364.87	1000.00	1000.00	154.05	Utilisation
2.	Bihar			250.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	Certificates are provided
3.	Gujarat			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	by States/UTs with the
4.	Himachal Pradesh			250.00	250.00			50.74	50.74			300.00	subsequent
5.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00	0.00			92.92	0.00			0.00	year's
6.	Kerala			0.00	0.00			248.04	0.00			0.00	proposal.
7.	Odisha			0.00	0.00			2.05	0.00			25.95	
8.	Rajasthan			0.00	0.00			509.07	0.00			0.00	
9.	Uttarakhand			0.00	0.00			74.31	0.00			0.00	
10.	Manipur			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			200.00	
11.	Sikkim			145.00	145.00			91.50	91.50			100.00	
12.	Tripura			0.00	0.00			58.50	0.00			0.00	
13.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.00			20.00	20.00			20.00	
TOTAL		950.00	1000.00	1000.00	750.00			1512.00	527.11			1000.00	

(L) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students

(Amount in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18 (as on 06.03.2018)			
		Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1.	Gujarat	500.00	450.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	450.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	539.25	Utilisation
2.	Himachal Pradesh			0.00	0.00			178.35	0.00			0.00	Certificates are provided
3.	Jammu and Kashmir			0.00	0.00			47.55	0.00			0.00	by States/
4.	Karnataka			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	UTs with the
5.	Maharashtra			378.11	378.11			224.10	0.00			0.00	subsequent
6.	Rajasthan			71.89	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	year's
7.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.00	proposal.
TOTAL		500.00	450.00	450.00	378.11	500.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	540.00	

(M) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16				2016-17				2017-18 (as on date)				(₹ in lakh)
		Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilized	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed	Funds Allocated	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilized	Funds Utilized	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State-wise	0.00	0.00	State-wise	405.00	0.00	State-wise	0.00	Notional	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Notional	93.39	93.39	Notional	502.72	502.00	Allocation is not	536.64	Allocation is not	536.64	0.00	0.00	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Allocation is not made	788.40	788.40	Allocation is not made	497.69	224.93	made under the Scheme. Total RE	1434.22	made under the Scheme. Total RE	1434.22	0.00	0.00	
4.	Tamil Nadu	under the	439.79	439.79	under the	0.00	0.00	of the Scheme was	205.39	of the Scheme was	205.39	0.00	0.00	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Scheme. RE of the	350.77	350.77	Scheme. RE of the	140.22	0.00	4000.00 lakh ₹	273.35	4000.00 lakh ₹	273.35	0.00	0.00	
6.	West Bengal	Scheme was	408.61	286.61	Scheme was	413.40	0.00	249.75 lakh was re-appropriated	0.00	249.75 lakh was re-appropriated	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Manipur	4130.00	237.53	237.53	4000.00	675.97	563.78	from "National	141.75	from "National	141.75	0.00	0.00	
8.	Tripura*	lakh	157.50	0.00	lakh	0.00	0.00	Fellowship Scheme for OBCs"	0.00	Fellowship Scheme for OBCs"	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Sikkim		315.00	315.00		315.00	0.00		608.00		608.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Central Universities		1238.50	936.00		1050.00	500.50		1050.00		1050.00	14.45	14.45	
	TOTAL	4130.00	4029.49	3447.49	4000.00	4000.00	1791.21	4249.75	4249.75	4249.75	4249.75	14.45	14.45	

*State Government of Tripura has surrendered the funds of ₹ 157.50 lakh.

Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched w.e.f 2014-15 and being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Universities.

No funds have been released under this Scheme till date.

Scholarships to SC Students in Chhattisgarh

†1552. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Chhattisgarh under the head Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes since 2015-16 till date;

(b) the amount demanded by that State during the above period and the details of amount released as per the demand year-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students in the State has been delayed and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Central Assistance is provided to State Government of Chhattisgarh under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students and Pre Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students studying in class IX and X. The details of demand received from the State Government and amount released during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Due to inadequate funding compared to demand under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, the arrears upto 2016-17 has been released to the Government of Chhattisgarh in 2017-18. Further release will be considered as per revised committed liability of state, receipt of actual details of expenditure for 2017-18 and based on availability of funds.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of demand received from the State Government and amount released during the Period 2015-16 to 2017-18

1. Status of demand and release under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students studying in classes in IX and X during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018) to State Government of Chhattisgarh.

Year	Estimated Demand by State	Central Assistance Released	Remarks	(₹ in crore)
2015-16	29.92	46.62	Central Assistance of ₹ 16.70 crore is released in 2015-16 towards pending claims of 2014-15 as demanded by State Government	
2016-17	27.83	24.96	State has unspent balance of ₹ 2.87 crore of 2015-16.	
2017-18	The proposal as per revised guidelines of the scheme is not received.	--	--	

2. Status of demand and release under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018) to State Government of Chhattisgarh.

Year	Estimated Demand by State	Central Assistance Released	Remarks	(₹ in crore)
2015-16	27.28	6.28	Based on actual expenditure by State Government the	
2016-17	30.61	1.90	entire arrears up to 2016-17 of ₹ 39.02 crore has been released.	
2017-18	*--	39.02		

*Demand for 2017-18 is not finalized since committed liability undergoes revision at the beginning of a new plan/finance commission cycle.

Quota in jobs for persons with disability

1553. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people with autism, mental illness, intellectual disability and victims of acid attacks would now get quota in Central Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in case of direct recruitment, 4 per cent of the total number of vacancies from the existing 3 per cent in groups A, B, and C would be reserved for people with less than 40 per cent of a specified disability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per Section 34(1) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 every appropriate Government is required to appoint in every Government establishment, not less than four per cent of the total number of vacancies in the cadre strength in each group of posts meant to be filled with persons with benchmark disabilities of which, one per cent each shall be reserved for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (a), (b) and (c) and one per cent, for persons with benchmark disabilities under clauses (d) and (e), namely:—

(a) blindness and low vision;

(b) deaf and hard of hearing;

(c) locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular dystrophy;

(d) autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness;

(e) multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d) including deaf-blindness in the posts identified for each disability.

(c) and (d) As per the repealed Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, 3 per cent reservation in vacancies was applicable to persons with disabilities having disability of 40 per cent or more. As per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, reservation in vacancies has been increased to 4 per cent which is applicable to persons with benchmark disabilities only *i.e.* persons having disability of 40 per cent or more.

Extension for Panel of Sub-Categorisation of OBCs

1554. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the extension for the panel of sub-categorisation of OBCs upto April 2, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the panel to complete the task by this extended time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the extension of tenure of the Commission for Other Backward Classes to examine sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes, by twelve weeks *w.e.f.* 03.01.2018. The Government has mandated that the Commission shall present its report by 27.03.2018.

Installation of security gadgets

1555. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sriharikota Space Centre (SHAR) and other such vital installations in the country are adequately protected from any security threats;

(b) the safety and security measures that have been taken by Government to identify and thwart any threats emanating from the sea, air and ground;

(c) the funds allocated for carrying out the safety and security surveillance of these vital and strategically important installations during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to boost electronic security and surveillance to these vital installations and commissioned the installation of thermal cameras; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, security and safety for all vital installations of ISRO in the country including Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota is provided by armed Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). All the extant orders and directives issued by MHA from time to time on security measures are being complied by the Department.

(b) All critical installations are provided with multi-layer security system, which includes access control system for entry/exit, surveillance and monitoring of vehicles, Visitor's Management, monitoring and control from single platform.

A strict authentication process is in place at all entry points on ground to prevent entry of any unauthorised person into the island. On the sea side, CISF provides security coverage through watch tower and outpost on beach, foot and boat patrolling along the seashore. Additionally sea side security coverage is also provided by Marine police of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Funds allocated for carrying out security, safety and surveillance in the last three years are as follows:—

FY 2017-18	: ₹ 480.78 lakhs
FY 2016-17	: ₹ 379.52 lakhs
FY 2015-16	: ₹ 123.01 lakhs

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.

Self Reliance in Space Technology

1556. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has become self-reliant in space technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to develop reusable launch vehicle in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) India has developed indigenous capabilities in all the three areas i.e. Space Transportation, Space Infrastructure and Space Applications. With the development of PSLV, GSLV and GSLV Mk-III launch vehicles, DOS/ISRO is capable of launching satellites for Remote Sensing, Communication and Navigational purposes ISRO Developed indigenous capability in Space infrastructure catering to Remote Sensing, Communication and Navigational Satellites; and achieved self-reliance in conceptualizing, developing, operationalizing space technology-based

tools, techniques, supporting a host of applications in the areas of land, ocean, atmosphere, environment, and eco-system, urban and rural development, education and health, including disaster risk reduction on space applications front.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Development of Reusable Launch Vehicles involves mastering of many cutting edge technologies, which require a series of technology demonstrator tests. ISRO has successfully carried out first flight test of RLV-TD (Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology Demonstrator) to validate few critical technologies such as autonomous navigation, guidance and control, thermal protection system and re-entry mission management.

Position of West Bengal in development index

1557. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal has secured good position in the Development Index; and

(b) if so, the position of the State in Development Index in comparison to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is not aware of such Development Index.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

Change in base year for calculation of GDP, etc.

1558. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to change the base year for calculation of GDP/GSDP, IIP etc. from 2011-12 to 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what would be the benefit of changing this base year frequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a): Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) In the base revision exercise, new data sources and updated data in respect of existing sources, which reflect the structural changes in the economy,

are identified alongwith appropriate methodological improvements in line with the relevant international standards.

Office space for monitoring of mplad scheme

1559. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals/suggestions for setting up of office space for MPs in their constituencies to monitor the implementation of MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details regarding States/UT/constituencies where MPs have been provided office space for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), honourable Members of Parliament are entitled for setting up of MPLADS Facilitation Centre in their Nodal District for which space/room would be provided by the DC/DM in the premises of either the DRDA or the CDO Office/CEO, District Panchayat Office.

Honourable Members of Parliament send their proposals for setting up of the Facilitation Centre directly to their respective Nodal District Authorities. Data about the Facilitation Centres opened in nodal districts is not maintained centrally at the level of the Ministry.

Sectors under PMG

1560. SHRI A. VIJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sectors under the Project Monitoring Group (PMG);

(b) the number of projects cleared under PMG during the last two years/since its inception;

(c) whether there is any proposal to add more departments in PMG; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Any investment project having an outlay or anticipated investment of more than ₹ 1000 crore and requiring

resolution of issues through PMG mechanism can be uploaded on PMG portal. In the case of project having Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) a lower ceiling of ₹ 500 crore has been prescribed. However, in the case of deserving or critical investments, projects with lesser anticipated investment are also be considered by PMG. Projects from all major sectors, such as, National Highways, Railways, Civil Aviation, Shipping, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Coal, Power, Mines, Cement, Construction and Steel, have been considered by the PMG.

(b) PMG does not clear or grant approval to any project but only facilitate the resolution of issues, as reported on its portal, by taking them up with the appropriate authority. During the last two years *i.e.* during 2015-16, 2016-17, and till February 2018, the PMG had considered 194,159 and 114 projects respectively, for resolution of issues. Since inception, the PMG had considered 675 projects with anticipated investment for ₹ 28.14 lakh crore for resolution of issues.

(c) There is no proposal to add more departments in PMG.

(d) Does not arise.

Periodic labour force survey

1561. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to start the first round of nationwide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and, if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of sectors and sub-sectors covered under PLFS; and

(c) whether Government is planning to cover the entire 26.9 per cent employment share that service sector provides to the overall employment in the new Periodic Labour Force Survey, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The nation-wide Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has been launched by NSSO from April, 2017 on continuous basis with the objective to measure quarterly changes of key labour force indicators (such as Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR)) in urban areas as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas. For measuring the labour force indicators, both Current Weekly Status (CWS) and Usual Activity Status (US) approach are followed.

In PLFS, a rotational panel sampling design is used in urban area. In this sampling scheme, for the urban areas, 25% of the sample First Stage Units (FSUs) *i.e.*, Urban Frame Survey blocks will be replaced in every subsequent quarter with a new panel of FSUs. The panel will be of two years duration to accommodate the changes in the urban frame. For urban areas, each of the sample households will be visited 4 times, once in a quarter. For rural areas, fresh sample FSUs (*i.e.* villages) will be selected before commencement of survey for 8 quarters of each two-year period. In rural areas, in each quarter, 25% FSUs of annual allocation will be surveyed. There will not be any revisit in the rural samples households.

Annual sample size for the PLFS is 7024 FSUs in the rural areas and 5776 FSUs in the urban areas. From each of the sample FSUs, 8 households (SSUs) are to be surveyed.

(b) and (c) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is a household based survey in which information on various aspects of employment and unemployment is collected from all the household members of the selected households. For the household members, who are classified as employed, information on economic activities, irrespective of sector is collected as per National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008). As such, all sectors and sub-sectors of the economy are covered including the service sector.

Welfare schemes for chenchu tribes

1562. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Chenchu tribes are not benefiting from tribal welfare schemes, particularly under the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Srisailem region of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide a better deal to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any report regarding Chenchu tribes not benefiting from tribal welfare schemes, particularly under the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Srisailem region of Andhra Pradesh. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) scheme is flexible which enables the States to focus on areas that they consider relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment in their State. Activities including housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including

Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs are considered under it. While keeping habitat/hamlet development approach in view, most of the State Governments have formulated a “Conversation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan”. The CCD Plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year. The State Governments have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resource for all PVTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions across the State. The funds are released to States as per their allocation, in accordance with the annual programme for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan.

Standard of primitive tribes in Jharkhand

†1563. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the living standard, diet and employment status of the primitive tribes in Jharkhand is well below the national and State average;

(b) whether the mortality rate, child mortality rate, malnutrition and unemployment among these primitive tribes are relatively higher; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to launch a special programme to bring them at par with the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Disaggregated data for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are not available. However, data given below show that, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate, malnutrition and unemployment rate of Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand are higher as compared to all population of Jharkhand as well as all India population:

Indicators	All India	Jharkhand	
		All	STs
1	1	2	3
Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey - 4, 2015-16			
Infant Mortality Rate	40.7	43.9	46.8
Child Mortality Rate	9.4	11.1	18.0
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)	38.4	45.3	48.8

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	1	2	3
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)	21.0	29	34.4
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	35.7	47.8	55.1
Unemployment Rate: Employment Unemployment Survey, 2015-16			
Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps)	50	77	81

(c) Central and State tribal departments have taken a number of initiatives to increase the educational and health status of the PVTGs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is administering a scheme to improve the educational and health status of PVTGs, namely, "Development of PVTGs". It is a flexible scheme which enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities including housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs are considered under it. While keeping habitat/hamlet development approach in view, most of the State Governments have formulated a "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan". The CCD Plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year. The State Governments have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resource for all PVTGs found in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions across the State. The funds are released to States, including Jharkhand, in accordance with the annual programme for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan.

The State Government of Jharkhand has taken the following initiatives for improving the socio-economic condition of PVTGs:

1. For improving the quality of life of PVTGs in the form of providing access to housing, Department of Welfare, Jharkhand has increased the budgetary provision under Birsa Awas Yojna to the tune of ₹ 60.00 crore for the year 2018-19 as compared to the existing provision of ₹ 20.00 crore of 2017-18.
2. Department of Welfare has also designed "Targeting the Hardcore Poor", an evidence-based programme to graduate 5000 PVTG households out of extreme poverty and other vulnerabilities. The said project would be implemented in select districts (where the PVTG population is high) from 2018-19.

3. Government of Jharkhand has also set up PVTG Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The objective is to roll out focussed interventions in the domain of housing, drinking water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, financial inclusion, livelihood, food security, social security, need based infrastructure development including connectivity, preserving their art, crafts and culture using the principle of Targeting the Hardcore Poor approach, entitlement-based approach and inter-departmental coordination and convergence.
4. Department of Welfare, Jharkhand is running 32-day schools for Paharia Tribe and 9 PVTG residential schools across Jharkhand. Additionally, 18 Paharia Health Sub Centre are in place to cater to the health needs of the PVTGs residing in Santhal Pargana regions.
5. With an objective to address the food security of PVTGs, Government of Jharkhand is implementing an exclusive scheme called “Dakia Yojna”. Under this scheme, 35 kg of food grains are being delivered to the doorstep of PVTGs across State.
6. As part of social security, Government of Jharkhand is implementing monthly pension benefit scheme exclusively for PVTGs. Under this universal benefit scheme, a sum of ₹ 600/- per month/per household is provided to one adult member of each PVTG household.
7. Government of Jharkhand has also set up “Vishistha India Reserve (PVTG) Battalion” and provided jobs to 956 PVTG youth.
8. Government of Jharkhand has also provisioned 2% horizontal reservation for PVTGs. This is applicable both for State and District level positions and is also applicable for getting admission in State/District level academic institutions.

Vocational training centres in tribal areas

1564. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of Vocational Training Centres (VTC) running in the tribal areas, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the number of tribal students trained during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) the details regarding the total number of tribal students employed after being trained during those years, year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to improve the employability ratio of trained tribal students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing recurring grants under the Scheme of VTC for running Vocational Training Centres(VTCs) by the State Governments/NGOs. However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards, wherein funds are provided to State Governments for carrying out Skill Development programmes. State-wise Location of Vocational Training Centres run by various State Governments that have been funded by the Ministry are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Funds provided for training of tribal persons under VTC scheme during last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Intended Beneficiaries		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	1300	1000	300
2.	Gujarat	0	4898	0
3.	Karnataka	200	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	100	0	0
5.	Nagaland	340	0	80
6.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	100
TOTAL		1940	5898	480

Funds provided for skill development and vocational training of tribal persons under the schemes 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1623	700	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	320	700	390

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	5600	6000	1120
4.	Bihar	800	2500	4620
5.	Chhattisgarh	6500	4000	4400
6.	Gujarat	10216	8000	2300
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	400	937
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1650	3000
9.	Jharkhand	11500	3500	0
10.	Karnataka	3000	6400	0
11.	Kerala	3028	1800	290
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25000	10000	6500
13.	Maharashtra	3600	6590	1000
14.	Manipur	3000	665	0
15.	Meghalaya	1650	0.00	0
16.	Mizoram	175	500	937
17.	Nagaland	1175	1000	562
18.	Odisha	10000	10640	22165
19.	Rajasthan	8500	7800	0
20.	Sikkim	616	715	50
21.	Telangana	5800	3800	6000
22.	Tripura	1400	1000	2093
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1700	965	0
24.	West Bengal	10300	6875	5500
TOTAL		118003	86200	61989

(c) and (d) The scheme is implemented by the State Government. Data regarding number of tribal students employed after being trained is not centrally maintained in the Ministry. State Governments are advised to include employable and marketable trades in the skill development projects and adhere to the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) norms issued by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to improve employability ratio of trained tribal students.

Statement*State-wise Location of VTCs funded by Ministry and run by State Government***1. Assam**

Sl.No.	Location	District
1.	Khasiabari High School,	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School,	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School,	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School,	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili H.S.	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School,	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School	Lakhimpur
10.	Gohpur Boro High School	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre	Kokrajhar

2. Chhattisgarh

Sl.No.	Location	District
1.	TCPC Kanker	Kanker
2.	TCPC Narayanpur	Baster
3.	TCPC Dantewada	Dantewada
4.	TCPC Nagri	Dhamtari
5.	Kosa Centre Jagdalpur	Baster
6.	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7.	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8.	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9.	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10.	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11.	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

3. Gujarat

Sl.No.	Location	District
1.	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2.	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3.	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4.	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
5.	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6.	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7.	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8.	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9.	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10.	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11.	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12.	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha

4. Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of VTC	District
1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Ratlam
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla

5. Mizoram

Sl.No.	Location
1.	VTC Lunglei
2.	VTC Serchhip

Sl.No.	Location
3.	VTC Kolasib
4.	VTC Saiha
5.	VTC Champhai

Inclusion in ST list

1565. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the tribal population in India, State-wise;
- (b) whether there are any applications pending with the Ministry for inclusion of certain communities in ST list and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when these applications would be cleared and the Tribes included in the ST list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) State/UT-wise population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received proposals from various State Governments for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs. Details of number of proposals received by Government from States/UTs for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs are in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government of India on 15-6-1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are taken up for consideration. Whenever representations are received in the Ministry for inclusion/exclusion of any community in/from the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/UT, the Ministry forwards the representation to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for recommendation as required under Article 342 of the Constitution. If the concerned State Government/UT recommends the proposal, then the same is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government/UT, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled

Tribes for their recommendation. If the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also recommends the case, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet. Thereafter, the matter is put up before the Parliament in the form of a Bill to amend the Presidential Order. Cases for inclusion/exclusion which the State Government/UT or the RGI, or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes does not support, are rejected.

The proposals/recommendations received from State Governments/UT Administrations for inclusion of tribes/communities in the list of STs have been processed as per above mentioned extant modalities. As such, the proposals are at various stages of processing and therefore, no timeline can be given for taking a final decision in the matter.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Scheduled Tribe population: Census 2011

Sl.No.	India/State/UT	ST Population (in lakh)
	India	1045.46
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.93
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92
3.	Punjab	NST
4.	Chandigarh	NST
5.	Uttarakhand	2.92
6.	Haryana	NST
7.	NCT of Delhi	NST
8.	Rajasthan	92.39
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11.34
10.	Bihar	13.37
11.	Sikkim	2.06
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52
13.	Nagaland	17.11
14.	Manipur	11.67
15.	Mizoram	10.36
16.	Tripura	11.67
17.	Meghalaya	25.56

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	ST Population (in lakh)
18.	Assam	38.84
19.	West Bengal	52.97
20.	Jharkhand	86.45
21.	Odisha	95.91
22.	Chhattisgarh	78.23
23.	Madhya Pradesh	153.17
24.	Gujarat	89.17
25.	Daman and Diu	0.15
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79
27.	Maharashtra	105.10
28.	Telangana	32.87
29.	Andhra Pradesh	26.31
30.	Karnataka	42.49
31.	Goa	1.49
32.	Lakshadweep	0.61
33.	Kerala	4.85
34.	Tamil Nadu	7.95
35.	Puducherry	NST
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

NST: No notified Scheduled Tribes as in 2011.

Statement-II

Details of number of proposals received from various States/UTs for inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes as on 28.02.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	27

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
6.	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Odisha	16
14.	Punjab	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Tripura	1
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Chhattisgarh

†1566. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Chhattisgarh including Sarguja division;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from that State Government to set up new EMRS and if so, the details thereof including the norms adopted by Government to set up EMRS;

(c) the number of regular and contractual teachers in these EMRS of the State; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide high quality education to the tribal students of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Ministry has sanctioned

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

25 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) across Chhattisgarh. A list of EMRSs sanctioned in Chhattisgarh including Sarguja Division is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Sanction of EMRSs is demand driven subject to availability of funds under the programme. As per extant Guidelines for EMRSs, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), with the capacity of 480 students in each school, are set up in the States/UTs under the Special Area Programme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India on the pattern of Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas (RPVVs) of Government of NCT of Delhi, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The setup of EMRS requires a minimum of 15 acres of land and it is mandated to have better infrastructure facilities catering to the need of academic education as well as extracurricular activities. Apart from school building, provision for a playground, students computer lab, teacher resource room etc. have also been facilitated in EMRSs with a view to create an enabling environment for the students to make use of the opportunities to shine in the areas of their interests. As per the established norms only 60 students per class divided into two sections with 30 students each from class VI to Class X and 90 students per class in three sections with 30 students each in the streams of Science, Commerce and Humanities in Class XI and XII are permissible.

The capital cost for setting up the school complex, including hostels and staff quarters has been earmarked as ₹ 12.00 crore with a provision to go up to ₹ 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands.

(c) The EMRS guidelines stipulates that the State Government is solely responsible for management of EMRSs including appointment of teachers/staff, admission of students and day to day running of school. Hence, the number of teachers in EMRSs is not centrally maintained.

(d) Government has been implementing a number of interventions to provide high quality education to the tribal students of the country such as:

- (i) Ashram Schools: Funds are provided to States for making residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.
- (ii) ST Hostels: Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (iii) Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.

- (iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs): EMRS are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to States, to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students.
- (v) This Ministry also provides Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students and Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X.
- (vi) Funds are provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for various interventions relating to improvement of education including construction of hostels, schools etc.
- (vii) Funds are provided for recurring expenses for Residential Schools and Non-Residential Schools to Voluntary Agencies.
- (viii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.
- (ix) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD), provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population.
- (x) The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
- (xi) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.

Statement*List of EMRS, sanctioned in Chhattishgarh including Surguja Division*

Sl.No.	District	Block/ Taluka	Name of EMRS
1.	Bastar	Bakawand	EMRS Karpawand
2.	Dantewada	Bakawand	EMRS Katekalyan
3.	Jashpur	Bagicha	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalaya Sanna
4.	Kanker	Antagarh	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalaya Antagarh
5.	Kabirdham	Kawardha	EMRS Taregaon Jungle
6.	Raigarh	Sarangarh (Kharsia)	EMRS ChoteMudpar
7.	Surajpur	Bhaiyathan	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalaya Shivprasadnagar
8.	Surguja	Mainpat	EMRS Mainpat
9.	Bijapur	Bhairamgarh	EMRS Bhairamgarh
10.	Korba	Katghora	EMRS Chhurikala
11.	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	EMRS Pendri
12.	Korea	Baikunthpur (Khadgawan)	EMRS Pondidih
13.	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidyalaya Mardapal
14.	Bastar	Bastar	EMRS Besoli
15.	Bilaspur	Marwahi	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidya Dongariya
16.	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	EMRS Chheribeda
17.	Balod	Dondi	EMRS Dallirajhara
18.	Balrampur	Balrampur	EMRS Balrampur
19.	Baloda Bazar	Kasdol	EMRS Baldakchhar
20.	Dhamtari	Nagri	EMRS Patharridih
21.	Gariyaband	Gariyaband	Eklavya Adarsh Awasiya Vidya Gariaband
22.	Janjgir Champa	Sakti	EMRS Paladikhurd
23.	Mahasamund	Pithora	EMRS Pithora
24.	Mungeli	Lormi	EMRS Lormi
25.	Sukma	Sukma	EMRS Sukma

Inclusion of tribals for running developmental schemes

†1567. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal people are involved in the process of running developmental schemes in their areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure more participation of tribal people in such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The Ministry has been constantly pursuing with the State Governments for utilization of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives.

Formulation of Annual Plan of the State and implementation thereof is the sole responsibility of the State Governments. However, during Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meetings in the Ministry, the State Government officials are sensitized for judicious utilization of funds released by the Ministry, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit should also be taken care of.

Changes in procedure for granting ST status

†1568. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States for granting Scheduled Tribe status to various communities and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to change the process of granting Scheduled Tribe status and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has withheld the scheme for changing the criteria and process for including communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes and if so, the reasons therefor and by when a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has received proposals from various State Governments for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs. Details of number of proposals received by Government from States/UTs, for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, was constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in February, 2014 to examine among other things the existing criteria and procedure for inclusion of communities in the list of STs. The Task Force in its report submitted to the Ministry has made recommendations, among other things, for revision of criteria and procedure for scheduling of tribes as STs. The recommendations of the Task Force were examined and accordingly the proposal for streamlining of procedure for scheduling of communities as STs and revision of criteria for scheduling of communities as STs was circulated to States/UTs. Views/comments have been received from all States/UTs except from one State. No timeline as such can be given for taking a final decision in the matter.

Statement

Details of number of proposals received from various States for granting Scheduled Tribe status to various communities as on 28.2.2018.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7
12	Manipur	1
13.	Odisha	16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
14.	Punjab	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Tripura	1
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

Vocational training centres in tribaleareas of Himachal Pradesh

1569. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vocational Training Centres have been set up in tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the locations thereof, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the norms for setting up such Vocational Training Centres;

(d) whether Government gives grants-in-aid to States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running Vocational Training Centres in tribal regions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of grants-in-aid given to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing recurring grants under the Scheme of VTC for running Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) by the State Governments/NGOs. State-wise Location of Vocational Training Centres run by various State Governments that have been funded by the Ministry are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As per the Guidelines for VTC Scheme, the norms for setting up such VTCs are as follows:

- Scheme covers all States and Union Territories. Free vocational training facilities are extended to tribal youth. 100% grants under scheme are provided to States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing Scheme.

- The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies and cooperative societies and Non-Governmental Organizations etc.
- The scheme is exclusively for benefit of the Scheduled Tribes as well as PVTGs and can be taken up anywhere in the country but priority will be given to remote tribal areas, inhabited by particularly vulnerable tribes and areas affected by extremist activities.
- The capacity of each vocational training center is 100 or more trainees *i.e.* for one trade there should be at least 20 candidates. As far as possible, minimum 33% seats will be reserved for tribal girl candidates.
- Each center may cater to five vocational courses in traditional or other skills depending upon the employment potential of the area.
- Each tribal boy/girl is trained in one trade of his/her choice, the course being of maximum six months' duration.
- Each trainee is attached at the end of six months to a Master Craftsman in a semi-urban area for a period of six months to learn his skill by practical experience.
- Each Vocational Training Centre set up under the Scheme running five trades will provide training to 100 or more trainee *i.e.* for one trade there should be atleast 20 candidates.

As a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards, wherein funds are provided to State Governments for carrying out Skill Development programmes.

(d) and (e) Details of funds provided to State Government under VTC scheme of the Ministry during last three years and current year is given as under:

2014-15	Assam	₹ 485.70 lakh
2015-16	Assam	₹ 900.00 lakh
	Gujarat	₹ 605.76 lakh

Details of funds provided to NGOs in different States under VTC scheme of the Ministry during last three year is given below:

2014-15	Assam	₹ 72.32 lakh
	Meghalaya	₹ 30.44 lakh
	Karnataka	₹ 63.60 lakh
	Nagaland	₹ 103.92 lakh
2016-17	Assam	₹ 93.00 lakh
	Tamil Nadu	₹ 31.20 lakh
	Nagaland	₹ 24.48 lakh
2017-18	Assam	₹ 183.09 lakh
	Karnataka	₹ 59.60 lakh
	Madhya Pradesh	₹ 83.09 lakh
	Meghalaya	₹ 59.33 lakh
	Tamil Nadu	₹ 61.55 lakh

Details of funds provided for skill development and vocational training of tribal persons under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Location of VTCs funded by Ministry and run by State Government

1. Assam

Sl.No.	Location	District
1.	Khasiabari High School	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili High School	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School	Lakhimpur
10.	Gohpur Boro High School	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre	Kokrajhar

2. Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Location	District
1.	TCPC Kanker	Kanker
2.	TCPC Narayanpur	Baster
3.	TCPC Dantewada	Dantewada
4.	TCPC Nagri	Dhamtari
5.	Kosa Centre Jagdalpur	Baster
6.	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7.	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8.	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9.	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10.	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11.	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

3. Gujarat

Sl. No.	Location	District
1.	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2.	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3.	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4.	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
5.	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6.	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7.	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8.	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9.	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10.	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11.	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12.	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha

4. Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of VTC	District
1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Ratlam
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla

5. Mizoram

Sl.No.	Location
1.	VTC Lunglei
2.	VTC Serchhip
3.	VTC Kolasib
4.	VTC Saiha
5.	VTC Champhai

Statement-II

Funds Provided to State Governments for skill development, vocational training under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the last three years and the current year.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 Funds Released	2015-16 Funds Released	2016-17 Funds Released	2017-18 Funds approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	300.00	40.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	230.00	125.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1699.25	1800.00	168.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	250.00	750.00	430.18	250.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	1000.00	2090.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	3695.72	2998.00	1750.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	175.00	300.64	320.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	1240.00	0.00	300.00
10.	Karnataka	900.00	1800.00	0.00	1180.00
11.	Kerala	530.00	550.00	35.10	100.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	3300.00	2233.19	4100.00
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	1977.18	1000.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	150.00	200.00	0.00	187.00
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
16.	Mizoram	53.36	100.00	300.00	55.82
17.	Nagaland	355.00	300.00	180.00	50.00
18.	Odisha	4584.47	3194.59	7093.35	5200.00
19.	Rajasthan	1650.00	2675.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	60.00	215.00	109.80	28.00
21.	Telangana	1750.00	1300.00	1186.35	800.00
22.	Tripura	1038.50	290.00	450.00	290.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	290.00	0.00	200.00
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
25.	West Bengal	3110.00	2063.58	990.00	1055.00
TOTAL		37296.97	27946.07	20229.61	16456.37

Increase in funds for Education to STs Girls

1570. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased/ proposes to increase the level of funding for the scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy districts owing to the increase in number of districts having more than 25 per cent ST girls population;

(b) the details of funds allocated since publication of Caste Census data; and

(c) whether Government has increased the funding in commensurate with the increase in population of STs during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy which is effective from 01.04.2008 covers 54 Districts identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs where the ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 Census. The scheme may also cover any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, as and when reported by the concerned State Government.

(b) The scheme is not based on Caste Census data. The Ministry formulated the scheme way back in 1998-99 based on 1991 Census data. This scheme was subsequently revised in 2008-09 based on 2001 census data. The Ministry started funding under the scheme since its formulation in 1998-99. The details of funds released under the scheme for last 3 years and current year are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Amount released
2014-15	35.00
2015-16	53.30
2016-17	65.45
2017-18	30.04
(as on 05.03.2018)	

(c) As in reply to (a) above.

Upliftment of Tribals of North Eastern States

1571. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes aimed at upliftment of Scheduled Tribe population in the country, particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) whether these schemes have been formulated in consultation with respective States;

(c) the details of financial allocations made to the States during the last three years and how best the States have utilized the Central allocation during the period; and

(d) the details of monitoring devices adopted by Government to ensure proper implementation of the schemes by various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including Assam and North Eastern States, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. The details of important schemes of the Ministry are given below:—

- (i) **Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis.
- (ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students both boys and girls and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.
- (iii) **Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** It is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain sustainable employment or enable them to become self dependent. Funds are released to State Governments as well as NGOs.
- (iv) **Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

- (v) **Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks and reducing drop-out rate at the elementary level.
- (vi) In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST students at various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students. The schemes (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship and (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students are demand driven and funds are released to States/UT Administrations based on the proposal received from them. A total of 20 awards are given every year under National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. Under the scheme National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students, the number of fresh fellowships each year is 750, and the number of fresh Scholarship each year is 1000.
- (vii) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population including women and others by providing support for skill development, education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, minor infrastructure etc. It is a flexible scheme and supplements the efforts of the line Ministries/Departments.
- (viii) **Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including women in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture,

horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy, other income generating schemes and skill development.

- (ix) **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agriculture development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Bhima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD Plan).
- (x) **Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce:** Training is provided with the aim of developing the art and craft of tribals through inputs of introduction of craft and design development.
- (xi) **Scheme of “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP:** TRIFED provides training to the tribal beneficiaries involved in collection of MFP commodities on best collection practices of MFPs, storage and value addition of MFPs.
- (xii) **Tribal Research Institute (TRI):** The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (i) **Research and Documentation:-** Documentation of tribal welfare. Preservation of tribal culture among others written medium, support to tribal artisans, exhibitions; (ii) **Training and Capacity building:** (I) Laws/constitutional provisions in respect of Scheduled areas/tribal rights; (II) Capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives on socio-economic programs.

The details of funds released and utilized under the schemes during the last three years are given in the Statement-I to XV respectively (*See below*).

States are important stakeholders in the formulation and subsequent revision of the schemes. Their feedback is obtained while carrying out monitoring of schemes through various mechanism such as:

- (i) Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meetings where the information on the completion of projects etc. is ascertained from the State Government officials.
- (ii) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per norms of GFR.

- (iii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- (iv) Officers while visiting States/UTs also discuss with State Governments and ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (v) Meetings/Conferences with State officials including for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.

Statement-I

*Details of funds released and utilized under the schemes of SCA to TSS
during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	3500.00	5000.42	5000.42
2.	Assam	1788.59	1788.59	5844.00	1255.37	3407.80	745.01
3.	Bihar	403.00	403.00	1368.26	0.00	743.74	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	9826.50	10809.64	10809.64	11717.82	1391.83
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	455.68	455.68
6.	Gujarat	10382.74	10382.74	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	4008.26
7.	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	997.99	475.00	475.00	1959.39	1827.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3671.61	533.60
9.	Jharkhand	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	10000.00	9820.75	0.00
10.	Karnataka	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00	5100.00	4515.26
11.	Kerala	530.00	530.00	357.50	357.50	808.09	288.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	15274.22	11501.21	11501.21	19236.61	5400.00
13.	Maharashtra	11726.18	11726.18	12514.91	12514.91	9547.00	2863.00
14.	Manipur	1118.00	1118.00	1100.00	1100.00	2260.00	325.19
15.	Odisha	14925.04	14925.04	14728.52	14728.52	11806.27	2367.82
16.	Rajasthan	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	1582.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Sikkim	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00	1497.62	132.67
18.	Tamil Nadu	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	3541.00	3541.00	4000.00	4000.00	3845.35	830.22
20.	Tripura	1183.94	1183.94	2400.07	2400.07	1345.76	401.54
21.	Uttarakhand	805.83	701.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	697.79	905.51	813.94	121.92	0.00
23.	West Bengal	5730.00	5730.00	6233.00	6233.00	5995.50	400.00
TOTAL		105000.00	103895.1	113217.12	110668.66	119502.23	33069.22

Statement-II

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1221.74	1221.74	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	380.47	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	1949.63	1949.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.00	1305.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1283.65	1283.65
12.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1031.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1798.45	1002.50	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3393.97	1427.65	595.35	595.35
16.	Sikkim	460.29	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	1797.62	501.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	304.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram University	195.01	195.01	59.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	61.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.32	0.00
25.	Rajive Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.68	0.00
TOTAL		7424.01	4331.97	6935.83	4051.89	2000.00	1283.65

Statement-III

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release	Utilization Reported	Total Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1144.48	1144.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1425.00	1425.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tripura	954.52	954.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4524.00	4524.00	300.00	300.00	0.00

Statement-IV

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported
1.	Assam	485.70	485.70	900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	605.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		485.70	485.70	1505.76	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-V

Details of Funds released State-wise to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	72.32	0	93.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	63.60	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	30.448	0	0
8.	Nagaland	103.92	0	24.48
9.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	31.20
TOTAL		270.288	0	148.68

Note: Under the scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-VI

Details of fund released and Utilization reported under Article 275(1) of Constitution in last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Funds Release	Utilization Reported	Funds Release	Utilization Reported	Funds Release	Utilization Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2139.00	2139.00	5500.00	5500.00	2869.43	1773.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1880.40	1880.40	3000.80	3000.80	6580.53	1433.16
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	844.12	0.00
4.	Bihar	586.00	586.00	0.00	0.00	1467.58	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10778.00	10778.00	11904.31	11428.46	10488.52	9528.97
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	450.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	8592.45	8592.45	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	3802.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	190.99	523.20	523.20	1595.87	1595.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	3539.66	156.77
10.	Jharkhand	9873.00	9873.00	12202.96	12202.96	9489.38	0.00
11.	Karnataka	4880.40	4880.40	6300.00	6300.00	4664.00	2889.95
12.	Kerala	748.94	748.94	1085.44	1085.44	695.58	412.86
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	17321.42	14845.15	14845.15	14971.43	5363.05
14.	Maharashtra	11701.29	11701.29	13374.00	13374.00	11536.53	2307.31
15.	Manipur	1600.01	1600.01	1216.00	1216.78	1694.40	1455.00
16.	Meghalaya	2334.03	2334.03	1507.68	856.09	1576.21	163.70
17.	Mizoram	1877.78	1877.78	3617.37	3617.37	1927.49	1927.49
18.	Nagaland	2067.15	2067.15	5469.34	5469.34	6368.00	2781.54
19.	Odisha	12728.22	12728.22	15200.00	15200.00	11954.96	3371.77
20.	Rajasthan	9755.92	9755.92	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	2028.28
21.	Sikkim	370.30	370.30	1250.30	400.30	1147.00	300.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	639.60	639.60	852.80	352.80	798.24	0.00
23.	Telangana	3894.40	3894.40	6090.00	6090.00	3608.05	3608.05
24.	Tripura	1218.99	1218.99	1600.68	1600.68	1280.99	669.06
25.	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	743.49	1514.74	168.30	1138.62	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1530.36	1530.36	92.02	92.02	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	5747.00	5747.00	7000.00	7000.00	5814.37	872.00
TOTAL		113199.14	113199.14	139226.79	135003.69	126581.37	46440.21

Statement-VII

Details of amount released/utilized to State Government under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported	Founds Release	Utilization Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	2000.00	3240.00	3240.00	5105.00	5105.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.87	0.00
4.	Chattisgarh	2212.02	2212.02	1809.63	1809.63	1230.00	1230.00
5.	Gujarat	1091.00	1091.00	898.10	888.81	779.12	109.91
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1575.00	1575.00	3120.00	
7.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	136.00	100.00
8.	Kerala	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4272.94	4272.94	4491.92	4491.92	10460.40	9950.40
10.	Maharashtra	1900.00	1900.00	0.00	0.00	2077.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	47.50	47.50	100.00	100.00	329.00	0.00
12.	Odisha	2500.00	2500.00	3373.92	3373.92	1379.00	164.00
13.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	843.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1048.15	1048.15	3055.00	0.00
15.	Telangana	600.00	600.00	1439.04	1439.04	1139.00	1139.00
16.	Tripura	826.54	826.54	895.56	895.56	2250.00	1161.92
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	447.60	447.60	574.00	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.48	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		17550.00	16950.00	21195.00	21185.72	33799.87	19803.23

Statement-VIII

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and beneficiaries thereof under Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			(₹ in lakh)
		Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	325	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1386.00	75812	1983.00	1983.00	79602	0.00	0.00	39466	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2594	
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	321.33	0.00	0	
5.	Bihar	688.60	688.60	40700	375.00	0.00	37095	0.00	0.00	0	
6.	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3718.00	228626	3607.00	3607.00	225705	2534.15	2534.15	207956	
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00		
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	356	
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	52.64	52.64	3721	
10.	Gujarat	3750.00	3750.00	179169	3745.76	3745.76	138465	80.81	80.81	188593	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	73.00	3996	96.12	96.12	5798	51.21	44.52	1972	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0	700.00	68.02	37813	0.00	0.00	6131	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Jharkhand	1613.00	1376.05	93533	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	91464
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	52096
15.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0	300.00	300.00	30010	796.40	771.40	14464
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	4300.00	4300.00	364167	0.00	0.00	151611
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
18.	Manipur	496.05	496.05	40126	0.00	0.00	0	867.38	867.38	22401
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3273
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	336.36	0.00	9843
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	851.47	422.55	42048	0.00	0.00	18780
22.	Odisha	4511.00	4511.00	203301	4900.00	4900.00	221243	3376.36	3376.36	222837
23.	Rajasthan	2383.34	2383.34	187508	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Sikkim	7.80	7.80	408	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	297
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	600.00	600.00	15750	0.00	0.00	6602
26.	Telangana	745.52	745.52	105672	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	28966
27.	Tripura	678.75	678.75	44598	1303.60	861.49	53516	0.00	0.00	16723
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	9869	0.00	0.00	6175	0.00	0.00	8760
29.	Uttarakhand	19.82	19.82	0	107.00	107.00	0	0.00	0.00	5687
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	29249
TOTAL		20070.88	19833.93	1213318	22868.95	20990.94	1257387	8416.64	7727.26	1334167

Statement-IX

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations utilisation thereof and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			(₹ in lakh)
		Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilised	Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.73	148	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	167	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	5070.01	82091	1986.82	1986.82	49239	9777.62	9777.62	65173	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	630	1137.61	1137.61	0	1136.32	1136.32	22564	
4.	Assam	1114.00	1114.00	102800	6748.28	4481.68	116693	266.65	0	29423	
5.	Bihar	23.00	23.00	6463	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	
6.	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4066.75	139447	4764.83	4764.83	148660	2674.82	2674	135586	
7.	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.00	320	0.00	0.00	0	53.63	53.63	328	
8.	Goa	2.00	2.00	1332	356.00	356.00	4270	645.00	645	1924	
9.	Gujarat	3929.23	3929.23	218570	5520.40	5520.40	163989	22040.27	22040.27	192322	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	237.00	5189	1350.00	1350.00	8079	931.36	931.36	3739	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	21000	2494.17	2494.17	21000	2587.84	1565.65	13854	
12.	Jharkhand	4927.23	4927.23	81768	0.00	0.00	0	8148.39	6600.00	63029	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Karnataka	3691.00	3691.00	134988	5839.00	5839.00	140891	8540.00	8540.00	109943
14.	Kerala	647.00	647.00	13225	0.00	0.00	0	3122.00	3122.00	15834
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	2385.00	188145	3065.00	3065.00	197176	13054.00	13054.00	263176
16.	Maharashtra	7451.83	7451.83	175000	5209.83	5209.83	175000	22092.28	22083.48	163321
17.	Manipur	3615.48	3615.48	57828	3588.00	3588.00	66928	3385.20	961.81	59995
18.	Meghalaya	438.00	438.00	79011	3274.61	3274.61	74608	3189.00	3189.00	54900
19.	Mizoram	4501.15	4501.15	62410	4927.91	4927.91	57330	4267.52	4267.52	42072
20.	Nagaland	2329.59	2329.59	40133	2646.34	2646.34	45140	1344.00	0.00	44404
21.	Odisha	4512.00	4512.00	130960	4050.00	4050.00	165100	15556.48	15556.48	176579
22.	Rajasthan	6440.00	6440.00	246249	10890.43	10890.43	275669	9800.00	8381.44	126965
23.	Sikkim	414.00	414.00	2705	400.00	400.00	3053	938.16	938.16	2605
24.	Tamil Nadu	44.00	44.00	11092	2266.86	2266.86	20060	3061.85	3054.40	23574
25.	Telangana	12329.88	12329.88	171329	9650.00	9650.00	171329	11483.00	11483.00	112236
26.	Tripura	974.82	974.82	22261	1700.00	1700.00	28374	1323.90	1323.90	21001
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	7500	0.00	0.00	0	1057.50	930.00	5322
28.	Uttarakhand	164.00	164.00	25269	900.00	900.00	27796	5090.57	3814.57	15401
29.	West Bengal	237.00	237.00	79230	2948.46	2948.46	73357	0.00	0.00	85901
TOTAL		72098.18	72098.16	2107093	85714.55	83447.95	2033741	155567.37	#####	1851338

Statement-X

Funds released under the scheme 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students' during the last three years

(A) Funds released for National Fellowship (RGNF)					(₹ in lakhs)
2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries
0.00	1161	3138.76	1408	7312.25	2197
(B) Funds Released for Scholarship (Top Class)					(₹ in lakhs)
2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries	Fund Released and Utilised	Beneficiaries
1849.85	688	1552.32	1017	687.75	492

Details of Funds released, utilized and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) during the last three years

					(₹ in lakhs)
2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries	Fund Released	Utilized	Beneficiaries
99.13	99.13	20	39.04	39.04	15
				39.00	16

Statement-XI

State-wise list of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations Funded during the last three years under the scheme of 'Grant-In-Aid to Voluntary Organisation Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes'

Sl.No.	Vos/NGOs with Addresses	Project	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensary, Non-Residential, 10-Bedded Hospital	34.43334	252.63164	160.58361
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Residential Schools and Mobile Dispensaries, Computer Training Centres, Old Age Home, 10 Bedded/20-Bedded/60-Bedded Hospitals, Non-Residential School and Hostel	449.75364	95.69894	456.05089
3.	Assam	Mobile Dispensary, Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensaries, Computer Training Centre, Hostels, Libraries and Non-Residential School	87.55425	57.85170	137.66060
4.	Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School, Residential Schools, Hostels, Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering, Mobile Dispensaries, Non-Residential School, Mobile AV Unit, Hostels and 40-Bedded Hospital	49.43900	16.20270	65.96669
5.	Gujarat	Mobile Dispensaries, Non-Residential School (Co-Edu.), Hostels, Residential Schools, 40-Bedded Hospital	213.72227	43.38188	111.93835
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Hostels and Residential Schools, Hostel	170.74044	0	277.33860
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	40.35911	0	0

8.	Jharkhand	Residential Schools, Computer Training Centres, Cane and Bamboo Training, 20-Bedded/50-Bedded/60-Bedded Hospitals, Weaving Centre, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile Libraries-cum-AV Units, Libraries and Hostels	657.26048	205.19422	405.75895
9.	Karnataka	10-Bedded Hospitals, Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools and Mobile Dispensaries	248.88744	227.25348	389.09904
10.	Kerala	Hostels, 10-Bedded/20-Bedded Hospitals, Hostels, Mobile Dispensaries and Residential Schools	99.07370	96.25460	113.55052
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential Schools, Residential Schools, Computer Training Centres and Hostels	101.89512	66.54020	152.78404
12.	Maharashtra	Non-Residential School, Residential Schools, Hostels, 10-Bedded Hospital	196.97375	33.77213	202.95458
13.	Manipur	Hostels, Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensaries and Typing and Shorthand Training Centre	210.91546	63.46350	394.06207
14.	Meghalaya	62 LP/ME/Sec-Non Residential School, Higher Secondary School non-residential school, 3 Hostel, 4 Mobile Dispensary, CTC, 3-Library, M. A.V. Unit, Knitting Weaving	672.15218	274.79208	606.92770
15.	Nagaland	2-Hostels	32.15437	0	0
16.	Mizoram	2-Residential Schools and 2-Mobile Dispensaries	40.39560	0	40.16475
17.	Delhi	Computer Training Centre and 2-Hostel	15.11290	0	9.07171

Sl.No.	Vos/NGOs with Addresses	Project	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
18.	Odisha	Residential Schools, Hostels, Creche Centres-5 Units, Mobile Dispensaries, Typing and Shorthand Training Centre, Library, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subjects, Knitting, weaving and Handloom Training Centres	303.98337	190.79568	477.76558
19.	Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme for NE ST Girls including Andaman and Nicobarand Residential Schools	83.31000	31.82749	67.83268
20.	Sikkim	Residential Schools and Hostel	25.64384	54.54113	52.05330
21.	Tamil Nadu	Hostel, Mobile Dispensaries, 10-Bedded/60-Bedded Hospitals, Residential Schools	35.09519	11.81790	38.91019
22.	Telangana	Residential Schools	23.75010	19.76326	637.86629
23.	Tripura	Residential Schools and Knitting/Weaving Handloom Training Centre	17.15310	15.82470	66.02040
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Hostel (4 Units), 2-Residential Schools and Mobile Dispensary	69.04581	22.18403	34.48897
25.	Uttarakhand	4-Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensary and 3-Hostels	118.66736	17.66858	112.63873
26.	West Bengal	Hostels, Mobile Dispensaries, 10-Bedded Hospital, Library, Mobile Library-cum AV Unit, Knitting/Weaving and Handloom, Residential Schools, Computer Training Centres, Typing Centre, Hostel-cum-Residential School and Non-Residential School	452.52818	377.91760	294.94302
TOTAL			4450.00000	2175.37744	5306.43126

Note: Under the scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-XII

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.07920	1931.07731	270.94085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.71709	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	39.25448	0	39.63499
4.	Gujarat	1942.19225	1712.32411	2857.92943
5.	Jharkhand	44.42520	21.07200	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	571.03228	143.57845	420.04939
8.	Maharashtra	36.00400	0	158.38410
9.	Odisha	265.07661	1040.81259	1929.41396
10.	Rajasthan	96.65119	0	148.77810
11.	Telangana	410.56770	480.75810	719.75792
12.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		3500.00000	5329.62256	6544.88874

Note: Under the scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy funds released after receipt of Utilization Certificates by the grantee organization as per GFR provision.

Statement-XIII

(i) *Details of funds released under the scheme of Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	232.00	0	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	177.00	177.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	6.00	6.00	206.77	206.77	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	67.07	67.07	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in lakh)

12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	106.00	106.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Odisha	193.00	193.00	138.30	132.80	148.13	0.00			
15.	Rajasthan	-	-	56.00	56.00	-	-	43.43	0.00	
16.	Tripura	54.00	54.00	119.93	119.93	310.98	310.98	351.10	276.79	
17.	West Bengal	231.93	231.93	356.00	356.00	-	-	431.47	0.00	
18.	Mizoram	45.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	174.00	174.00	
TOTAL		1000.00	1000.00	1109.00	664.73	459.11	310.98	1000.00		
(ii) TRIFED										
(₹ in lakhs)										
		2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Released	Utilized		Released	Utilized		Released	Utilized		
	3081.00	3081.00		3026.00	3026.00		3900.00	3900.00		

Statement-XIV

Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Odisha	-	900.91	-
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-
3.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	400.64	1800.32	-
6.	Madhaya Pradesh	-	-	-
7.	Chhatisgarh	8000.16	7300.50	-
8.	GCC, Andhra Pradesh	-	500.29	-
TRIFED		700.00	1000.67	200.00

Status of utilization of funds:

The said funds are released as revolving fund to be operated at State level for upfront payment for procuring MFP. After the MFP is disposed off, the proceeds there from, shall be credited back to this fund. Hence, no utilization certificate is required to be furnished by State Government under the scheme.

Statement-XV

Details of funds released and UC pending under the scheme of Tribal Research Instituteduring the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Actual Release during			Total UC Pending
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	Assam	85.77	-	-	0
2	Manipur	151.00	119.00	109.00	0
3	Sikkim	-	-	111.00	0
4	Tripura	66.00	159.5	73.25	0
TOTAL		302.77	278.5	293.25	

New Eklavya Model Residential schools

1572. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) currently operational in the country, State-wise;

(b) the target of setting up new EMRS in the current financial year; and

(c) the criteria for selection of blocks for setting up EMRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) currently operational across the country is 190. The list of operational EMRSs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The establishment of EMRS is a demand driven activity under the programme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Therefore, no target is set for setting up new EMRSs. However, as on date, this Ministry has sanctioned 14 new EMRSs during 2017-18.

(c) As per extant guidelines, no criteria for selection of blocks for setting up EMRS has been set up by Ministry. However, as per Budget 2018-19, one EMRS is to be set up in each block where population of Scheduled Tribes is more than 50% and has at least 20000 tribal persons.

Statement

List of operational EMRSs

Sl.No.	State	Functional EMRSs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Chhattisgarh	25
4.	Gujarat	27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01
6.	Jharkhand	07
7.	Karnataka	09
8.	Kerala	02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29
10.	Maharashtra	16

Sl.No.	State	Functional EMRSs
11.	Manipur	03
12.	Mizoram	02
13.	Nagaland	03
14.	Odisha	13
15.	Rajasthan	15
16.	Sikkim	04
17.	Tamil Nadu	05
18.	Telangana	09
19.	Tripura	04
20.	Uttar Pradesh	02
21.	Uttarakhand	01
22.	West Bengal	07
TOTAL		190

Discontinuation of Ashram schemes for ST students

1573. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hostels for ST Boys and Girls' scheme and the 'Ashram Schools' scheme run by the Ministry has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated to each of these schemes since 2010 including 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing the schemes of 'Hostels for ST Boys and Girls' and 'Ashram Schools' with an aim to augment the availability of educational facilities to ST student thereby reducing drop-out rates at the middle/higher level education and to provide an environment conducive to the education of ST boys and girls through dedicated residential schools. As a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume these interventions under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under

Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards, as substantive part of these Schemes is expended on promotion of education among tribals including construction of hostels and schools.

(c) The amount of funds allocated under the Schemes of 'Hostels for ST Boys and Girls' and the 'Ashram Schools' since 2010-11 onwards is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated under the Schemes of 'Hostels for ST Boys and Girls' and scheme of 'Ashram Schools' since 2010-11 to 2018-19

Hostels for ST Boys and Girls: (₹ in lakh)	
Year	Fund allocation
2010-11	7800.00
2011-12	7800.00
2012-13	7800.00
2013-14	1010.50
2014-15	7424.01
2015-16	6935.83
2016-17	2000.00
2017-18	700.00
2018-19	0.00
Ashram Schools: (₹ in lakh)	
Year	Fund allocation
2010-11	6500.00
2011-12	7500.00
2012-13	6100.00
2013-14	7217.00
2014-15	4524.00
2015-16	300.00
2016-17	0.00
2017-18	700.00
2018-19	0.00

Shifting of Anganwadi Centres their own buildings

1574. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to shift all the AnganwadiCentres across the country to its own building;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Government is making efforts to construct 4 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development under MGNREGS and PRIs. As per the data available, out of 13.63 lakh operational AWCs, 4.33 lakh AWCs are operational from its own buildings, 3.70 lakh are in rented buildings, 2.71 lakh are in schools, 0.69 lakh are in Panchayat buildings and the remaining are in other places.

Awareness programme on women related issues

1575. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working on micro levels particularly in rural areas to conduct awareness programmes on women related issues and to impart awareness on cancer and its early detection;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has signed any MoUs with NGOs and social organisations to create such awareness on the issues affecting women and children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the total funds allocated for the same during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has laid renewed emphasis on promotive and preventive health, which is being advocated through expansive and targeted IEC Campaigns by using traditional as well as New Media in order to spread awareness in rural areas about various women issues related to Maternal Health, Child Health and Family Planning. The Ministry has designed an integrated media plan under the 360 degree

communication approach and is taking up focussed activities under electronic, print, social media, Outdoor Media and others such as Melas, etc. So far as imparting awareness on cancer and its early detection is concerned for early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common Non-Communicable Disease (NCDs) (diabetes, hypertension and cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been initiated under National Health Mission. The plan is to leverage the services of Accredited Social health Activist (ASHA) and Nurses/Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) in screening of NCD risk factors as well as early detection and referral of NCDs. This initiative would strengthen the comprehensive approach to primary health care. The interventions would include enumeration and screening of population above 30 years of age, followed by referral of suspected/diagnosed cases for management under the existing health system. Under the initiative, guidelines have been provided to the States and training provided for various levels of care-providers from ASHAs to Medical Officers (MO). The programme has been rolled out in more than 150 districts during 2017-18. Till December, 2017, 29,270 ASHAs, 11,635 ANMs and 1607 MOs have been trained. Under the initiative, over 60 lakh people have been screened till December, 2017.

The States also conduct awareness programme as part of the NHM state implementation plans (PIPs) approved every year. These include mass, mid-media and inter-personal communication.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the information is being collected.

Reduction in financial allocations to Anganwadi centres

1576. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is contemplating to reduce the financial allocations to AnganwadiCentres in States;

(b) if so, what would be the percentage of Central Government share to provide financial help for this; and

(c) the manner in which these centres would continue their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal to reduce the financial allocations to Anganwadi Centres in States.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, the cost sharing

ratio between the Government of India and States/UTs for the Anganwadi Services scheme is 60:40. For Supplementary Nutrition it is 50:50. For the North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States, cost sharing for all the components is 90:10. The Union Territories without legislature are funded 100% by the Government of India.

Delegation of power for approval of adoption

1577. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made a proposal to delegate the power to give final approval for enabling adoption of a child to the district magistrate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an estimated 600 to 700 adoption cases are pending in civil courts, many of them for long; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by Central Adoption Resource Authority, the state-wise summary of pendency of adoption cases in the District/Family Courts is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State/UT-wise summary of pendency of adoption cases in the District/Family Courts

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Pending in Courts		Total
		In-country	Inter-country	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	7	17
2.	Assam	9	-	9
3.	Bihar	86	31	117
4.	Chandigarh	1	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	4	20
6.	Delhi	7	13	20
7.	Goa	1	-	1
8.	Gujarat	11	4	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	4

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana	2	4	6
11.	Jharkhand	7	4	11
12.	Karnataka	24	8	32
13.	Kerala	19	8	27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	22
15.	Maharashtra	74	45	119
16.	Manipur	2	-	2
17.	Meghalaya	10	2	12
18.	Odisha	95	40	135
19.	Pondicherry	-	1	1
20.	Punjab	9	11	20
21.	Rajasthan	32	9	41
22.	Sikkim	4	-	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	32	21	53
24.	Telengana	4	10	14
25.	Tripura	5	4	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	15	56
27.	Uttanchal	-	4	4
28.	West Bengal	136	27	163
TOTAL		648	287	935

Awareness about use of sanitary napkins

1578. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to spread awareness about the use of sanitary napkins and for bringing a policy so that sanitary napkins may reach all the categories of the society;

(b) if so, the initiatives being taken by the Ministry in consultation with other Ministries and by when this policy would come into existence;

(c) whether Government also proposes to provide sanitary napkins in schools and colleges through NGOs or Government agencies and make provision of vending machines on the railway stations also; and

(d) if so, the details of initiatives taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Though public health is a State subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), activities such as adolescent health awareness programme for girls, provision of separate toilet blocks for girls as part of schools and installation of incinerator machine and sanitary napkin and vending machine for girls at schools and girl's hostels are undertaken for general hygiene management. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed syllabus on health and physical education for classes I-XII as a follow up of National Curriculum Framework, 2005, which provides adequate space for menstrual hygiene.

Ministry of Health and family Welfare is implementing the scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls residing primarily in rural areas of the country. Adolescent girls are provided with sanitary napkins at subsidized rates by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA's) within the community and through the platform of Government and Government aided school. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has also developed National Guidelines on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) which aims to support all adolescent girls and women.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Scheme for Adolescent Girls in 508 districts across the country which includes awareness on various health issues including menstrual health, maintaining personal hygiene, sanitation and use of sanitary napkins etc. is provided to out of school adolescent girls of age 11-14 years.

Implementation of Nirbhaya Fund

1579. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nirbhaya Fund has been successfully implemented in all the States;

(b) whether there has been constant monitoring of its implementation to assess its success or failure;

(c) what are various measures or projects taken up under the Fund;

(d) whether data is available to show how much fund has been utilised since 2013; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR)

(a) to (e) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance dated 25.03.2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. MWCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, the details of funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for the last 5 years is as under:—

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)	1000	1000	Nil	550	550	3100C

The Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers under Nirbhaya fund reviews projects and schemes received from various Ministries/Departments and States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund from time to time. So far fourteen meetings of EC have been held. The different projects are at various stages of implementation and they are monitor and reviewed from time to time by the Empowered Committee. The details of projects under Nirbhaya Fund is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of fund appraised, disbursed under Nirbhaya Fund as on date

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Total allocated/ appraised	Total utilised/ disbursed
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Home Affairs			
1.	Emergency Response Support system	321.69	267
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200	200
3	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.20	-

1	2	3	4
4.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)	195.83	82.8
5.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07	0.82
6.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53	2.35
7.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Government of Odisha	110.35	-
8.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.20	1.74
Ministry of Railways			
9.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500	150
MeiTY/IIT Delhi			
10.	Development and Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.5	2.44
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways			
11.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	138.49	58.64
12.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Government of U.P.	83.5	40.20
13.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Government of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06	-
14.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.20	2.76

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Women and Child Development			
15.	One Stop Centre	458.03	81.62
16.	Universalisation of Women Helpline	155.93	21.76
17.	Mahila Police Volunteers: In the State of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh	27.76	10.84
18.	Smart and safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Government of M.P.	1.74	1.05
19.	Safety and Security of Women, Government of Uttarakhand	0.72	0.32
20.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Government of Nagaland	2.84	2.55
21.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities	2919.55	
22.	Establishment of a State-of-Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76	

Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

1580. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 30 percent of Rs. 3,100 crore Nirbhaya Fund has been utilised during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of proposals appraised and implemented by the Ministry till January, 2018;

(c) the details of schemes under the Fund and the amount allocated and actual utilisation of funds under all the Ministries/Departments since its inception; and

(d) the number of victims of sexual assault who had received compensation and the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of

initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund. The details of funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for the last 5 years is as under:—

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)	1000	1000	Nil	550	550	3100

₹ 2712.64 crore out of ₹ 3100 crore has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund. The details of projects/schemes appraised and implemented by the Ministry since its inception are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1579 (Part a to c)].

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that as per Section 357A of Cr.P.C., State Governments have to compensate the Victim for the crimes perpetuated against them and to notify the State Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS). In order to align with the uniformity of compensation, Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCf) has been formulated, and that the States VCS align the same for ensuring that compensation is not lower than that prescribed by Government of India. Under the CVCf scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs and the States/UTs release funds to the victims. State/UT-wise funds disbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-II

Amount Allocated and Released to States/UTs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UT	Amount Allocated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
3.	Assam	860
4.	Bihar	722
5.	Chhattisgarh	685
6.	Goa	50
7.	Gujarat	390
8.	Haryana	550
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120

Sl.No.	States/UT	Amount Allocated
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170
11.	Jharkhand	450
12.	Karnataka	995
13.	Kerala	760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180
15.	Maharashtra	1765
16.	Manipur	34
17.	Meghalaya	50
18.	Mizoram	48
19.	Nagaland	10
20.	Odisha	1060
21.	Punjab	410
22.	Rajasthan	1545
23.	Sikkim	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	565
25.	Telangana	590
26.	Tripura	115
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2810
28.	Uttarakhand	125
29.	West Bengal	1265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
31.	Chandigarh	23
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
33.	Delhi	10
34.	Daman and Diu	880
35.	Lakshadweep	10
36.	Pudduchery	10
TOTAL ALL INDIA		20000

Posts vacant in NCPCR

1581. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court has ordered the Ministry to ensure the filling up of vacant posts in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) within 90 days;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) why the Ministry has failed to fill the three vacant posts in the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) No suitable candidate could be selected for the post of Members in National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

Participation of women in Indian companies

†1582. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian companies have not been able to increase women participation;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the corresponding rules requires that every listed company and prescribed class of companies shall have at least one women Director. Section 172 of the Act lays down punishment for non-appointment of women Director by the companies. Registrar of Companies file prosecutions against non-compliant companies from time to time.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under the Department of Economic Affairs has stated that as per the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 appointment of at least one woman Director on the board of listed companies is mandatory. SEBI has also stated that as on 31.12.2017,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1664 out of 1728 active companies listed on National Stock Exchange and 3945 out of 4107 active companies listed on Bombay Stock Exchange have appointed women directors.

Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forums

1583. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forums which states that it would take India 100 years before women achieve equality in the four areas including political empowerment, economic participation, health and education;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to take any steps to improve India's performance on these parameters and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the status on formulation and implementation of the National Policy for Women in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, The Global Gender Gap Report 2017, published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), provides the scores on Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), which examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories namely, Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. It has been mentioned in the report that "On current trends, the overall global gender gap can be closed in exactly 100 years across the 106 countries covered since the inception of the Report". The Global Gender Gap Report was first published by the WEF in the year 2006.

(b) The Government has taken several measures for improving the performance of India by implementing various schemes/programmes to reduce gender gap in all aspects of social, economic and political life. The schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development for welfare of women are (i) Beti Bacho Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme to arrest the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), in the age group of 0-6 years and enabling education for the girl children, (ii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aiming at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training, (iii) RastriyaMahilaKosh (RMK), for extending micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women, (iv) Mahila e-Haat, a unique direct

online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs, (v) Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra, which will empower rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.

The Government also runs various employment generation schemes for beneficiaries including women like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. To enhance skilling programmes of youth including women, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several steps to reduce the gender gap in education. They are namely National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, the flagship programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the subsequent Right to Education Act (RTE). Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) aims to increase the enrolment rate to 90% at secondary and 75% at higher secondary stage, by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of every home. It also aims to improve the quality of secondary education by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, and providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017. For improving the political participation, 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States. Also, it may be mentioned that the political participation in terms of voting share of women across the country has increased over the years.

(c) The draft National Policy for Women (NPW) Policy has been prepared keeping in view the socio economic changes that have occurred since the last policy formulation in 2001. This will guide various sectors to integrate the key principles of gender equality into their prevailing policies, strategies and program documents and enable the holistic empowerment of women. The Draft envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. Draft National Policy for Women 2017 prescribes the operational

strategies for implementation of the policy. These include, framing of Action Plans at the national, State and local level; strengthening gender institutional architecture, enacting new legislations and reviewing/ harmonizing legislations, engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation, strengthening institutionalization of gender budgeting and creating an effective gender based data base. The Draft Policy was examined and approved by the Group of Ministers. A Cabinet Note has been prepared and submitted to Cabinet Secretariat for consideration and approval.

Decline in sex ratio

†1584. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a decline in sex-ratio has been registered as per the report presented by NITI Aayog;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to increase the declining number of girls in terms of sex-ratio;

(d) the reasons for which the sex-ratio is declining in some States inspite of the corrective steps taken by Government and there are various schemes in place for that; and

(e) the amount of funds spent by Government for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per information received from NitiAayog, “Healthy States, Progressive India - Report on the ranks of States and UTs” have been released by NITI Aayog, along with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. ‘Performance on Health Outcomes’ index, to nudge States to bring about the much required improvements in the Health Sector has been done with a focus to capture the annual incremental improvements by States, rather than focus on historical achievements.

As per “Healthy States, Progressive India - Report on the ranks of States and UTs”, the Sex Ratio at Birth or the number of girls born for every 1000 boys born

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during a specific year is an important indicator and reflects the extent to which there is reduction in the number of girl children born by sex-selective abortions. This indicator was only available for the category of Larger States. The SRB is substantially lower in almost all Larger States-17 out of 21 States have SRB of less than 950 females per 1000 males. Further, in most States, SRB has declined between the base year (2012-14) and reference year (2013-15), except for Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh where improvements in SRB were noted, and Jammu and Kashmir where it stagnated. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Haryana recorded substantial drops (10 or more points) in this indicator.

(c) and (d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP) launched by Hon' Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts at present. Multi-sectoral action includes tighter enforcement of pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, Pre-Natal/Post Natal care of mother, improve enrolment of girls in schools, construction of girl's toilets, community engagement/training etc.

(e) Details of funds spent by Government during last two years and current year under BBBP Scheme is as below.

(Amount in crore)			
Sl.No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Total Funds incurred
1.	2015-16	75	59.37
2.	2016-17	43	28.65
3.	2017-18*	200	125.34

* As on 23.02.2018.

Dedicated set up for cases of trafficking

1585. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to create a dedicated set up within an investigative agency to look into cases of human trafficking; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard with particular reference to trafficking networks operating across States and outside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 56/2004 directed the Ministry of Home Affairs to set up the Organized Crime Investigative Agency and the Ministry of Women and Child Development to prepare a comprehensive legislation on trafficking. In tune with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared a comprehensive legislation on trafficking of persons which aims to prevent traffickers, provide care, protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and prosecute offenders and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The legislation provides for establishment of well coordinated institutional mechanisms at District, State and National level for prevention and investigation of offences including having international ramifications and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

Database for marriage registration

1586. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build a centralized database for marriage registrations;

(b) whether this would help in curbing the cases of NRI husbands abandoning Indian wives;

(c) whether Government is considering to make registration of NRI marriages compulsory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) To curb incidents of NRI husbands abandoning their Indian wives, the Government has envisaged to develop a web portal containing database of all marriages solemnised in India where one party is a Non Resident Indian (NRI) or a foreign national. The database will contain personal details such as name, address nationality, status (NRI/Foreigner/Indian) and passport number of contracting parties along with date and place where such marriage is solemnised or registered. The online portal will provide information about NRI marriages solemnised across the country.

Guidelines on pre schools and play schools

1587. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any rules/guidelines on pre-schools and play schools in the country;

(b) whether it is fact that there is no uniform syllabi or prescribed curriculum for these institutions;

(c) whether Government is aware that most of these institutions are being run by untrained and un qualified teachers: and

(d) the measures taken by Government to regulate the functioning of pre-schools and play schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR VIRENDER KUMAR): (a) and (b) Pre-school Education is one of the six services provided to the children of 3-6 years of age at the Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadi Services Scheme. The Ministry has notified the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy on 27.09.2013. The vision of the policy is to achieve holistic development and active learning capacity of the child below six years of age. It recognizes multiple models of ECCE service delivery through public, private and non-governmental service providers including Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), play schools, pre-schools, etc.

The Policy clearly lays down basic non-negotiable quality standards to be followed by all ECCE service providers. The standardized facilities envisaged in the Policy inter alia, relate to building and infrastructure; safety and security aspects; pupil-teacher interaction; caregiver; child ratio; learning experiences planned for children; health, nutrition and protection measures; qualification and professional development of staff; parent and community involvement and organisation and management of the ECCE provision.

For ensuring optimal development of children, National ECCE Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards for ECCE have been notified and circulated to all States/UTs on 23rd January, 2014.

The Government has released the following documents on 01.09.2017:—

- (i) Activity Books for 3-4 years old children;
- (ii) Activity Books for 4-5 years old children;
- (iii) Activity Books for 5-6 years old children;

- (iv) Recommended list for Play and Learning Material (PSE Kit); and
- (v) Child Assessment Card.

The above documents have been circulated to all States/UTs for wide dissemination upto the pre-primary school level with minor modifications, if required.

- (c) No such information in this regard has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Government of India has laid down the policy documents, rules and guidelines on ECCE which are to be followed and implemented by the States/UTs.

Global Gender Gap Index

1588. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of India's fall in the Global Gender Gap Index from 108th to 139th;

(b) what is the current sex-ratio at birth, State-wise and the Government's efforts to better the ratio in favour of women; and

(c) whether Government is working with State Governments for better inclusion of girl children in schools and to better their survival rate and if so, the details thereof and if not, so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, according to the Report on Global Gender Gap Index published by the World Economic Forum, India has fallen 21 positions to 108 in 2017 from a ranking of 87 in 2016 out of 144 countries.

(b) and (c) As per HMIS data of MoHFW, at all India level, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) for the year 2015-16 is 923 girls for every 1000 boys. State/UT-wise details of SRB are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State/UT-wise details of Child Sex Ratio for 2001 and 2011 as per Census of India are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Government of India has undertaken several efforts to better the Child Sex Ratio. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January 2015 to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts at present. The Government of India has decided to expand the BBBP scheme to

cover all the 640 districts (as per Census 2011) in the country. The expansion would include multi-sectoral intervention in 244 districts in addition to existing 161 districts. 235 districts are to be covered through Alert District Media, Advocacy and Outreach, thus covering all the districts to have a deeper positive impact on Child Sex Ratio. The latest reports as per HMIS data of MoHFW for 161 BBBP districts indicate that for the time period between April-March, 2015-16 and 2016-17, an improving trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is visible in 104 districts, 119 districts have reported progress in first trimester registration against the reported Anti Natal Care registrations and 146 districts have reported improvement in institutional deliveries.

BBBP Scheme aims to improve declining CSR in the country and create an enabling environment for the education, survival and safety of girl child. Towards this purpose, multi-sectoral interventions are carried out for creating awareness and visibility about the criticality of the issue of declining CSR in the country.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) for the
years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	All India	918	918	923
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	959	967	888
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	925	915	951
4.	Andhra Pradesh	932	935	959
5.	Assam	928	920	922
6.	Bihar	941	936	928
7.	Chandigarh	899	874	906
8.	Chhattisgarh	923	930	932
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	936	939	951
10.	Daman and Diu	960	894	906
11.	Delhi	894	901	905
12.	Goa	905	938	922
13.	Gujarat	899	900	905
14.	Haryana	896	876	887
15.	Himachal Pradesh	894	897	908
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	937	936	941

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-2015	2015-2016
17.	Jharkhand	919	920	924
18.	Karnataka	941	946	943
19.	Kerala	952	959	953
20.	Lakshadweep	1,021	1,000	832
21.	Madhya Pradesh	924	926	929
22.	Maharashtra	917	920	925
23.	Manipur	918	933	936
24.	Meghalaya	953	939	952
25.	Mizoram	948	971	955
26.	Nagaland	912	948	904
27.	Odisha	941	948	942
28.	Puducherry	898	916	948
29.	Punjab	891	892	891
30.	Rajasthan	923	929	929
31.	Sikkim	959	957	998
32.	Tamil Nadu	917	917	933
33.	Telangana	-	923	942
34.	Tripura	939	958	930
35.	Uttar Pradesh	888	885	902
36.	Uttarakhand	905	903	906
37.	West Bengal	930	942	934

Source: Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Child Sex Ratio for the years 2001 and 2011

No.	States/UTs	Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
	India	927	919
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	862
2.	Himachal Pradesh	896	909

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	798	846
4.	Chandigarh	845	880
5.	Uttarakhand	908	890
6.	Haryana	819	834
7.	NCT Delhi	868	871
8.	Rajasthan	909	888
9.	Uttar Pradesh	916	902
10.	Bihar	942	935
11.	Sikkim	963	957
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	964	972
13.	Nagaland	964	943
14.	Manipur	957	936
15.	Mizoram	964	970
16.	Tripura	966	957
17.	Meghalaya	973	970
18.	Assam	965	962
19.	West Bengal	960	956
20.	Jharkhand	965	948
21.	Odisha	953	941
22.	Chhattisgarh	975	969
23.	Madhya Pradesh	932	918
24.	Gujarat	883	890
25.	Daman and Diu	926	904
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
27.	Maharashtra	913	894
28.	Andhra Pradesh	961	939
29.	Karnataka	946	948
30.	Goa	938	942
31.	Lakshadweep	959	911
32.	Kerala	960	964

1	2	3	4
33.	Tamil Nadu	942	943
34.	Pudducherry	967	967
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	957	968

Source: Census of India, 2011

The data above does not include statistics of State of Telangana as the same was formed after 2011.

Unutilised Nirbhaya Fund

1589. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up the Nirbhaya Fund for enhancing safety and security of women in the country and if so, the salient features and corpus thereof;

(b) the details of projects completed/ commenced and the funds utilised, so far, project-wise; and

(c) whether a large portion of Nirbhaya Fund remains unutilised and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country which can be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women. As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance dated 25.03.2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry to appraise/ recommend proposals and schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. MWCD further has the responsibility to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, the details of funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for the last 5 years is as under:—

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Funds Allocated (₹ in crore)	1000	1000	Nil	550	550	3100C

(b) Details of projects under Nirbhaya Fund is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1579 (Part a to c)]

(c) The Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers under Nirbhaya fund reviews projects and schemes received from various Ministries/Departments and States/UTs

under Nirbhaya Fund from time to time. So far fourteen meetings of EC have been held. The different projects are at various stages of implementation and they are monitored and reviewed from time to time by the Empowered Committee.

Proposals for One Stop Centres

1590. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of One Stop Centres for women affected by violence along with the facilities available in such centres;

(b) the number of proposals received from States/UTs for setting up such centres and approved along with the funds released thereunder during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of proposals pending in this regard, State/UT-wise and the time by which these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence.

(b) and (c) Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently, the Government of India has approved setting up of 150 additional Centres during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. Out of which 50 additional Centres have been sanctioned during 2017-18. The State-wise details of OSC approved and fund sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of OSC approved and details of funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme are as under

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	No. of OSC approved	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	13.19	—	31.20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13.19	268.97	330.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	13.19	28.41	53.00
4.	Assam	5	38.84	75.65	--
5.	Bihar	8	13.19	198.90	--
6.	Chandigarh	1	13.19	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	48.30	734.27	146.08
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	43.37	--	--
9.	Daman and Diu	1	45.88	--	10.84
10.	Goa	2	45.88	19.41	--
11.	Gujarat	11	45.88	38.82	--
12.	Haryana	7	36.41	116.48	38.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	37.68	--	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	45.88	95.65	87.52
15.	Jharkhand	3	10.26	56.82	18.47
16.	Karnataka	7	45.88	85.24	--
17.	Kerala	5	45.08	113.65	11.80
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26	45.88	773.04	131.27
19.	Maharashtra	12	45.88	213.55	413.34
20.	Manipur	1	12.89	--	--
21.	Meghalaya	2	13.19	28.41	7.75
22.	Mizoram	2	37.68	--	38.01
23.	Nagaland	2	45.88	55.41	80.41
24.	Odisha	5	10.28	15.00	83.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Puducherry	1	37.00	--	19.41
26.	Punjab	14	43.82	97.07	335.87
27.	Rajasthan	16	12.12	346.24	--
28.	Sikkim	1	45.88	--	30.71
29.	Tamil Nadu	5	45.88	--	--
30.	Telangana	17	45.88	155.31	179.98
31.	Tripura	1	45.88	--	--
32.	Uttar Pradesh	23	45.88	454.63	71.45
33.	Uttarakhand	4	13.19	58.24	114.51

National Policy for Women

1591. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of National Policy for Women;
- (b) whether any time-frame has been fixed for giving nod to the draft reportedly cleared by the Group of Ministers in 2017; and
- (c) if so, what further steps are being considered to be taken to harmonize existing legislations affecting/relating to women as recommended in the Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared the draft National Policy for Women, 2017 incorporating suggestions of all stakeholders. The National Policy envisages that existing legislations affecting women will be harmonized in accordance with Constitutional provisions and international commitments, in order to enhance their effectiveness.

Amendments to POCSO Act

1592. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to amend POCSO Act, 2012 to enable the adult survivors of child sexual abuse to report the abuse; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A request has been received in this regard and views have been sought from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law in this respect.

Simplification of guidelines for adoption

1593. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inordinate delays take place in the process of adopting a child, even after the guidelines were revamped by Government in 2015;

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

(c) whether to tackle this problem, the Ministry proposes to further simplify the guidelines in this regard;

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

(e) the number of children adopted in the country during 2016-17 and the number of applications received for adoption, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015 has been replaced by the Adoption Regulations, 2017. This has been framed by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and notified by the Government of India under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 on 4th January, 2017 under Section 2(3) of the said Act and has come to force in the country w.e.f. 16th January, 2017. One of the key feature of the new regulations is that time-lines have been stipulated for each process and the responsibilities of different agencies have been fixed.

(c) and (d) Adoption Policy has been simplified through the Adoption Regulations, 2017. These Regulations have been made keeping in mind the “best interests of the child” and streamlining the adoption process further as well as for bringing greater transparency in the adoption system. The entire process has been streamlined and made transparent with fully automated online system with central database.

(e) As reported by CARA, atotal number of 3210 children placed in In-country Adoption during the year 2016-2017. As on 01.03.2018, 19744 Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) are waiting for In-country Adoption and 838 PAPs are waiting for Inter-country Adoption, as per the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), an Online Portal CARA.

Establishment of creche for women employees

1594. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the guidelines of the Ministry pertaining to establishing a mandatory crèche for the organisation having more than 10 women employees are not being followed in various Government Departments; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure adherence to these guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per Maternity Benefit 1961, the appropriate Government for enforcement of the provisions of this Act is concerned State Government for all industries, shops and establishments except mines and circus. After recent amendment to Maternity Benefit Act *i.e.* the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued two advisories to all State Governments/UT Administration for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act in true spirit and letter.

Central Registry of Children for adoption

1595. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to create a Central Registry of Children available for adoption and prospective adoptive couples;

(b) whether Government has taken any initiatives for technological interference to make the process of adoption speedier and more transparent; and

(c) any other steps taken to facilitate and promote adoptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has an online application known as Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for implementing the Adoption programme. The Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) are directly registering on CARINGS w.e.f. 1st August, 2015. All the stakeholders *viz* - Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs), Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs), State Adoptions Resource Agencies (SARAs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), NOC Committee and Foreign Regional Registration Office (FRRO) are utilizing this common online application which acts as Central

Registry for Adoption under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

(b) CARA through CARINGS has further simplified adoption process and has brought in greater transparency through e-governance, where all stakeholders including the Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) can monitor the status and progress of their case.

(c) Adoption Policy has been simplified through the Adoption Regulations, 2017, which have been framed by the Central Adoption Resource Authority under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and notified by the Government on 4th January, 2017, under Section 2(3) of the said Act. These Regulations, in force in the country w.e.f. 16th January, 2017, have been made keeping in mind the “best interests of the child” and streamlining the adoption process further as well as for bringing greater transparency in the adoption system.

Illegal child care institutions

1596. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of illegal child care institutions are running across the country without any registration and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has embarked on identifying those institutions in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to regulate such institutions to protect children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States/UTs in the matter of Writ (Crl) No. 102 of 2007 *Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu vs. UOI and Ors.* of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, there are 777 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) which are not registered under Sub-section (1) of Section (41) the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) as on date 06.03.2018. The details of un-registered CCIs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 5th May, 2017 in the matter of Writ (Crl.) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu *vs.* UOI and Ors. to conduct social audit of CCIs across the country. NCPCR has informed that conducting of social audit, this exercise has been initiated by NCPCR.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued advisories from time to time to States/UTs to register all Government and Non-Governmental Organization run CCIs under Sub-section (1) of Section (41) of JJ Act by 31st December, 2017. Recently one letter was sent to all the State/UTs and it was mentioned in the said letter that States/UTs which have reported to have certain un-registered institutions hosting Children in need of Care and protection (CNCP), and are not willing to register themselves under the JJ Act or have not been found fit to be a CCI by the State/UT, immediate steps should be taken for suitable rehabilitation of these children. The States/UTs have been advised to initiate steps to close down those Institutions which have declined to register.

Statement

Details of Un-registered Child Care Institutions in the country

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Un-registered CCIs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49
2.	Assam	04
3.	Odisha	03
4.	Meghalaya	8
5.	Kerala*	709
6.	Tamil Nadu#	04
TOTAL		777

* Kerala has not provided information on unregistered CCIs. However, they have reported that there are 1189 orphanages under the control of Orphanages Control Board.

Tamil Nadu has reported that 4 CCI's cases are pending in High Court.

One Stop Centres

1597. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the details regarding the number of One-Stop-Centres (OSCs) currently operational in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the facilities and resources provided to these OSCs, Statewise; and

(c) the budgetary allocations made towards OSCs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. So far, 170 One Stop Centres have become operational. The State-wise details of OSC approved and fund sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year are given in the Statement [Refer to Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No 1590 (Part b and c)].

National Children's Tribunal

1598. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child rights activists are demanding from Government to set up National Children's Tribunal for a time- bound disposal of cases of crimes against kids;

(b) if so, Government's response in this regard;

(c) whether the pendency of such cases is almost 90 to 95 per cent in most States; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to set up the Tribunal to enable children's aspirations to grow and to challenge the social taboos they face?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No such demand has been received in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Schemes for welfare of poor women

1599. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes are being run by Government for the welfare, empowerment, education and providing employment to poor women; and

(b) if so, the details there of, State-wise and the progress made in this direction during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is implemented by the government as a key welfare initiative. Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) following five welfare components are being administered: (i) Old Age Pension (IGNOAPS), (ii) Widow Pension (IGNWPS), (iii) Disability Pension (IGNDPS), (iv) Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), and (v) Annapurna Scheme. Depending on the age of the targeted beneficiaries financial assistance ranging between ₹ 200-500 is being provided. Under National Family Benefit scheme below poverty line (BPL) households are entitled to a one-time lump-sum amount of money to the tune of ₹ 20,000/- on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years whereas under Annapurna scheme, 10 KG of food grain per month is provided free of cost to those senior citizens which are otherwise eligible but are not receiving the old age pension. State-wise and Scheme-wise number of persons being benefited under the said programme is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The Government of India is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which aims at mobilizing about 9 crore rural poor households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in a phased manner and provide them long-term support such that they diversify their livelihoods, improve their incomes and quality of life. The details of Self Help Groups formed during the last two year are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides access to institutional finance to micro/small business units upto ₹ 10.00 lakh. Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) extend PMMY loans as per criteria and parameters determined by them. Almost 75% of the loans under PMMY have been extended to women borrowers. To encourage further coverage of women borrowers, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA) extends a rebate of 0.25% on its refinance interest rate for PMMY loans given by MLIs such as Micro Finance Institutions to women borrowers. State/Union Territory wise details, are given in Statement-II (See below).

Apart from the above, the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline for women affected by violence funded from Nirbhaya Fund to facilitate access to justice are being implemented since 1st April, 2015. The number of women assisted under One Stop Centre and Women Helpline since inception are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), which aims to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. Under STEP scheme, the beneficiaries covered during years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

Details of targeted number of beneficiaries under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Targeted Number of beneficiaries			
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245514	24413	10906
2.	Bihar	2996472	501267	69874	35859
3.	Chhattisgarh	624169	144230	32085	12801
4.	Goa	1705	315	41	225
5.	Gujarat	538098	12548	6588	10695
6.	Haryana	198828	57149	11537	4154
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87332	17979	689	684
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130085	6777	2761	435
9.	Jharkhand	908185	272108	17207	14148
10.	Karnataka	892302	465363	43569	18312
11.	Kerala	449158	209236	29935	4358
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412	99924	30826
13.	Maharashtra	1123485	36604	5442	34987
14.	Odisha	1386290	489404	73480	24697
15.	Punjab	201039	15424	3250	2673
16.	Rajasthan	799636	130902	25233	12347
17.	Tamilnadu	1237809	549084	62023	18445
18.	Telangana	473575	140705	17448	7794
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4204232	991784	75280	73075
20.	Uttarakhand	239498	26995	4669	4808
21.	West Bengal	1423192	644590	62996	21553

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565	1284	346
23.	Assam	707927	137463	18916	8524
24.	Manipur	56045	8043	1007	669
25.	Meghalaya	77980	8498	969	781
26.	Mizoram	25251	1925	400	197
27.	Nagaland	44530	3720	960	535
28.	Sikkim	16418	1614	817	175
29.	Tripura	141510	17927	2144	984
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	556	0	0	86
31.	Chandigarh	2975	942	102	80
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388	142	95
33.	Daman and Diu	840	470	66	24
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321	2270
35.	Lakshadweep	203	93	51	9
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785	0	283
TOTAL		21396057	5726184	701623	358840

Statement-II*The details of Self Help Groups formed*

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Dec.' 2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Assam	20141	23820
3.	Bihar	189148	99833
4.	Chhattisgarh	26471	25493
5.	Goa	0	0
6.	Gujarat	23599	73141
7.	Jharkhand	45971	29502
8.	Karnataka	3809	891
9.	Kerala	10944	2183
10.	Madhya Pradesh	42600	30709

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Dec.' 2017)
11.	Maharashtra	21743	52383
12.	Odisha	12793	13148
13.	Rajasthan	24336	16029
14.	Tamil Nadu	15171	8692
15.	Telengana	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	21014	14785
17.	West Bengal	25172	176430
18.	Haryana	3508	4015
19.	Himachal Pradesh	973	670
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	8547	3912
21.	Punjab	1913	1864
22.	Uttarakhand	2471	4186
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	671
24.	Manipur	458	597
25.	Meghalaya	1173	1274
26.	Mizoram	1261	993
27.	Nagaland	1216	557
28.	Sikkim	826	336
29.	Tripura	1671	1420
30.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		507098	587534

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise number of loans sanctioned to women borrowers
under PMMY Scheme*

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18 as on 22.12.2017
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	706	252
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179110	153706
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	613	310
4.	Assam	779850	409021
5.	Bihar	3029715	1871435
6.	Chandigarh	3099	1834

Sl.No.	State	2016-17	2017-18 as on 22.12.2017
7.	Chhattisgarh	672626	431159
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2039	1217
9.	Daman and Diu	198	192
10.	Delhi	109477	58687
11.	Goa	16444	12775
12.	Gujarat	745754	407306
13.	Haryana	427711	276055
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24004	19317
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15023	16061
16.	Jharkhand	789300	522291
17.	Karnataka	2888347	2008316
18.	Kerala	632213	571839
19.	Lakshadweep	92	146
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2008028	1301385
21.	Maharashtra	2747979	1696779
22.	Manipur	17765	7084
23.	Meghalaya	11347	5143
24.	Mizoram	4001	4219
25.	Nagaland	6800	5818
26.	Odisha	2409957	2109631
27.	Pondicherry	102069	67044
28.	Punjab	349584	240114
29.	Rajasthan	746973	624980
30.	Sikkim	6924	4310
31.	Tamil Nadu	3738516	2157700
32.	Telangana	57525	32161
33.	Tripura	199746	149320
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2269508	1208899
35.	Uttarakhand	198110	85209
36.	West Bengal	3955741	2269023
TOTAL		29146894	18730738

Statement-IV

*Number of women assisted under One Stop Centre and Women Helpline
(as on 28.02.2018)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	OSC	WHL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22048	211537
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	1741
3.	Assam	105	-
4.	Bihar	1668	258174
5.	Chhattisgarh	4684	2141
6.	Goa	65	-
7.	Gujarat	103	330262
8.	Haryana	1717	-
9.	Jharkhand	86	-
10.	Karnataka	235	-
11.	Kerala	38	88470
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1259	830
13.	Meghalaya	392	74
14.	Mizoram	24	306
15.	Maharashtra	3057	260
16.	Nagaland	47	109
17.	Odisha	538	7178
18.	Rajasthan	3213	2156
19.	Sikkim	27	24
20.	Tripura	1	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	30	-
22.	Telangana	2755	103644
23.	Uttarakhand	263	1209
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54236	153826
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	362	-
26.	Chandigarh	522	32802
27.	Daman and Diu	3	14
28.	Puducherry	51	-

Statement-V*State/UT-wise beneficiaries covered during the last two years under STEP Scheme*

Sl.No.	STATES	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2191	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	1600	-
4.	Bihar	400	200
5.	Chhattisgarh	400	200
6.	Gujarat	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
8.	Haryana	200	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	200
10.	Jharkhand	200	100
11.	Kerala	-	100
12.	Karnataka	4434	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2014	300
14.	Maharashtra	350	180
15.	Manipur	2250	450
16.	Meghalaya	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-
19.	Odisha	300	100
20.	Punjab	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	200	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-
25.	Uttaranchal	500	50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2850	2180
27.	West Bengal	-	-
28.	Delhi	150	140
TOTAL		18239	4200

Funds for Ujjawala scheme

1600. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Ministry for Ujjawala scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) how many organizations/NGOs are receiving support from the Ministry for prevention of trafficking of women and children;

(c) the details of Protective and Rehabilitative (P&R) Homes in the country and their capacity to accommodate; and

(d) whether a number of people who have been rescued from trafficking and reintegrated with their families and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme implemented by the Ministry for prevention of trafficking, with components – Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking. The Details of the funds allocated during the last three years and current year is as under:–

Year	Budget Estimates (₹ in crores)
2014-15	16.00
2015-16	20.00
2016-17	35.00
2017-18 as on 05.03.2018	50.00

(b) As on 05.03.2018, a total number of 243 Ujjawala projects are being implemented in the country with the component “Prevention” of the Ujjawala Scheme.

(c) As on 05.03.2018, a total number of 147 Ujjawala (Preventive and Rehabilitative) homes are functioning in the country. The capacity of aUjjawala home can be of 25 or 50 inmates as decided in the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meeting of Ujjawala Scheme. The State-wise details of the Homes are as under:–

Sl.No.	Name of the State	P & R Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Assam	23
3.	Bihar	3

Sl.No.	Name of the State	P & R Homes
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Sikkim	1
6.	Karnataka	20
7.	Kerala	3
8.	Maharashtra	20
9.	Manipur	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1
11.	Mizoram	1
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Rajasthan	7
14.	Orissa	17
15.	Tamil Nadu	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8
17.	Uttarakhand	4
18.	West Bengal	2
19.	Gujarat	4
20.	Telangana	5
TOTAL		147

(d) State/UT-wise cases reported, victims trafficked and rescued under human trafficking during 2016 are given as Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise cases reported, victims trafficked and rescued under Human Trafficking Act, 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported	Victims Trafficked		
			Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239	0	355	355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	3	3
3.	Assam	91	86	163	249
4.	Bihar	43	191	45	236
5.	Chhattisgarh	68	137	132	269
6.	Goa	40	0	86	86
7.	Gujarat	548	168	460	628
8.	Haryana	51	52	97	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	115	117
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	109	25	130	155
12.	Karnataka	404	226	786	1012
13.	Kerala	21	57	176	233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51	66	54	120	1595	3222	4817
15.	Maharashtra	517	79	1066	1145	78	1063	1141
16.	Manipur	3	5	16	21	5	16	21
17.	Meghalaya	7	0	8	8	0	8	8
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	84	271	241	512	265	231	496
21.	Punjab	13	48	2	50	33	1	34
22.	Rajasthan	1422	1879	975	2854	5289	478	5767
23.	Sikkim	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	434	385	1064	1449	590	1781	2371
25.	Telangana	229	22	368	390	0	355	355
26.	Tripura	0	5	5	10	5	5	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	79	756	102	858	818	106	924
28.	Uttarakhand	12	3	20	23	2	20	22
29.	West Bengal	3579	595	3569	4164	470	2323	2793
TOTAL STATE(S)		8057	5058	10041	15099	10176	12661	22837
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	5	5	0	5	5

31. Chandigarh	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	7	0	10	10	0	10	10	10
34. Delhi UT	66	171	93	264	171	93	264	264
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	75	171	109	280	171	109	280	280
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8132	5229	10150	15379	10347	12770	23117	23117

Source: Crime in India, NCRB, MHA.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 2017-18 (MARCH, 2018)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2017-18 (March, 2018).

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 9th March, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at one minute past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 9th March, 2018.*

