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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday,

2 August, 2018

11 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Thursday, the 2nd August, 2018/11th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are all aware, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Member and Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, former Member and Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, along with Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav, Shri Dinesh Trivedi and Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Members of the Lok Sabha, were conferred the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, in a function held yesterday, the 1st of August, 2018, in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

This House has been witness to the political and administrative acumen, deep insight into various social issues, command over the Rules and Procedure of the House and simple but effective way of oratory of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Dr. Najma A. Heptulla.

It is indeed a matter of great pride for this House that one sitting Member and one former Member have been conferred with this prestigious award.

The rich experience of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad in public life and as Legislator and Minister, including that of Parliamentary Affairs, lends weight to his present role in this august House as the Leader of the Opposition. Shri Azad, as Leader of the Opposition, has been a great source of support to me in resolving many difficult situations. There are two people, if I have to mention, who are always instrumental in resolving the issues and in helping the Chairman whenever there is a problem. One is the Leader of the Opposition and the other is the Leader of the House. I am happy, though Leader of the House is not here today, that both have been recognised as Outstanding Parliamentarians. Earlier, the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, was also conferred the same. At the meeting of the Leaders of various parties convened by me on the 17th of last month, that was a day before the start of this Session, Shri Azad made it clear that all together shall ensure smooth functioning of the House. Referring to the last two unproductive Sessions, Shri Azad noted with concern that people's esteem for legislators is going down. I am glad that this Session got off to a good start.

[Mr. Chairman]

On behalf of the whole House and my own behalf, I congratulate all the Members on their achievements and do hope that they continue to serve the Parliament and the nation for a long time with grace and distinction. I would also like to urge other Members, particularly, the new Members, to emulate them and always conduct themselves in accordance with the parliamentary etiquette and make meaningful contributions to the polity and nation.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all associate ourselves with the Chair in congratulating our colleagues.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, all of us associate ourselves with this.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we also associate ourselves with this.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we also associate ourselves with this.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we also associate ourselves with this.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a good thing. Now, Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सभापति महोदय, यह इस सदन के लिए बड़े गर्व की बात है कि डा. नज़मा हेपतुल्ला जी, जो 16 साल तक इस सदन की डिप्टी चेयरमैन रहीं, हमारी सरकार में मंत्री रहीं और अभी वे मणिपुर की गवर्नर हैं। उनको उत्कृष्ट सांसद के पुरस्कार से नवाज़ा गया है। महोदय, यह हम सभी के लिए गर्व की बात है। उससे भी ज्यादा गर्व की बात यह है कि नेता विपक्ष, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को भी उत्कृष्ट सांसद का अवॉर्ड मिला है। उनको अगर मैं एक आदर्श सांसद कहूँ, तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। नेता विपक्ष के रूप में मैंने उनको देखा है कि वे अपनी बात को बड़े ही सौम्य तरीके से, समय पर और प्रभावी रूप से रखते हैं। वे कम बोलते हैं, पर प्रभावी रूप से बोलते हैं और जब आनन्द शर्मा जी हमको दिक्कत में डालते हैं, तो वे दिक्कत से निकालते हैं, इसलिए मैं एक संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री होने के नाते भी उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमने केवल गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की मधुरता ही नहीं देखी है, बल्कि वे लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, दोनों जगह हम सांसदों के लिए प्रभावी रूप से एक आदर्श बने हैं। उन्होंने एक छोटे ब्लॉक स्तर के ऊपर से राजनीति शुरू की, जम्मू-कश्मीर यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रेज़िडेंट बने, फिर ऑल इंडिया के बने, देश के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर बने और देश के सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर बने। वे केवल मिनिस्टर ही नहीं बने, उन्होंने अपनी अपनी छाप भी छोड़ी। इसके साथ-साथ उन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में भी प्रभावी रूप से शासन किया। आज हम सबको इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे सदन में विपक्ष नेता को राष्ट्रपति जी से उत्कृष्ट सांसद का अवॉर्ड मिला है। इसके लिए मैं आप सबकी ओर से उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The entire House agrees with that.

Papers to be Laid on the Table.

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## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 की धारा 23 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) संशोधन नियम, 2018 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय (सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 588 (अ) दिनांक 27 जून, 2018 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9452/16/18]

### Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of Civil Services Society, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA 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 Civil Services Society, New Delhi, 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. [Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9521/16/18]

**MoUs between Government of India and various Companies**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2018-19. [Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9463/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2018-19. [Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9464/16/18]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban, Affairs) and the NBCC (India) Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9462/16/18]

**I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of SPASTN, Chennai and related papers**

**II. MoU between Government of India and NBCFDC**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu (SPASTN), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9473/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9660/16/18]

#### **MoU between Government of India and NSTFDC**

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुदर्शन भगत): महोदय, मैं 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त तथा विकास निगम (एन.एस.टी.एफ.डी.सी.) के बीच सम्पन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9421/16/18]

#### **Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Missions and Society and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education For All (TNSMEA), implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9423/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9608/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Puducherry, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the Working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9607/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha ABniyan Mission, U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu, Daman, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9289/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9788/16/18]

**Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of NCPCR, New Delhi and CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai and related papers**

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Performance Review of the above Commission, for the year 2016-17.

- (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. 9581/16/18]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9582/16/18]

**Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various Institutes and University 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:—

- I.A. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Nagaland, Dimapur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9433/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Puduchery, Karaikal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Place in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9436/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9437/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9430/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT), Allahabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9429/16/18]
- (vi) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (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. 9789/16/18]
- B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Delhi University Act, 1922.  
  
(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the, papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9307/16/18]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2015-16.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.  
  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9790/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9445/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9432/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, Chhattisgarh for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers I mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9428/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Sangrur, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Place in Library. See No. L.T. 9447/16/18]

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018**

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

“in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 2018.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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### REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

**श्री राम विचार नेताम** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Subject “Production, Marketing and Distribution of Coal” relating to the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Subject “Physical and Financial Performance of SAIL and MECON Ltd.” relating to the Ministry of Steel;

- (iii) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2018-19)” relating to the Ministry of Steel;
- (iv) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Demands for Grants” relating to the Ministry of Mines; and
- (v) Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2018-19)” relating to the Ministry of Coal.

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#### **RULING BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday, two points of order were raised. One point of order was raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. He himself has answered the point of order also saying that ‘if the Chairman permits, the Member can resume his speech.’ So, that matter ended there. The second point of order was raised by Shri Anand Sharma. After laying “of Papers on the Table, Anand Sharmaji, Member and Deputy Leader of the Indian National Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha, raised a point of order, quoting Rule 238(v), which reads as under:—

“A Member, while speaking, shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless a discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms.”

That is the rule. Shri Anand Sharma has alleged that one of the hon. Members of Parliament, while participating in the discussion on the draft National Register of Citizens of Assam on the 31st of July, 2018, used derogatory and unparliamentary words against Shri Rajiv Gandhi and subsequent Prime Ministers and demanded that the hon. Member should apologize and those words should be expunged from the records. He was agitated over the issue and I had promised to look into the records. I have gone through the records and found that no mention of persons of high authority, as alleged by Shri Sharma, was actually made by Shri Amit Shah. Rather it was Shri Anand Sharma who, while making the said allegation, used one unparliamentary word, which he attributed to Mr. Shah and,

[Mr. Chairman]

therefore, that word needs to be expunged from the parliamentary records. But, today morning, Shri Anand Sharma met me in my Chamber. I discussed that issue with him and brought to his notice what had been said. He agreed with me and that is why, I am closing the matter there itself.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the implication of the word...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let me complete. In fact, Mr. Shah did not refer to any Prime Minister other than Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and that too, as a matter of fact only. Now, Sharmaji is saying, 'by implication'. One should not read into it by implication. Let us close this matter here. I treat this matter as closed. And again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, the Member who had made the gesture needs to be warned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am cautioning you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Madhusudan Mistry. This is not the way. When you are quoting a rule... ...*(Interruptions)*... When I said that the matter is closed, then we should be happy about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, by making a gesture he has violated the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. He had not made any gesture. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Shwait Malik to speak on the issue 'Concern over illegal migration facilitated by unregistered travel agents in Punjab'... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order, under Rule 258. महोदय, रूल 258 में सभी मेम्बर्स को पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने का अधिकार होता है, यह रूल 285(1) है, लेकिन रूल 258(2) कहता है कि पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने के बाद सदस्यों के लिए हाउस की रूलिंग बाइंडिंग है। मैं सदन के दो-तीन दिन के घटनाक्रम में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि रूल 238(3) में है कि अगर सदन की एक बार रूलिंग आ जाती है, तो अपने किसी किसी भी एक्सप्रेसन या कंडक्ट के द्वारा हम उसे condemn न करें। दो दिन पहले जिस प्रकार से हाउस की रूलिंग को एक्सप्रेसन के द्वारा एक तरह से condemn करने की कोशिश की गई थी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have decided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है ...*(व्यवधान)*...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupender Yadav, I heard your point. My suggestion to all is, once the Chairman has said, 'I am treating the matter as closed', let us go ahead, please. Shri Shwait Malik.

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### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### Illegal Immigration facilitated by unregistered travel agents in Punjab

**श्री श्वेत मलिक** (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे पंजाब के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, यह वह विषय है कि जो पंजाब में unregistered, unauthorised और अनधिकृत व जाली ट्रेवल एजेंट्स हैं, पंजाब में बहुत लोग उनके धोखे का शिकार हुए हैं। कई माताओं के बच्चे मारे गए हैं और कई परिवार इनके धोखे का शिकार हुए हैं, जिसमें यह मजदूरी के लिए लोगों को धोखा करके इल्लिगल तरीके से विदेश भेजते हैं और वे वहां जाकर बंधुआ मजदूर बन जाते हैं, उनके पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त हो जाते हैं, ये लोग उनके पासपोर्ट ज़ब्त कर लेते हैं, धोखा देकर उनका शोषण करते हैं और उनसे गलत काम करवाते हैं। ये 25 लाख रुपये से लेकर 50 लाख रुपये तक पैसे भी लेते हैं, यह गोरखधंधा हज़ारों करोड़ों रुपये का है। आप देखिए कि पंजाब में अप्रैल, 2017 से लेकर फरवरी, 2018 तक केवल 700 लोगों के ऊपर केस दर्ज हुआ है।

महोदय, पनामा-माल्टा बोट tragedy में पंजाब वाले लोग डूब गए, ईराक के मोसूल में जो हुआ है, उसमें भी अनधिकृत तौर पर लोग गए थे। मैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक मिनट लूंगा।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, शिक्षा एक अलग विषय है। आप ट्रेवल एजेंट के विषय को कंटीन्यू कीजिए।

**श्री श्वेत मलिक:** महोदय, इसी का विषय है। बच्चों को झूठे वायदे देकर बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, वहां पर बच्चों को मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है। कारें धोनी पड़ती हैं, उन्हें वहां पर ड्राइवर बनना पड़ता है। ये उनको झूठा सहारा देते हैं। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह प्रदेश सरकार को डायरेक्ट करे। वहां पर सिर्फ 1,100 ट्रेवल एजेंट्स अधिकृत हैं और आज भी हज़ारों ट्रेवल एजेंट्स धोखाधड़ी कर रहे हैं। तो केन्द्र सरकार पंजाब में intervene करे और वहां पर कोई Central Government की एजेंसी भी लगाए, जो क्रॉस चैक करे और ऐसे लोगों से पंजाब वासियों को छुटकारा भी दिलवाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

#### Release of water by the Damodar Valley Corporation without consulting other States

SHRI RITABRATABANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is releasing excess water every year, resulting in severe floods in the State of

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

Bangla. Sir, there is an urgent need to reform the DVC which releases water from its different barrages leading to severe flood in our rain-battered State. Sir, the DVC barrages are quite old. They are not cleaned or dredged from time to time, which has resulted in sedimentation. If dredging had been done, then, another two lakh cusec of water could have been stored there. So, whenever it is raining, the State of West Bengal is suffering every year. The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has been raising this issue from time to time about this water release of DVC. But, Sir, no action has been taken in this regard. Sir, if dredging was properly done at Farakka from Bihar then Bihar would not have also faced the same problem. Dredging has not been done properly in the Ganga and Kolkata Port. Sir, now release of additional water from dams is causing the floods. The DVC is doing business mainly in the State of West Bengal but it is causing floods and miseries to the people because of not holding water to its capacity in the dams. Sir, last year, the DVC released up to 2 lakh cusec of water, causing floods in more than 106 blocks. The situation has been very bad and most unfortunately, — Sir, I will finish in time — last year, this 2 lakh cusec of water which has been released has caused severe floods in more than 106 of our blocks. The State Government is not consulted about release of this additional water. This is creating a big problem for the State. The DVC needs to hold talks with the State Government on immediate basis before release of water. No water must be released without consulting the State Government. Man-made flood is happening. This needs to be stopped. The State Government needs to be taken on board.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Ahamed Hassan.

**Delayed payments to the farmers under PMFBY due to the requirement of mandatory linking of their accounts with Aadhaar**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to speak on the injustice being done to farmers in the name of crop insurance. The much ambitious crop-insurance scheme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched by the Government

in February, 2016 to protect farmers in distress. Since the inception of the scheme, the overall area insured had initially increased with a hope on the Government. Whereas the overall area insured has later reduced by 25 per cent due to the delayed payments by the Government, the area covered under the Scheme is merely one-fourth of the total cropped land in the country. Sir, the insurance companies received a premium of ₹ 4,383 crore from farmers and ₹17,796 crore from the Central and State Governments as subsidy. So, out of a total of ₹ 22,180 crores, only ₹ 12,949 crore was given to the farmers under PMFBY, that is, just 58 per cent of the total allocation has been utilized for farmers and their welfare. The farmers have been deterred from further insuring their crops because of these delayed or non-payment of the claims.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to speak, not read.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Yes, Sir.

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। आप थोड़ा देखकर बोलते जाइए।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: These farmers were looking at the prospect of a better paid premium, which is now an additional cost for them. But, they have received merely ₹ 5 and ₹18 cheques from the companies (according to official data). Besides the delayed payments from the insurance companies, now the Government has made Aadhaar mandatory to claim the crop insurance under the PMFBY scheme. This is another deterrent for the farmers of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hassanji, already, two minutes are over.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: In the midst of all the chaos between the Supreme Court judgements and the Central Government notifications, how can a common man know whether Aadhaar is necessary or not? Not all the people in the country possess Aadhaar cards and not more than 40 per cent of the people have linked Aadhaar cards with their bank accounts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, the Supreme Court has ordered that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You look at me; you need not look there. I am sympathetic to you.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: The Supreme Court has ordered that Aadhaar is not mandatory for availing the benefits of the Central Government schemes.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

Sir, the CSC application, which is generated from the PMFBY website, carries a picture of Modiji on it. The subsidy, which is paid to the farmers in the country, is equally shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your time is over. So, I have to call the other Member. Hassanji, please sit down. When I give a word of caution, you must understand.

**Need for consultation with the States in the implementation  
of the Sabko Aawas Yojana**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबको आवास देने की केन्द्र सरकार की योजना का मैं स्वागत और अभिनंदन करता हूँ। इस योजना के कारण गांवों और शहरों में गरीबों को जो आवास उपलब्ध हुआ है, उसके कारण सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात से उनका बचाव हुआ है। उनका मकान, उनका आवास या उनका जो आसरा हुआ करता था - वे प्रायः झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहा करते थे, नालों के किनारे रहा करते थे और सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात से परेशान हुआ करते थे। केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसे सारे वंचित लोगों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए जो योजना बनाई है, उसके कारण आज उन्हें बड़ी राहत मिली है। जब हम उनसे बात करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उनके दिलों में, उनके मन में एक संतोष होता है। इस योजना को समयबद्ध सीमा में पूरा करने के लिए मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह होगा कि राज्यों के साथ बातचीत करके जो लक्ष्य तय किए गए हैं, उन्हें समय से पूरा करने के उपाय करे। साथ ही इन बस्तियों में, जहां गरीब और वंचित लोग रहते हैं, बिजली, पानी और सफाई की सारी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से भी पर्याप्त उपाय किए जाएं, धन्यवाद।

**Need for cold storage and processing centres for foodgrains**

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं थोड़ा किसानों का दर्द सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस देश की करीब 55 फीसदी आबादी खेत और किसानों से जुड़ी हुई है। पहले तो उन्हें फसल के दाम सही नहीं मिलते, फिर उसमें भंडारण की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं होती।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject, please.

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर:** महोदय, मैं किसानों के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। इस साल खरीफ की फसल के लिए जो एमएसपी सरकार ने घोषित किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बढ़ाई देता हूँ, क्योंकि उसमें 200 रुपए से लेकर 1,827 रुपए तक की बढ़ोतरी की गयी है, लेकिन फसल के भंडारण के लिए, प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए उचित प्रबंध नहीं हैं - उसके लिए व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं एक और बात आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा आबादी जब खेती में है, तो इस देश का कोई भी सदन हो, मीडिया हो या कोई भी चैनल हो, उनमें उचित समय किसानों पर चर्चा के लिए, खेती पर चर्चा के लिए होना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है। जिस

तरह से किसानों के लिए एमएसपी घोषित किया गया है, उसी तरह से उसकी खरीददारी को भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए और भंडारण की उचित व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि हर साल करीब 15 से 22 परसेंट after - harvesting losses जो होते हैं, उनको कवर किया जा सके और इसकी processing की व्यवस्था ठीक से हो, धन्यवाद।

### **Unjustifiable fare hike by Airline companies in the Gulf sector**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, through you, I would like to raise a very important issue which affects all the people of Kerala who work in the Gulf countries. Sir, for the NRKs (Non-Resident Keralites) working in the Gulf countries, this issue is very important.

**श्री सभापति:** आपने नया नाम लिया, 'NRIs' की जगह 'NRKs'. Antonyji is also smiling.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Yes, Sir, it is very important. They are NRIs also. They bring a lot of foreign exchange for the country. So, they work for the nation. So, their concerns are India's concerns. Sir, Onam is coming. The schools are having a vacation there. So, thousands of Keralite people are trying to come to Kerala along with their family members. Schools in the Gulf countries will re-open on 1st September. So, making use of this, airline companies of the country, Air India, and the foreign airline companies, are imposing unjustifiable, inhuman, unnatural, immoral fare hike on the Keralite passengers. So, the Government of India should have a right to intervene in this matter. They should not allow the air companies to plunder the people of Kerala. Now they are doing it. So, I can tell you, Sir, that the fares have increased to the tune of five times. How can a worker come back to his home? How can he go from his home to the Gulf countries? How can he bring his family to the country or to the State? All this is due to the air fare hike by these companies. All the gulf-bound air companies along with Air India are doing injustice to the people of Kerala, people of India. Sir, I believe that the Government of India and DG, Civil Aviation has a role to intervene, but the Government is sleeping and the DG, Civil Aviation is sleeping and the private air companies are being allowed to plunder the people of Kerala. This should be stopped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my demand is that the Government should intervene and try to allot a new series of special fares to the people of Kerala, so that they can come and go back to their working places easily.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल बलूनी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Need to increase measures for Railway safety**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I bring to the notice of the Central Government the issue with regard to ensuring hundred per cent safety for Railway passengers. About 600 suburban services cater to about 11 lakh passengers every day in the four sections of Chennai. Morning suburban services were disrupted on 24th July, 2018 from 7.00 am after an overhead line snapped near Kodambakkam, as a result of which Chennai Beach Tirumalpur Train, which usually operates on slow line, was diverted to a fast line. Sir, the train was jam-packed. Since it was already late, people were forced to travel on footboard. Actually, that over-crowded EMU claimed lives of five youths, including a school boy and three college students. They were travelling on the footboard and died on the spot after they dashed against a wall close to the track at St. Thomas Mount Railway Station and were run over. Sir, already it has claimed lives of seven passengers and the Railways failed to act after it had claimed two lives in the previous two days. So, seven lives has been claimed in two or three days. Few passengers were having the backpacks, which dashed into the footboard and one-by-one they fell. So, my question here is, will the Railways now see that all the electric trains have automatic fitted doors? All the electric trains should be fitted with automatic doors like the metro trains. Secondly, at all the platforms, concrete protecting walls obstruct the passengers as well as the people who are moving from here to there. So, there should be complete safety of the passengers travelling in Railways. Sir, the Railway Minister should take care of this and safety of the passengers should be ensured at all levels.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य** (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**Lack of quality healthcare facilities for poor women and children in  
Balila district of Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। महोदय, बलिया की भूमि देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अपने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के कारण 'बागी बलिया' के नाम से याद की जाती है। यह जिला उच्च स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं से महरूम है, अछूता है। यह शहीद मंगल पांडे की शहादत की धरा है। यह युवा तुर्क एवं इस देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री चंद्रशेखर जी की भूमि है, जिस पर यह जनपद ही नहीं, अपितु पूरा देश गर्व करता है, परन्तु दुख इस बात का है कि यहां की जनता को गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए दर-दर भटकना पड़ता है। यहां से लोगों को गोरखपुर और वाराणसी इलाज के लिए जाना पड़ता है, जो कि यहां से काफी दूर है। यहां पर न तो कोई उच्च-स्तरीय अस्पताल है और न ही कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज है। जिससे यहां की गरीब जनता को आधुनिकतम स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का लाभ मिल सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि बलिया में एक उच्चस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से युक्त "एम्स" या पीजीआई जैसा अस्पताल खोला जाए। इससे बलिया ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की गरीब जनता को 70 साल के बाद स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय सदस्य की यह बिल्कुल वाजिब मांग है और मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए। All right. Please include the names of all those who have raised their hands.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): مہودے، میں بھی مائینے سدسنے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य** (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री राजाराम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Poor quality of food served in the Ranchi Rajdhani Express**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया सभापति महोदय। मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दे को सदन में उठाना चाहती हूँ। जब कोई व्यक्ति ट्रेन में यात्रा करता है, तो यात्रा करने वाला भी और जो यात्री यात्रा कर रहे हैं, उनके घर वाले भी हमेशा इसी सोच में, फिक्र में लगे रहते हैं कि यात्री अपनी मंजिल पर सही तरीके से पहुंच जाए। रांची राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के बारे में पिछले हफ्ते एक "न्यूज चैनल" ने दिखाया कि रांची राजधानी में सफर कर रहे यात्रियों को जो खाना परोसा गया, उसे खाने के बाद उनकी तबियत खराब हो गयी और उनको अस्तपाल में एडमिट करवाया गया।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो मंत्री जी हैं, उनसे यह कहा जाए कि जो इसमें खाना परोसते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। हमारी सरकार का नारा "स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ भारत" है। हम इस पर पूरा ध्यान देते हैं। जहां पर स्वच्छता रहेगी, वहीं पर स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहेगा। इसी तरह का हाल डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में भी है। उसमें रसोई यान नहीं है। जहां पर रसोई यान है, वहां से खाना लाकर इसके ए.सी. फर्स्ट क्लास में जो खाना परोसा जाता है और जिस तरह से खाना परोसा जाता है, यदि उसे देख लिया जाए, तो किसी की खाने की तबियत नहीं करेगी, लेकिन यात्रा करने वाले यात्री भूखे रहते हैं, इसलिए मजबूरन वे उस खाने को खाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी मांग यह है कि डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में रसोई यान लगाया जाए, जिससे कि उसमें यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों को कोई परेशानी न हो। मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगी कि मैंने इस मुद्दे को पहले भी हाउस में उठाया था और इस मुद्दे को मैं आज भी उठा रही हूँ, इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाए, ताकि जो यात्रीगण सफर कर रहे हैं, उनको कोई परेशानी न हो।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): بہت بہت شکریہ سبھاپتی مہودے۔ میں ایک بہت ہی گمبھیر مدعے کو سدن میں اٹھانا چاہتی ہوں۔ جب کوئی شخص تین میں سفر کرتا ہے، تو سفر کرنے والا بھی اور جو مسافر سفر کر رہے ہیں، ان کے گھر والے بھی ہمیشہ اسی سوچ میں، فکر میں لگے رہتے ہیں کہ مسافر اپنی منزل پر صحیح طریقے سے پہنچ جائے۔ رانچی راجدھانی ایکسپریس کے بارے میں پچھلے ہفتے ایک ”نیوز چینل“ نے دکھایا کہ رانچی راجدھانی میں سفر کر رہے مسافروں کو جو کھانا پروسہ گیا، اسے کھانے کے بعد ان کی طبیعت خراب ہو گئی اور ان کو اسپتال میں داخل کروایا گیا۔

سبھاپتی مہودے، میں آپ سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہوں گی کہ جو منٹری جی ہیں، ان سے یہ کہا جائے کہ جو اس میں کھانا پروسے ہیں، ان کے خلاف کارروائی کی جائے۔ ہماری سرکار کا نعرہ ”موجہ بھارت اور سوستہ بھارت“ ہے۔ ہم اس پر پورا دھیان دیتے ہیں۔ جہاں پر سوچھتا رہے گی، وہیں پر سواستہ بھی ٹھیک رہے گا۔ اسی طرح کا حال ڈبروگڑھ راجدھانی ایکسپریس میں بھی ہے۔ اس میں رسوئی-یان نہیں ہے۔ جہاں پر رسوئی-یان ہے، وہاں سے کھانا لاکر اس کے اے سی۔ فرسٹ کلاس میں جو کھانا پروسا جاتا ہے اور جس طرح سے کھانا پروسا جاتا ہے، اگر اسے دیکھ لیا جائے، تو کسی کی کھانے کی طبیعت نہیں کرے گی، لیکن یاترا کرنے والی یاتری بھوکے رہتے ہیں۔ اس لئے مجبوراً وہ اس کھانے کو کھاتے ہیں۔

سبھاپتی مہودے، میری مانگ یہ ہے ڈبرو-گڑھ راجدھانی ایکسپریس میں رسوئی-یان لگایا جائے، جس سے کہ اس میں یاترا کر رہے یاتریوں کو کوئی پریشانی نہ ہو۔ میں سرکار کو اور ماننے منٹری جی کو یہ بتانا چاہوں گی کہ میں نے اس مدعے کو پہلے بھی باؤس میں اٹھایا تھا اور اس مدعے کو میں آج بھی اٹھا رہی ہوں، اس کو گمبھیرتا سے لیا جائے، تاکہ جو یاتریگن سفر کر رہے ہیں، ان کو کوئی پریشانی نہ ہو۔

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम** (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री राजाराम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री संजय सेठ** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Need for recognition and grant of Central Pension to the victims of  
internal emergency of 1975**

SHRI PRASANNAACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the midnight of 25th June, 1975 was a black moment in the history of Indian democracy. Sir, 43 years ago, the internal Emergency was declared in this country, and, consequently, there were widespread agitations led by late Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan to restore democracy. Many leaders were arrested and among those were Morarji Desaiji, Atalji, Advaniji, and, Sir, even the leader of the then ruling party, honourable late Shri Chandrasekharji, was also put inside the jail. Apart from these leaders, hundreds and thousands of people of this country were also put inside the jails.

CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: I am coming to that, Sir. Some people of those times are now occupying the seat of power but hundreds and thousands of persons, commoners, who fought to restore democracy were also there, and, most of them are unlamented and forgotten by these people, people who are occupying the seat of power due to the sacrifice of those common people.

Sir, personally, I know that there was a young rickshaw puller at that time who was arrested and put inside the jail, and, Sir, at this old age, he is still pulling a rickshaw in my own hometown. There was a beetle shop owner, who took part in the agitation, got arrested and put inside the jail for 19 months. He lost his beetle shop, and, now, he is a poor citizen of this country.

So, my suggestion to the Government is to give some sort of recognition to those fighters of the second freedom struggle led by Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan. Number two, those poor people are still poor. All of them did not become MLAs, MPs, Ministers and Prime Ministers. Many of those who fought for independence are still commoners and suffering. Let this Government give them some sort of recognition and provide, at least, a meagre pension to those who are in need these days. That is my submission to this Government, Sir.

Sir, during the last Session, I put a question to the hon. Home Minister asking about the number of those people, who took part in that struggle and were arrested and put inside the jails and who are still alive. Unfortunately, the Government does not have the reply till now. They have been collecting the information for the last four months and I am yet to get the reply.

Sir, my second point is, most of the freedom fighters who fought for the independence of the country are no more, but a few of them are there at the age of 90, 92, 93, 95.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is going to end now.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just half-a-minute, Sir.

Children of many of them are now in a very pathetic condition. Properties of many freedom fighters were attached during the British time. These properties were not rescued after Independence.\*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सभापति जी, जो लोग आपातकाल में जेल में रहे, उन्हें कुछ राज्यों में पेंशन मिलती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of all the people who have raised their hand should be given.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेश गोपी (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन** (कर्नाटक): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Need for inclusion of six communities of Assam in the ST list**

**श्री सन्तियुस कुजूर** (असम) : सभापति जी, आपने आज मुझे ज़ीरो ऑवर में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं आज असम के बहुत ही sensitive, serious and important issue को सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ। असम के छः आदिवासी समुदाय मोरान, मुटॉक, ताई-अहोम, कोच-राजबोंगशी और सूटिया पिछले बहुत सालों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें Schedule Tribes की सूची में शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन आज तक उन्हें Schedule Tribes की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 28 मई, 2016 को एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिसे निर्देश दिए गए थे कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी एक ऐसी modality तैयार की जाए, जिसके तहत इन छः समुदायों को ST में शामिल किया जा सके। उस कमेटी को यह भी बोला गया था कि वह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट तीन महीने में दे, लेकिन अब तक, यानी दो साल बाद तक उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

महोदय, इन छः समुदायों में असम के आदिवासी भी हैं। उन आदिवासियों को वहां से बिहार, झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल और छत्तीसगढ़ आदि राज्यों में खेतों में काम करने के लिए ले जाया गया था। वे देश के हर राज्य में, चाहे पश्चिम बंगाल हो, बिहार हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या कोई और राज्य, वहां वे ST की category में आते हैं, लेकिन असम में अभी तक उन्हें ST की category में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, इन आदिवासियों जिनमें उरांव मुंडा, संथाल, खड़िया, सवरा, उड़िया आदि लोग हैं, जिन्हें देश के सभी राज्यों में आदिवासी जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है, लेकिन असम में

अभी तक उन्हें इस सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इन आदिवासियों को जल्दी-से-जल्दी असम में भी ST का दर्जा दिया जाए।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Brain drain in the country and demand for increased  
funding for higher education**

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): महोदय, आज ज़ीरो ऑवर में जो मेरा मैटर है, उसकी ओर मैं सारे देश का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब जो देश की एक Premier State थी, वह गुरुओं, पीरों और पैगम्बरों की धरती थी, वहाँ आज एक बहुत worrying trend है। वहाँ से तकरीबन 1.50 लाख स्टूडेंट्स हर साल पंजाब की धरती को छोड़कर विदेशों में education के लिए जाते हैं। एक latest study के मुताबिक वे students या उनके parents वहाँ प्रति वर्ष 27,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमारी स्टेट और देश के revenues बाहर जा रहे हैं। मेरी भारत सरकार से एक विनम्र विनती है कि इस बारे में हमें कोई strategy बनानी चाहिए या इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि यह पैसा हमारे देश से बाहर न जा सके। यह मैं किसी एक गवर्नमेंट से नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। I am also a Member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. MBBS के student पर 5 साल में तकरीबन 5 करोड़ रुपये हमारा खर्च आता है। जिस दिन वह MBBS doctor बन जाता है, कोई अमेरिका निकल जाता है, कोई कनाडा निकल जाता है। वही हालत है हमारे इंजीनियर्स की, हमारे information technologists की, हमारे dentists की। जितने भी इस तरह के नौजवान हैं, उनमें से कोई देश में रहना ही नहीं चाहता। That means there is something seriously wrong here. हमारे higher education का जो total national budget है, वह 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये है। 27 हजार करोड़ तो अकेले पंजाब से ही बाहर जा रहा है। इसलिए हमें गंभीरता से इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इसको कैसे रोका जाए। सर, यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है, जिस पर मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे देश को, सारी पार्टिज़ को बैठ कर सोचना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं नेशनल गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज करूंगा कि higher education में allocation बढ़ाया जाए और नौकरियों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए, ताकि हमारा जो brain drain हो रहा है, उसे रोका जा सके। सबसे important बात यह है कि हम किसान के बेटे हैं। अगर seed अच्छा नहीं होगा, तो पैदावार अच्छी नहीं होगी। सर, हमारे जो top quality के students हैं, वे बाहर जा रहे हैं। देश में अब वैसे ही students रह पा रहे हैं, जिनके लिए यह एक मजबूरी बन गई है। इसलिए मैं नेशनल गवर्नमेंट से request करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई national policy बनाई जाए, सभी पार्टियों के

national leaders को बैठाया जाए और इस पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाए। सर, इस trend को रोकने की जरूरत है। आपकी बहुत-बहुत मेहरबानी।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to associate himself with a mention needs to send a slip mentioning it because too many hands are raised. Counting the hands and identifying the names will be difficult.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, इसके लिए एक फॉर्म दे दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There can be a form also. We can think about it. मैंने आपका suggestion नोट कर लिया है।

**Deadline of linking of Aadhaar card with mobile phone numbers**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this issue.

Sir, my submission is directed to the Government of India, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. I am pleased to bring it to the notice of the august House that grave inconvenience and difficulties are being faced by the public in general with repeated deadlines of linking Aadhaar with mobile phone numbers. The Supreme Court has already stated that all Indians enjoy a fundamental right to privacy, a right that is protected under Article 21 of the Constitution. The landmark judgement in Kesavananda Bharati case states that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered or destroyed by any constitutional amendment Act passed by the legislature. Not only that, the hon. Supreme Court Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India clarified that it had not ordered mandatory linkage of mobile phone numbers with Aadhaar and said the Government misinterpreted it. My question to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, is this. What explanation does it have for this misinterpretation of hon. Supreme Court judgement which led to unending inconvenience to the public? I want to know whether the Government is still going to push forward with Aadhaar-mobile linking deadlines. And what is the Government's stand on the Fundamental Right to privacy under Article 21, as the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be touched? After all, the Government has taken oath to protect and defend the Constitution and not to alter it. Thank you, Sir.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.



**Poor condition of Shri Satbir Singh, A Kargil war veteran**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से शून्य काल में गांव मुखमेलपुर, दिल्ली के रहने वाले कारगिल वार के वीर योद्धा, लांस नायक सतबीर सिंह की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों और टीवी चैनलों के माध्यम से उनकी व्यथा कई बार देखने और सुनने को मिली है। समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से यह भी संज्ञान में आया है कि युद्ध के दौरान उनके पैर में लगी गोली अभी तक फंसी हुई है और उनका उचित इलाज भी नहीं हो रहा है। वे डंडे के सहारे चलते-फिरते हैं। महोदय, समाचार पत्रों में तो यहां तक छपा है कि वे जीविकोपार्जन के लिए जूस की दुकान पर जूटे बर्तन और गिलास साफ करते हैं। यह बहुत ही शर्मसार करने वाली बात है। सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि कारगिल जैसे युद्ध में फतह दिलवाने वाले ऐसे वीरों के परिवारों के जीवन-यापन की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ले और उसके लिए किए गए वायदों को जल्द-से-जल्द पूरा करे। कारगिल युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद सरकार की ओर से सभी घायलों को पेट्रोल पम्प एवं ज़मीन देने की बात कही गई थी। कुछ लोगों को ये मिले भी, लेकिन आज कारगिल युद्ध को 19 साल हो चुके हैं, परन्तु लांस नायक सतबीर सिंह अभी तक उससे वंचित हैं और जीवन-यापन के लिए दर-दर की ठोकें खाते हुए, दुकानों पर झूठे बरतन साफ करने के लिए मजबूर हैं।

महोदय, मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि लांस नायक सतबीर सिंह की व्यथा का सरकार तत्काल संज्ञान ले और उनसे किए गए वायदों और घोषणाओं को जल्द-से-जल्द पूरा कराए, ताकि देश के जवानों का मनोबल हमेशा बना रहे, धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I would very quickly like to respond to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I quite understand the concern expressed by the hon. Member. But, I may have to put it on record that I do not know the cause for the newspaper article on this person washing dishes. But every due that had to be paid to him — unfortunately he was injured and then boarded out — has been given to him. In respect of every other further requirement that he may have, we are quite willing; but as per rules, what had to be given to him has been given. So, I would like to put this on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please be liberal. That is what he requested for. You have done your duty, but be liberal if at all something more can be done. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**Attacks and murders of Indian journalists**

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा):** थैंक यू, सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से, भारतीय पत्रकारों के ऊपर जो हमले हुए हैं, उसके बारे में बोलना चाहती हूं।

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

सर, 2018 में पांच पत्रकारों की हत्या हुई। कश्मीर में शुजात बुखारी को उनके ऑफिस के सामने गोली मार दी गई, गौरी लंकेश को उनके घर के सामने गोली मार दी गई और ऐसे ही, पंजाब में एक सीनियर जर्नलिस्ट की हत्या कर दी गई। त्रिपुरा में दो जर्नलिस्ट्स की हत्या की गई, एक तो दिन-रात टीवी चैनल के 22 बरस के पत्रकार के ऊपर हमला किया गया और उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। उनको बहुत बेदरदी से मारा गया। त्रिपुरा के लिए सुदीप दत्ता भौमिक की भी गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गई। इस तरह बहुत सारे पत्रकारों के ऊपर हमला हो रहा है। जो भी पत्रकार भ्रष्टाचार, वॉयलेंस और दुर्नीति के बारे में बोलता है, उसके ऊपर हमला होता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? पत्रकार के पास स्वाधीनता है, वह बोल सकता है, लेकिन सत्य बोलने के कारण उसके ऊपर हमला हो जाएगा, तब इस काम को कौन करेगा और कौन सत्य लिखेगा? गौरी लंकेश ने, जो पिछले चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उनके बारे में कुछ लिखा था और उसके लिए उनकी हत्या कर दी गई।

**श्री सभापति:** आपको क्या कहना है, वह बताइए।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** सर, हमारी स्टेट में Daily Desher Katha की 52,000 प्रतियां चलती थीं, लेकिन 2018 के चुनाव के बाद उनकी संख्या घट कर 6000 पर आ गई, क्योंकि उसके जो रिपोर्टर हैं, जो पत्रकार हैं, उनको धमकी दी जा रही है कि उनका खून कर देंगे और वे इस अखबार को चला नहीं सकते, लोगों को नहीं दे सकते।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से निवेदनपूर्वक पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पत्रकारों को बचाने के लिए वह क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है, जिससे वे स्वतंत्रता के साथ अपने मत को अभिव्यक्त कर सकें?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien to associate.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, only one line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, Jharnadi raised a very important issue. If journalists, once they express themselves freely, are going to be put under pressure that they will lose their jobs, it is not good. Journalists have to be allowed to be free because if they do not express themselves like what is happening today in a major group, someone does a story which someone does not like, next day they have to leave.

SHRI VIVEK K TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It applies to all States and also to the country as a whole. Shri Rakesh Sinha, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Sir, Bengal too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the States, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): केस तो investigation में था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Dr. Santanu Sen.

#### **Need for One Company-One-Drug-One Price policy in the country**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to remind this August House what Mr. Winston Churchill said in 1945 while making comments on the Indian Independence Bill. He said that to those whom you are going to give freedom, they do not have even a notion of the term nation. They will tear this freedom into pieces at the first available opportunity because of predominant incivility.

Sir, what we noticed that \* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not quote the Prime Minister. We do not have any. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Yes, Sir. I just want to draw your kind attention to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Your subject is Demand for One Company-One Drug-One Price Policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Yes, Sir. I am telling you. \* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. What is your suggestion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Our humble suggestion is that several medical organizations have been appealing before our Government to implement the policy of 'One Company-One Drug-One Price'. \* no one in the country can raise the fingers towards the Indian doctors, which is very much defaming the doctors' community. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): No, Sir. Without verification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No reference to the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not have verification also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V. Muraleedharan.

**Need to resolve the financial crisis of Fertilizers and Chemicals  
Ltd. in Travancore**

SHRI. V. MURALEEDHARAN (Maharashtra): Hon. Chairman Sir, I want to raise a very important issue which applies not to Kerala to the entire country. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore is the first fertilizer company in the whole country. This was established in the year 1944 even before Independence. The FACT is a prestigious institution for Kerala as well as the whole country.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

During the last one decade, the FACT has been in a precarious condition. The financial problem that is being faced by the FACT had come to a level where it was almost getting closed down. When this Government led by Narendra Modiji came to power, in 2016-17, the Government extended a loan of ₹1,000 crores and because of that the factory escaped from the threat of closing down.

But, now, the issue is that still the financial problems are not over. The company is having an outstanding debt of ₹ 1,774 crores of which ₹ 1,000 crores has been given as loan in 2016 and the interest that is payable is at the rate of 13 per cent. Now, the FACT has handed over 630 acres of land to Kerala Government and Bharat Petroleum for which the company is expected to get ₹1,388 crores. But, the issue is not yet over. Again, a threat of closing down is coming over. So, I would request the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers to come up with a package wherein the interest that is to be paid is waived of and is converted as equity shares and money that has been received on the sale of land is considered as working capital. This will only save the FACT' from closing down forever. Thank you.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Problems being faced by small scale dairy farmers**

SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the problems of dairy farmers. Now, they are in trouble. Although India is the biggest milk producer but the problem is, there is a lot of import from other countries. This lowers the price of milk. I will give an example. Milk is imported from Australia and Netherlands when the country is flooded with milk. It further lowers the price. Tamil Nadu is getting milk from Netherlands for ₹ 17 which flows to Kerala. Kerala's Milk cooperative, Milma is buying milk from Tamil Nadu and reducing the purchase from Kerala Milk Societies. Recently, they have reduced purchase from 3000 litres to 2000 litres. If they depend more on imported milk, the farmers in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and other major districts of Kerala will be in real trouble.

Seventy per cent of the dairy farmers are small scale farmers. Free Trade Agreements with various countries always become another blow on Indian farmer. Foreign dairy giants will manipulate Free Trade Agreements to enter and monopolise Indian milk markets. India should discuss this with the State Governments prior to signing of Free Trade Agreements.

[Shri M. P. Veerendra Kumar]

Sir, finally, to save the small scale dairy farmers as well as the dairy industry, the Government should come up with an economic package. India needs to announce a bailout package for small dairy producers. In addition, to save the farmer from total disaster, the Government should fix a minimum floor price for milk.

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to revive Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR)  
project in Telangana**

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to inform the House that the Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) Project for Hyderabad was sanctioned during the UPA Government in 2013. Sir, this will create 15.4 lakh direct jobs and around 54 lakh indirect jobs for the information technology sector.

Telangana's IT exports totalled ₹ 93,442 crores in 2017-18, showing a 9.3 per cent growth, which was higher than the national average of 8 per cent. Telangana accounts for 12 per cent of India's IT and software exports and ranks second in the country. Our Government has also submitted a DPR to the Government of India, and they are seeking a support of ₹ 4,863 crores in two phases.

We request the Government of India to please see to it that it is granted as early as possible so that unemployment is reduced and more jobs are created in this sector for the younger generation. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Bhabananda Singh, ध्यान रहे कि समय बहुत कम है।

**Prevailing unrest in Manipur**

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity for raising a very important matter in this august House relating to the State of Manipur. There was a widespread *Bandh* called yesterday in the State. The matter is related to the ongoing peace-talk between the Government of India and the NSCN(IM). There is a widespread fear and apprehension in the minds of the people that as a part of the agreement or settlement, Article 371(A) of the Constitution

**12.00 Noon**

would be introduced to the State and to the neighbouring State of Nagaland. This idea was advocated by the interlocutor of the peace-talk and there was his willingness to explore the possibility of it. Sir, this would have disastrous effect in the State and throughout the region.

Sir, through you, I would like to appeal to the Government that before coming to any final settlement, they should see to it that the territorial integrity and the existing boundary of the State, that is, Manipur is not encroached upon and the present political and administrative structure of the State is not compromised.

Lastly, Sir, the consent and the concurrence of the State Government and all the stakeholders should be taken into account. Thank you.

**श्री सभापति:** माननीय सदस्यों, चूंकि मैं आज एक नया प्रयोग करने के लिए सोच रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं इसमें आप सब लोगों की मदद चाहता हूँ। आज Question Hour में मैं हूँ, मगर मैं यहां पर पैनल चेयरमैन, मैडम कहकशां परवीन जी को बैठाना चाहता हूँ, आप थोड़ा सहयोग कीजिए। कहकशां माने Galaxy, इसलिए उसको समझ कर मदद करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि आप ज़ीरो ऑवर में associate करने के लिए कहते हैं, लेकिन हमें तो पहले से पता ही नहीं होता कि कौन सदस्य किस इश्यू को उठाएगा, इसलिए अगर यह लिस्ट हाउस शुरू होने से थोड़ा पहले कहीं लग जाए या मिल जाए, तो इससे आसानी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ زیرو-آور میں ایسوسی-ایٹ کرنے کے لئے کہتے ہیں، لیکن ہمیں تو پہلے سے پتہ ہی نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ کون سڈسٹے کس ایشو کو اٹھائے گا، اس لئے اگر یہ لسٹ ہاؤس شروع ہونے سے تھوڑا پہلے کہیں لگ جائے یا مل جائے، تو اس سے آسانی ہوگی۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग दस बजे ही नोटिस देते हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** सर, हम कैसे associate करें, क्योंकि हमें तो पता ही नहीं होता है कि कौन सदस्य किस इश्यू को उठा रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، ہم کیسے ایسوسی-ایٹ کریں، کیوں کہ ہمیں تو پتہ ہی نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ کون سڈسٹے کس ایشو کو اٹھا رہے ہیں؟۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔

**श्री सभापति:** संबंधित माननीय सदस्य उस विषय पर बोलते हैं न? You can come and meet me and we will discuss also. We will find a way out. जया जी ने एक सुझाव दिया है, मैं उसको देखूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** सर, मैं दस दिन से एक नोटिस दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...  
 † **جناب جاوید علی خان :** سر، میں دس دن سے ایک نوٹس دے رہا ہوں، لیکن  
 ...**(مداخلت)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आपको मौका दिया, लेकिन आप उसको ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, the Question Hour.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(उपसभाध्यक्ष, श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन, पीठासीन हुईं)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Question No. 166. Questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries? Yes, Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

\* 166. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

#### 2022 तक देश को गरीबी मुक्त बनाना

\*166. **श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नीति आयोग 'नव भारत-2022' के अंतर्गत किसी ऐसी कार्य-योजना पर कार्य कर रहा है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वर्ष 2022 तक देश को गरीबी से मुक्त करना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों और प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

**योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) नीति आयोग "नए भारत @75 के लिए कार्यनीति" दस्तावेज का मसौदा तैयार कर रहा है जिसके उद्देश्य निम्नानुसार हैं: भारत के परिवर्तन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों, जिनमें गरीबी उपशमन भी शामिल है, की एक विविध श्रृंखला में 2022-23 के लिए स्पष्ट उद्देश्यों को परिभाषित

† Transliteration in Urdu script.



करना; इन क्षेत्रों में अब तक की गई प्रगति और शेष चुनौतियों पर नज़र रखना; उन क्षेत्रों में बाध्यकारी अड़चनों को चिह्नित करना; और इन उद्देश्यों को 2022-23 तक हासिल करने के लिए भावी राह का सुझाव देना।

(ग) "नए भारत @75 के लिए कार्यनीति" दस्तावेज़ के मसौदे को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। फिलहाल इस पर विभिन्न हितार्थियों के साथ व्यापक परामर्श किया जा रहा है ताकि उनकी टिप्पणियाँ और सुझाव लिए जा सकें।

### **Making the country free from poverty by 2022**

†\*166. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog is working on an action plan of New India, 2022 under which main objective to make country poverty-free by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by NITI Aayog to make the country poverty free by 2022 under New India 2022 action plan so far and the details of the achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) and (b) NITI Aayog is preparing a draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document, the purpose of which is to define clear objectives for 2022-23 in a diverse range of areas that are critical for India's transformation including poverty alleviation; to note the progress already made and challenges that remain in these sectors; identify binding constraints in those sectors; and suggest the way forward to achieve the objectives by 2022-23.

(c) The draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document is in the process of being finalized. It is currently going through a wide-ranging consultative process with a range of stakeholders for seeking their comments and suggestions.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Madam, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the correct definition of NITI Aayog for a poverty free country. Is it with employment or with financial support from the Government and does this also include the two crore jobs that were announced by the hon. Prime Minister and the present

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government in 2014? If yes, then how is the Government daydreaming of a poverty-free country by 2022?

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** मैडम, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** हुसैन दलवाई जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाएं, जब आपको पारी दी जाएगी, तब आप सवाल करेंगे।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** मैडम, यह सवाल श्री प्रभात झा जी का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** चूंकि प्रश्नकर्ता, श्री प्रभात झा जी अनुपस्थित हैं, लेकिन अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को भी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया जाता है, इसलिए इनको प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी आप अपना जवाब दें।

**RAOINDERJIT SINGH:** Madam Vice-Chairperson, NITI Aayog (National institution for Transforming India) has been envisioned by the Prime Minister and this Government to look into the sustainable development goals which this country along with 193 other countries have signed. The first goal of sustainable development goals is to eradicate poverty. By the year 2030, abject poverty must be eradicated and as defined by the United Nations, abject poverty is for those people who are living on 1.25 dollar per day. This Government is not day dreaming. It has made valiant efforts which have also borne fruit over the past four years and it has addressed the redressal of poverty in India, at least, by a three-pronged strategy in toto, first of which is to provide basic services to the people of India, especially, those who are poor. And these basic services require things like food, shelter, access to social parameters and also giving them a job. I just want to tell the hon. Member that we have now taken up the idea of eradicating poverty on a war-footing and, first of all, food security is the basic requirement. Food security is something where the Government of India is footing the bill *in toto*. Secondly, we have the Jan Dhan Yojana by which 32 crore accounts have been opened in India. If I may say so, when India gained Independence in 1947, this was the total population of India. Over the past four years, this Government has been able to open 32 crore accounts, which is as much the population India had when India gained Independence. And Direct Benefit Transfer to all these account holders is being done through various programmes which the Government of India has initiated. The idea is to ...**(Interruptions)**...

**SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:** I asked about employment in India. क्या देश 2022 तक पकौड़े बनाकर poverty free बनेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या देश पकौड़े तलकर poverty free बनेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये प्रश्न का उत्तर दें कि देश में कितने employment generate हुए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, अगर ये मुझे बोलने का मौका देंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझाता था कि \* सभ्य तरीके से बातचीत करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरा जवाब भी पूरा नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। उससे पहले ही आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मंत्री जी, आप अपना जवाब संक्षेप में दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** मैडम, मैंने poverty alleviation के बारे में बताया कि इसमें तीन किस्म के जरिए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें हमें सबसे पहले बेसिक सर्विसेज प्रोवाइड करनी है, दूसरा सोशल सर्विसेज प्रोवाइड करनी है और तीसरा employment income generation ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप एक मिनट रुकिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Madam, the hon. Minister has said just now, \* सुनना नहीं चाहते। I think, this should be expunged from the record. By using the words\*, you are denigrating the House. I request you to expunge these words.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मैं इसे रिकॉर्ड में देखूंगी। जो होगा, मैं उस पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप संक्षेप में उत्तर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):** महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपशब्द कहा है, उसे हम withdraw कर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये शब्द जरूर withdraw करने चाहिए। हम सभी राज्य सभा का सम्मान करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** महोदया, क्या मैं इनके सवाल का जवाब दे सकता हूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... income generation के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मंत्री जी, आपसे जो सवाल किया गया है, आप उसी का जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** महोदया, मैं उसी सवाल का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। यह सवाल poverty के ऊपर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि poverty की three pronged strategy है। मैं इसके विषय में भूमिका निभा रहा था। उसके बीच में दखल हो गया। जो प्रश्न इन्होंने पूछा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप भूमिका मत बनाइए, बल्कि सवाल का जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** महोदया, माननीय सांसद ने पूछा है कि employment generation किस किस्म से हो रहा है, मैं उसके तीन तरीके आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। एक ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mahatma

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक flagship programme है, जिसके माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। दूसरी प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना है, जिसका अभी मैंने जिक्र किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम दूसरे सांसदों को भी सवाल पूछने का मौका देंगे? आप अपने जवाब संक्षेप में दें, ताकि जिन लोगों ने सवाल किया है, वे satisfy हो जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जो जवाब दे रहे हैं, वह पेपर में laid है। ...(व्यवधान)... उस मुद्दे को लोग जान जाएंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने जो सवाल किया है, आप उसी का जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** महोदया, यह पेपर पर lay नहीं हुआ है, पेपर पर कुछ और था। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं poverty alleviation के बारे में चर्चा कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मंत्री जी, आप दूसरों को भी बोलने का वक्त दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह:** महोदया, मैं self employment और income generation के लिए, जो तीन मुख्य धाराएं हैं, उनका जिक्र कर देता हूँ। उसके बाद मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मनरेगा, दूसरी प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना और तीसरी दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मंत्री जी, मेरी आपसे request है कि आप इन सवालों का जवाब लिखित रूप में भेज दें। ...(व्यवधान)... अब श्री तिरुची शिवा जी बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनुभव मोहंती:** महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चार सालों में कितना employment generate हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ बोलने से employment generate नहीं होगा और पकौड़े तलने से भी नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर एक करोड़ लोग पकौड़े तलें, तो वह employment नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** श्री अनुभव मोहंती जी, आपके सवालों का जवाब लिखित रूप में चला जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप सहयोग करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Madam, you see, one of the strategies for 'New India, 2022' is that the Government has assured that the farmer's income will be doubled. I would like to know from the Minister when the agricultural cultivable lands are decreasing year by year, and when the investment rates on irrigation are also declining, what is the strategy or plan that you have to double the income of the farmers?

**RAOINDERJIT SINGH:** Madam, I thank the Member for bringing the focus back on to the question that was asked. We have a Draft Strategy Document which is in the pipeline, and it includes poverty, it includes agriculture, and by consultation, firstly, with all kinds of civil bodies, thereafter, with NGOs, and thereafter, with Government agencies,

and now, with the State Governments and Chief Ministers, we are formulating this Policy, and when this Policy comes up, we can have a discussion on it whether it should include anything else or not. But, by 2022-23, India is committed to raising the farmer's income twice over, and also eradicating 2030.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is the strategy? The reality is not so.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: It is a draft document which is under process.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, my question to the hon. Minister relates to the measurement of poverty without which we will not know whether India is free from poverty or not. For the last fifty years, the National Sample Survey Organisation has been carrying out consumer expenditure surveys to measure poverty. The last such survey was carried out in 2011-12. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the latest National Sample Survey on poverty rates in India will come out and when it will be made public.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Madam, the last poverty-line guidelines that were accepted by the Government of India was in 2011-12 by a Committee appointed to find measurement of the poverty-line. In 2011-12, the Tendulkar Committee submitted its report whereby a daily expenditure of ₹ 28 per person in rural areas is considered to be below poverty-line.

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैडम, मेरा सवाल सीधा है कि लेटेस्ट सर्वे कब प्रकाशित हुआ? When will the latest survey be published?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: आपने यह भी पूछा है। मैडम, दूसरी बात यह कि आज के दिन Poverty Line के नीचे कौन है और कौन नहीं है, यह प्राथमिकता भारत सरकार की नहीं है, बल्कि आज के दिन deprivation is the base-line कि किसके पास क्या नहीं है। Poverty is something that changes from time to time. Today if it is ₹ 100 per day, in five years it may become ₹ 200. Today, for Government of India, deprivation is the criteria; a person who does not have anything, who is standing last in the line should be addressed first. ...(Interruptions)...

#### **Request for exemption to women from tax on gifts**

\*167.SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from women for exempting them from taxes on gifts from their near and close relatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As informed by the Central Board of Direct Tax (CBDT), Department of Revenue, under the existing provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, any sum of money received by a person without consideration is liable for taxation if the aggregate value of such sum exceeds ₹ 50,000. Similar provisions exist for taxation of receipt of an immovable property or specified property without consideration or inadequate consideration. However, these provisions are not applicable to receipts of any sum/ immovable property/specified property by an individual from following relatives:—

- (i) spouse of the individual;
- (ii) brother or sister of the individual;
- (iii) brother or sister of the spouse of the individual;
- (iv) brother or sister of either of the parents of the individual;
- (v) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual;
- (vi) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the individual;
- (vii) spouse of the person referred to in (ii) to (vi) above.

Therefore, receipt by women of any sum/immovable property/specified property without/inadequate consideration from the relatives under the existing provisions of the Income tax Act, 1961 are not taxable.

(c) and (d) Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also requested Ministry of Finance for amendment to section 64 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for not including income arising from the asset transferred for inadequate consideration by an individual to his wife or son's wife.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Madam, I am happy with the reply of the hon. Minister that the receipt, by women, of immovable property from relatives is not taxable. Further, the hon. Minister has initiated Amendment to Section 64 of the I.T. Act, 1961 for not including the income arising from assets transferred by an individual to his wife or son's wife. As a welfare measure for women, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has also taken any other such steps for making women financially independent and for their overall empowerment.

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** मैडम, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उस उत्तर के प्रति इन्होंने संतोष व्यक्त किया है। यह प्रश्न मूलतः वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्णयाधिकार-क्षेत्र से संबंधित है। वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा महिलाओं को और बाकी लोगों को जो सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है, उसका उत्तर विवरण में दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 64 का उल्लेख किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्रालय को लिखा हुआ है कि किसी व्यक्ति से उसकी पत्नी अथवा पुत्रवधू को जो स्थानांतरित सम्पत्ति प्राप्त होती है और उस सम्पत्ति से जो आमदनी प्राप्त होती है, उस आमदनी को आय में शामिल न करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 64 में संशोधन किया जाए। यह प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय के पास भेजा गया है और यह अभी विचाराधीन है। इसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है और उपयुक्त समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा इस संबंध में निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take efforts for increasing the overall exemption limit for women and for reducing the gender pay gap.

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदया, मूलतः प्रश्न वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, अतः इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्रालय से जानकारी लेकर माननीय सदस्य तक भेज दी जाएगी।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त विभाग से कब तक अनुमोदन आ जाएगा और महिलाओं को उपहार के बारे में जो सुविधा दी गई है, और बाकी अन्य महिलाओं के द्वारा दिए गए उपहारों का अनुमोदन वित्त मंत्रालय से कब तक आ जाएगा?

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदया, जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में अपने उत्तर में बताया कि यह महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के द्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है और इसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। वित्त मंत्रालय के द्वारा बजट के समय ही इस तरह के निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, वे वित्त मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विचाराधीन हैं।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** महिलाओं को संपत्ति के अधिकार देने के क्रम में झारखण्ड सरकार ने एक योजना चालू की है, जिसके तहत लाखों महिलाओं को, उनकी सम्पत्ति की मात्र एक रुपये के टोकन में रजिस्ट्री की जाती है।

महोदया, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस योजना की सफलता को देखते हुए, क्या दूसरे राज्यों में भी इस तरह की परियोजनाएं लागू की जाएंगी, ताकि महिलाओं के नाम से अधिक से अधिक संपत्ति गिफ्ट या खरीद-बिक्री के तौर पर दी जा सके?

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदया, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग तरह के निर्णय महिलाओं के लिए लिए हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पूर्व में कहा कि इस तरह के निर्णय वित्त मंत्रालय के निर्णयाधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं। मैं सदस्य की भावना का स्वागत करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्रालय को इस संबंध में महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा माननीय सदस्य की भावनाएं प्रेषित की जाएंगी।

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम:** महोदया, सरकार और समाज चाहते हैं कि महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में सामने आएँ, केवल पुरुष के रोजगार पर निर्भर न करते हुए, स्वयं कुछ कमाएँ, व्यापार या नौकरी करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसी रोजगारशुदा महिलाओं के लिए क्या इनकम टैक्स में कुछ कंसेशन है? यदि है तो क्या-क्या है, अगर नहीं है तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या विचार करेगी?

**डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार:** महोदया, प्रश्न ही मूलतः वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंधित है, इसका महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय से सीधा संबंध नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

#### वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गुजरात के लोगों को अधिकार-पत्र दिया जाना

**\*168. श्री नरनभैया जेमलभाई राठवा :** क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत कितने लोगों को अधिकार-पत्र दिए गए हैं;

(ख) कितने लोगों को, अधिकार-पत्र लेने के पात्र होने के बावजूद, अभी तक अधिकार-पत्र नहीं दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गुजरात में अधिकार-पत्र लेने के पात्र सभी लोगों को अधिकार-पत्र प्रदान किए जाने हेतु क्या-क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 30-06-2018 तक, कुल 1,82,869 प्राप्त व्यक्तिगत दावों में से, 84,402 अनुमोदित दावे हैं जिसके लिए स्वीकृति आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं तथा जारी अधिकार पत्रों की संख्या 83,754 है। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या जो पात्र हैं और जिन्हें अधिकार पत्र नहीं दिया गया है, 648 है।

(ग) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए) उनके मार्गदर्शन करने और सहायता करने तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के अलावा जागरूकता पैदा करने सहित अनुसूचित जनजाति



और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (संक्षिप्त में एफआरए) के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समर्थन प्रदान करता है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा उठाए गए ऐसे कदमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण अनुलग्नक में उपलब्ध है। (नीचे देखिए)। इसके अलावा, गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में शामिल है:-

**1. एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निम्नलिखित समितियों का निर्माण:-**

- (i) 3799 वन अधिकार समितियां (एफआरसी);
  - (ii) 40 उप-मंडल स्तरीय समितियां (एसडीएलसी);
  - (iii) 14 जिला स्तरीय समिति (डीएलसी); और
  - (iv) राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (एसएलएमसी)
2. एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में 25 उन्मुखीकरण कार्यक्रम जिलाधीशों, उप-संभागीय, न्यायाधीशों, जिला वन अधिकारियों, रेंज वन अधिकारियों, मामलादारों, उप-मामलातदारों आदि के लिए जनजातीय अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षित संस्थान के माध्यम से गुजरात सरकार के जनजातीय विभाग द्वारा आयोजित किए गए हैं।
  3. गुजरात सरकार ने एफआरए से संबंधित नियमावलियों, दिशा-निर्देशों और पुस्तिकाओं की 10,000 प्रतियां प्रकाशित और संवितरित की हैं तथा 3,00,000 पम्फलेट/फार्म भी वितरित किए हैं।
  4. एफआरए के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा न केवल राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति द्वारा अपितु मुख्यमंत्री और जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा भी की जाती है।
  5. गुजरात सरकार ने गैर-अनुमोदित दावों की समीक्षा की है।

**अनुलग्नक**

**1. जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को प्रदान किया गया समर्थन**

**क. राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का क्षमता निर्माण**

- (i) जागरूकता तथा कुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों से वन अधिकार अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदार संस्थानों के अधिकारियों तथा सदस्यों के लिए वृहद् प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करने और अधिकार प्रदान करने के प्रति दावों को तैयार करने तथा नक्शों के लिए भू-संदर्भित डाटाबेस का उपयोग करने का अनुरोध किया;
- (ii) वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों का समाधान करने के लिए एफएक्यू जारी किए;

- (iii) अधिनियम, नियमों तथा स्पष्टीकरण का स्थानीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद तथा प्रशिक्षण और दिशा-निर्देशन के लिए वन अधिकार अधिनियम के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल का प्रकाशन;
- (iv) वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 12 के तहत दिशा-निर्देश, अवलोकन, स्पष्टीकरण तथा निदेश जारी करना;
- (v) एक समर्पित वेबसाइट <<http://www.forestrights.nic.in>> आरम्भ की गई है। अधिनियम, नियमावली तथा दिशा-निर्देश आदि जैसे सभी दस्तावेज रखने के अलावा इस साइट में स्वतः सीखने तथा आत्म परीक्षण मॉड्यूल भी हैं।

**ख. वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय समर्थन**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम से संबंधित कार्यकलाप जैसे क्षमता निर्माण, अधिकारों की मान्यता के पश्चात् प्रशिक्षण और समर्थन करने के लिए टीएसपी (अब टीएसएस) तथा अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदानों के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर निधियों की निर्मुक्ति (टीएसपी: जनजातीय उप-प्लान, टीएसएस: जनजातीय उप-स्कीम)

**2. राज्य सरकारों के लिए निर्देश तथा अनुवर्तन**

**क. इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित तंत्र**

- (i) राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र संशोधित नियमावली के अनुसार मंत्रालय को मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्टें तथा तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।
- (ii) मंत्रालय जनजातीय कल्याण/विकास विभागों के राज्य सचिवों/आयुक्तों की बैठक आयोजित करके प्रगति की समीक्षा भी करता है।
- (iii) इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए मंत्रियों तथा मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा राज्यों के दौरे किए जाते हैं।
- (iv) राज्य सरकार के महत्वपूर्ण विभागों के अधिकारियों को वन अधिकार नियमावली तथा दिशा-निर्देशों में संशोधनों को स्पष्ट करने तथा उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन।
- (v) राज्यों के साथ समीक्षा-सह-परामर्श की बैठकों की श्रृंखला आयोजित की गई जिसमें प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के अलावा इसके कार्यान्वयन में विभिन्न मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा की गई थी तथा कई बिन्दुओं पर स्पष्टीकरण दिए गए थे।
- (vi) सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 06-09-2012 को अधिसूचित वन अधिकार संशोधन नियमावली, 2012 के अनुसार राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समिति को अधिकारों की मान्यता, सत्यापन तथा अधिकार प्रदान किए जाने की प्रक्रिया की निगरानी और क्षेत्र स्तरीय कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए 3 माह में कम-से-कम एक बार बैठक करने की आवश्यकता है।

**ख. पुनः परिभाषित महत्व वाले क्षेत्र**

- (i) राज्यों से सामुदायिक अधिकारों के दावों के संबंध में ध्यान देने के लिए आग्रह किया गया है।
- (ii) रद्द दावों की स्वतः समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों को निदेश जारी किए गए
- (iii) वन गांवों के राजस्व गांवों में परिवर्तन पर बल दिया गया तथा राज्यों से मंत्रालय को आवधिक रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया।
- (iv) राज्यों से अधिकार पत्र धारकों को अधिकारों की मान्यता के पश्चात् समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।
- (vi) राज्यों से यह सुनिश्चित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है कि वन अधिकार अधिनियम की परिभाषाओं के अनुसार सभी गांवों में ग्राम सभाएं आयोजित की जाएं और वन अधिकार समितियां गठित की जाएं।

**ग. नए उभरते क्षेत्रों के संबंध में संवेदीकरण**

- (i) राज्यों को संवेदनशील वन्य जीवन अधिवासों, सीएएमपीए निधियों और भूमि बैंकों के मुद्दों के बारे में सुग्राही बनाया गया (सीएएमपीए: क्षतिपूर्ति वन रोपण निधि प्रबंधन तथा प्लानिंग प्राधिकरण)।
- (ii) राजस्व विभाग के रिकॉर्डों में एफआरए के तहत मान्यता प्राप्त अधिकारों/दिए गए पट्टों को प्रतिबिम्बित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए राज्यों को निदेश दिए गए।
- (iii) दावों की निरस्तता की उच्च दरों वाले राज्यों को दिनांक 27-7-2015 को पत्र लिखे गए जिसके पश्चात् उन्होंने निरस्त दावों की समीक्षा और पुनः जांच आरम्भ की है।
- (iv) ग्राम सभाओं की बैठक आयोजित करने, रद्द दावों की स्वतः समीक्षा तथा सभी लम्बित दावों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए अधिकार प्रदान करने/अधिकारों के रिकॉर्ड के सुधार के संबंध में भू-संदर्भित डाटाबेस के सृजन के लिए अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने के लिए राज्यों को दिनांक 21-9-2017 को पत्र भेजा गया।

**Titles under Forest Rights Act to people in Gujarat**

†\*168. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been given titles under Forest Rights Act, 2006 in Gujarat;

(b) the number of people who have not been given titles despite being eligible for the same so far; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the efforts made by Government to provide titles to all the eligible people in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Gujarat, as on 30.06.2018, out of the total 1,82,869 individual claims received, the number of approved claims for which sanction orders have been issued are 84,402 and number of titles (Adhikar-patra) issued are 83,754. The number of people, who are eligible and have not been given titles are, therefore, 648.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been providing support to States and UTs for effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, FRA) including creating awareness besides guiding them and hand holding and monitoring its implementation. A brief account of such steps taken by MoTA is furnished in Annexure (*See below*). Further, steps taken by State Government of Gujarat include:

1. Formation of Committees for implementation of FRA:—
  - (i) 3,799 Forest Rights Committees (FRCs);
  - (ii) 40 Sub Divisional Level Committees (SDLCs);
  - (iii) 14 District Level Committee(DLCs); and
  - (iv) State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC);
2. 25 orientation programs regarding implementation of FRA have been organized by Tribal Department of the Government of Gujarat through the Tribal Research and Training Institute to Collectors, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, District Forest Officers, Range Forest Officers, Mamlatdars, Deputy-Mamlatdars etc.;
3. Government of Gujarat has got published and distributed 10,000 copies of Rules, Guidelines and Booklets and has also distributed 3,00,000 pamphlets/forms regarding FRA;
4. Implementation of FRA is reviewed not only by the State level Monitoring Committee but also by the Chief Minister and the Minister of Tribal Department.
5. Government of Gujarat has carried out a review of unapproved claims.

**Annexure****1. Support provided by MoTA to State Governments****A. Capacity Building to States / UTs**

- (i) To increase awareness and efficiency, States requested to undertake extensive training programmes for officials and members of institutions, responsible for the implementation of FRA and to use the Geo-referenced database for processing claims towards vesting of rights and maps;
- (ii) Issued FAQ to address the questions raised by State Governments regarding FRA, 2006;
- (iii) Translation of Act, Rules and clarification into local languages and publication of training modules on FRA for training and guidance;
- (iv) Issuance of guidelines, observations, clarifications and direction under Section 12 of FRA, 2006 on various aspects of FRA, 2006;
- (v) A dedicated website <<http://www.forestrights.nic.in>> has been launched. This site besides containing all documents like Act, Rules and Guidelines etc. also has a self-learning and self-test module.

**B. Financial Support for the implementation of the FRA, 2006**

Release of funds, from time to time, under TSP (now TSS) and grants under Article 275 (1) for undertaking FRA related activities such as capacity building, training and support for post recognition of rights. (*TSP: Tribal Sub Plan, TSS: Tribal Sub-Scheme*)

**2. Follow-up with and directions to State Governments****A. Mechanisms laid down by Government of India for monitoring the progress of implementation of the Act**

- (i) States/UTs are submitting Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports as per amended Rules to the Ministry;
- (ii) Ministry also reviews the progress by convening meetings of State Secretaries/ Commissioners of Tribal Welfare/Development Departments.

- (iii) Visits by Ministers and senior officers of the Ministry to States for reviewing the progress of implementation of the Act.
- (iv) Organisation of Regional Workshops in order to explain and discuss the amendments in the Forest Right Rules and the guidelines to the officials of the key State Government Departments.
- (v) A series of Review-cum-Consultation meetings with States held in which besides reviewing the progress, various issues in its implementation were also discussed and clarification on a number of points given.
- (vi) As per FR Amendment Rules, 2012 Government notified, on 6.9.2012, State Level Monitoring Committee is required to meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, I verification and vesting of rights, consider and address the field level problems.

**B. Thrust areas redefined**

- (i) States have been urged to concentrate on Community Rights claims.
- (ii) Directions issued to States to suo moto review the rejected claims
- (iii) Conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages stressed upbn and States asked to submit periodic reports to the Ministry.
- (iv) States have been requested to provide post-recognition of rights support to the title holders.
- (v) States have been requested to ensure that Gram Sabhas are convened in all villages as per Forest Rights Act definitions and Forest Rights Committees formed.

**C. Sensitization on new emerging areas**

- (i) The States sensitized about issues of Critical Wildlife Habitats, CAMPA funds and land banks. (*CAMPA: Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority*)
- (ii) States directed to take necessary steps for reflecting the rights recognized/ pattas given under FRA in the records of the revenue department.
- (iii) Letters written on 27.7.2015 to States with high rates of rejection of claims,

following which they have started reviewing and re-examining the rejected claims.

- (iv) On 21.9.2017, letter sent to States to use space technology for creation of geo-referenced database on vesting of rights/correction of record of rights, for convening Gram Sabhas meeting, suo-motto review of rejected claims and early disposal of all pending claims.

**श्री नरनभैया जेमलभाई राठवा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा प्रश्न है कि गुजरात में वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत कितने लोगों को अधिकार पत्र दिए गए हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** जया जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री नरनभैया जेमलभाई राठवा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, कितने लोगों को अधिकार पत्र लेने के पात्र होने के बावजूद भी अभी तक अधिकार पत्र नहीं दिया गया है? कृपया मंत्री जी इसका कारण बताएं।

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** महोदया, प्रश्न में मैंने बताया है कि 84,402 को पात्रता, यानी अप्रूवल है, उसमें से 83,754 लोगों को दिया गया है, 648 लोग प्रोसेस में हैं और उनको भी दे दिया जाएगा। मैंने यह जानकारी माननीय सदस्य को दी है।

**श्री नरनभैया जेमलीभाई राठवा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा मंत्री जी से यह सवाल है कि जिन लोगों को अधिकार पत्र दिया गया है और मेरी जानकारी में ऐसा है कि आज तक कम-से-कम 16-17 साल होने जा रहे हैं, उसके रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड के अंतर्गत जिन लोगों को अधिकार पत्र दिए गए हैं, उनके रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हुए हैं, इसका कारण क्या है?

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** महोदया, रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। उनकी संख्या 67,000 है, बाकी प्रोसेस में है। इसमें गुजरात हाई कोर्ट में भी केस है, इसके बारे में वह भी इंटरवीन कर रहा है। इसलिए रिकॉर्ड हो रहा है, लेकिन बहुत सारे केसेज में रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिसका कारण है कि डुप्लीकेट क्लेम है, एक फैमिली के दो मेंबर्स ने क्लेम किया है। कहीं महिला क्लेम कर रही है, तो हर्बैंड भी क्लेम कर रहा है और कुछ टेक्निकल प्रॉब्लम है, जिसके कारण अभी नहीं हो पा रहा है, लेकिन यह होगा। हमने जो 84,402 चिन्हित किए हैं, इन सभी को पट्टा दिया जाएगा।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM:** Madam, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, which is usually called as Forest Rights Act (FRA), is a landmark legislation of the UPA1 Government, in the passing of which, I am proud to state that the Left also played a historic role.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** विस्वम जी, यह सवाल गुजरात से जुड़ा हुआ है। कृपया आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: This is not a Gujarat issue. It is a national issue.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** नहीं, यह सवाल जो है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I know it. I would like to raise an important issue which concerns the tribes of the country as a whole. I believe that this is the place where I can raise this issue. The Minister knows it. My only point is this: In the Act, that the upper limit is mentioned. The land in possession on a particular date is mentioned, *i.e.* ten acres, but in many States, including Kerala and Gujarat, the lower limit is mentioned as the land which is on that date in possession. It is sometimes five cents, sometimes two cents, sometimes three cents. Sir, what can a tribal family, a traditional forest dweller with three or five cents do? The forest dwellers, the tribes are the real saviours of the forest. They are the protectors. My question is: can the Government state specifically that the minimum area of land allotted to the tribe should be one acre? The law has to be changed. That is why we are here.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप इस तरह से बात न करिए। विस्वम जी, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है। कृपया आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लीजिए। विस्वम जी, Question Hour है, इसलिए आपका जो सवाल है, उस पर केन्द्रित रहें, इधर-उधर न भटकें। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: If you are for the tribes we should change the law.

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** कितनी जमीन उसके कब्जे में है, उसके possession में है, उसको दिया जाएगा। अगर एक एकड़ की लिमिट तय करेंगे, तो वह ट्राइबल हित के विरुद्ध होगा। ऐसा हम सरकार में नहीं करेंगे। जितना कब्जे में रखा गया है, उसको उतना ही पट्टा दिया जाएगा।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: My question is that the minimum land should be made as one acre for the tribal people because they are the saviours, the protectors. So, the Act has to be changed. My question is, will the Government do anything for them? You are giving forest land for all the corporates. ...(Interruptions)... but not for the tribes.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** मैं मंत्री जी आपका ध्यान गुजरात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उस वक्त मैंने वर्ष 1985 में इस मूवमेंट के इश्यू को चालू किया था और सरकार से 1,22,000 एकड़ जमीन 67,000 आदिवासी किसानों के लिए ली थी। उस वक्त यह कानून श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी की अध्यक्षता के अंतर्गत बनाया गया था। आज गुजरात में स्थिति ऐसी है... मंत्री जी, आप पहले यहां देख लीजिए, फिर उसके बाद पट्टे घुमाइए, क्योंकि फिर आप बाद में मेरा सवाल नहीं समझेंगे। टाइटल की सनद की बात है। सनद यानी Ownership आप जो देते हैं, 1989 में, 1980 से पहले गुजरात में जो जमीन जोतते थे, उसको टेम्परेरी अधिकार पत्र इसलिए दिए गए थे, ताकि जंगल डिपार्टमेंट वाले



उनको उस जमीन से बेदखल न कर दें, जो ज़मीन वे जोतते थे। इसमें से दो इश्यूज़ सामने आते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूँ। अभी आपने कहा कि मेरे पास 4 एकड़ जमीन जोतने की फॉरेस्ट ऑफिस की रसीद है, मुझे 20 गूठा, 25 गूठा और 30 गूठा मिलती है। दूसरा, आपने अधिकार पत्र दिए हैं। अधिकार पत्रों में से कितने लोग बेदखल हुए हैं? मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात गवर्नमेंट को आप कब कहेंगे कि इन्हें सनद दीजिए। सनद देने के लिए जो सर्वे कराया जाएगा, उस सर्वे के लिए पैसा गुजरात सरकार देगी या आप देंगे? इसके अतिरिक्त यह सर्वे कब तक होगा जिससे उनको सदन मिले, टाइटल मिले? आप अधिकार पत्र देते हैं, टाइटल नहीं देते हैं। मेरा आपसे यह सवाल है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** ठीक है। मंत्री जी, आप कृपया जवाब दें।

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** महोदया, एक तो किसी के भी बेदखल होने की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं है, किसी को भी बेदखल नहीं किया गया है, पहले आप इस बात को जान लें। हमने जो डिक्लेयर किया, जो 83 हजार पट्टे दिए गए हैं, वे कायम हैं, उनमें से किसी को बेदखल नहीं किया गया है। मैडम, पट्टा देने का जो procedure है, उसमें ग्राम सभा, फिर sub-division और फिर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और स्टेट लैवल की monitoring committee है। ग्राम सभा में जो तय किया जाता है कि कितने काबिज़ हैं, उसका अधिकार गांव के लोगों को है, उसी में से प्रोसेस initiate होता है और joint verification होने के बाद वह दिया जाता है। इसलिए 4 एकड़ के लिए काबिज़ है और दो एकड़ हुआ, ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट में प्रोसेस होता है, उसी को finally दिया जाता है।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** आप सनद कब देंगे? आप सनद दीजिए। आप अधिकार पत्र क्यों देते हैं, टाइटल क्यों नहीं देते?

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** हमने दिया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया जी।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** यह पूरे देश के 8 करोड़ लोगों का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)... ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट की नोडल एजेंसी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** मेरा आपसे सवाल है कि उनको टाइटल देने के लिए आप ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मधुसूदन मिश्री जी, कृपया आप स्थान ग्रहण कर लें।

**श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि गुजरात के जो 18,000 गांव हैं, उनमें से जो गांव वन विस्तार में आते हैं, उनमें से 3,799 गांवों में वन अधिकार समिति बनी हुई है। ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जिनमें अभी भी वन अधिकार समिति का गठन नहीं हुआ है और सरकार कितने समय में सभी गांवों में वन अधिकार समिति बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है?

**श्री जुएल ओराम:** सर, मेरे पास जिला-वार रिपोर्ट है कि कौन से जिले में क्या है लेकिन गांव-वार रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं है। जो 1,82,869 क्लेम receive हुए थे, उनमें से 84,402 हमने दे दिए हैं, बाकी प्रोसेस में हैं और उन्हें भी हम दे देंगे। इसकी गांव-वार डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं है। यह हर गांव का अधिकार होता है कि गांव में जो वन अधिकार के काबिज़ हैं, उन्हें अगर कोई पट्टा लेना है तो उस गांव में मीटिंग करके, प्रोसेस करके apply करेंगे तो उन्हें वह दिया जाएगा। यह mandatory process है, इसलिए यह गांव से ही initiate होता है।

**Fall in number of candidates clearing 2018 JEE (Advanced)**

\*169.SHRI A.K. SERVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a drastic fall in the number of candidates who cleared the 2018 JEE (Advanced);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IITs have taken a decision not to lower the cut off for admission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) The JEE (Advanced) examination is conducted by the IIT System which also decides the cut-off marks as qualification for admission in the Undergraduate (UG) Courses in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). In the JEE (Advanced), 2018, only (18,138) candidates could qualify as against (51,040) candidates qualified in 2017.

In order to protect the interests of the SC/ST and OBC students, Government advised IIT system to take steps to ensure that adequate candidates are qualified for filling up all seats, especially the seats reserved for SCs/STs and OBCs.

Accordingly, the IIT system has reconsidered the matter and issued an extended merit list, thereby qualifying (31,988) candidates. In view of the proactive action taken, (11,961) seats have been filled this year compared to (10,876) filled last year.

Further, due to the Government's policy of restoring gender balance in IITs, this year an additional (840) girls got admission in the UG programme of IITs, improving the

girls student percentage in Undergraduate programmes of IITs from 9.15 (2017) to 15.29 (2018).

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Hon. Vice-Chairperson, the Joint Admission Board has proposed an additional 1,000 seats in NTs across the country and a 14 per cent increase from the present strength in admission for women. Madam, many IITs have doubted the said move as they fear that such a move will not be able to accommodate all these students due to shortage of capacity in rooms, hostel, etc. So, my question is: Is the Government considering to expand the capacities in all IITs?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदया, जो मूल मुद्दा था, वह बहुत अहम था। पिछले साल या हर साल साधारणतः 40-50 हजार छात्र JEE (Advance) clear करते हैं, लेकिन इस बार केवल 18,138 छात्र ही इसे clear कर सके क्योंकि पेपर कैसा होता है, यह उस पर भी निर्भर करता है। हमने यह देखा कि लगभग 11,000 से ज्यादा सीटें भरी गयी हैं। इतनी ऊंची cut off होने की वजह से Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes और OBC की सीटें खाली रह सकती थीं। यह देखते हुए मैंने मंत्रालय से यह आदेश दिया, आईआईटी काउंसिल को directions दीं कि reserved category की एक भी सीट खाली नहीं रहनी चाहिए, इसलिए cut off को उस तरह से adjust करिए, नयी cut off निकालिए। इस प्रकार नयी cut off निकाली गयी। मुझे खुशी है कि 31,988 छात्र उसके पात्र हुए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस बार 1,000 सीटें बढ़ीं, जिसके बारे में आपने अभी पूछा है। We have increased seats by 1,000. And, out of 12,079 seats, I am very happy to announce, 11,961 seats have been filled and the OBC, SC, ST quota has completely been filled.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Madam, my second supplementary is, due to the increase in intake capacity of the Indian Institutes of Technology, the top 2.4 lakh candidates clearing JEE (Main) will be eligible to appear for the JEE (Advanced) Examination, and that 4,000 students will be allowed to appear for the JEE (Advanced) Examination in May, as per the Joint Admission Board. What are the steps taken by the IITs to ensure adequate candidates are qualified for the seats reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: As I said, there is a quota for the SCs, STs and OBCs because this is a Government institute.

मैंने तो पहले ही इसकी पहल की थी, जब इसका रिजल्ट आया और पिछले साल 51 हजार छात्र JEE (Advanced) में क्वालिफाई कर गए थे। अब इस बार रिजल्ट केवल 18,138 का आया है और अगर 12 हजार छात्र भरने हैं, तो इसमें कौन छूटेगा? अगर Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC छूटेगा, तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए हमने ऑर्डर किया और जायरेक्शंस दिए, जो कि बंधनकारी होते हैं। हमने कहा है कि इसको एडजस्ट करो क्योंकि यह नम्बर सेलेक्शन के लिए sufficient नहीं है। हमारे आदेश के कारण अब उसमें 32,000 छात्र हो गए हैं। Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes और OBC के लिए 50 परसेंट आरक्षण होता है और मुझे खुशी है कि यह पूरा आरक्षण मिला है। अब टोटल केवल 118 सीट्स वेकेन्ट हैं, क्योंकि उनमें मांग नहीं थी। कौन से कोर्सेज में मांग नहीं होती है, यह दुर्भाग्य भी है, लेकिन Agriculture Engineering, Bio-Chemical Engineering, Pharma-Engineering, क्योंकि Pharma के दूसरे institutes हैं, agriculture के भी दूसरे institutes हैं, वहां पर लोग कोर्स करना पसंद करते हैं और इसमें Bio-Engineering and M.Tech भी शामिल है। जब इसके बारे में अगले महीने IIT Council की मीटिंग होगी, तब उसमें हम इस विषय पर चर्चा करेंगे।

DR. SANTANU SEN: Madam Vice-Chairman, through you, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the students, who are writing their Joint Entrance Examination in their regional languages, are not succeeding satisfactorily, as it was a case in my State West Bengal also. As far as my knowledge goes, our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, has already expressed her observations in this regard to the hon. Union Minister. My humble submission is whether the hon. Minister will be kind enough to consider those who are interested to write their examination in their regional languages.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, the JEE is being conducted for years together in English and Hindi medium. We have not received any representation in this regard. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to a representation from the Chief Minister of West Bengal which was regarding the NEET, and not regarding this.

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि देश के तमाम तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थानों में विद्यार्थियों की अभिरुचि कम हुई है और तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थानों में बड़ी संख्या में स्थान रिक्त हैं, इसके क्या कारण हैं? कहीं इसका कारण रोजगार का सीमित होना तो नहीं है? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे कि तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थानों से निकलने वाले बच्चों के लिए रोजगार सृजित करने के रास्ते या उपाय खोजे जाएं?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच नहीं है कि रोजगार के अवसर कम हुए हैं, उल्टे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि over-supply of seats, क्योंकि पीछे यह legacy problem है। अनेक सालों से ऐसा होता रहा है कि AICTE में जो भी आया, उसको engineering college दे दिया और अब engineering colleges की सीटें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि बहुत सारी सीटें रिक्त रहने लगी हैं। इसलिए हमने सभी राज्यों को सूचित किया कि आप एक perspective plan बनाओ कि कहां कितनी जरूरत है, उस तरीके से नए कॉलेज खुलेंगे और बहुत सारे राज्यों ने सकारात्मक response दिया है।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Madam, actually, the versatile HRD Minister knows very well that there have been several incidents of suicide by students of a large number of IIT institutions. These incidents were not because of the academic

stress alone. The main reason behind this — it may be one of the reasons — is the caste discrimination among the students. Therefore, I would like to know from our hon. HRD Minister what steps have been taken by the Government of India, especially the Ministry, to ensure that caste discrimination does not take place hereafter in the IITs, and the incidents of suicide is prevented henceforth in these institutions.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं suicide के मुद्दे पर आने से पहले एक अच्छी खबर है, जिसे हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि IITs में पहले एक दूसरा gender discrimination था, उसमें यह होता था कि लड़कियाँ कम आती थीं, छात्राओं की संख्या कम होती थी, वे केवल आठ परसेंट होती थीं। हमने दो साल पहले निर्णय किया कि लड़कियों की संख्या बढ़ानी है और इसके लिए supernumerary ज्यादा सीटें तैयार की हैं। उसके कारण पिछले साल आठ परसेंट से साढ़े नौ परसेंट तक लड़कियाँ आईं। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि इस साल supernumerary quota से, 840 more girls have got admission in the IITs. Now, the percentage has increased from 9 per cent to 15 per cent. We want to make it 20 per cent as soon as possible. छात्राओं को भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में इंजीनियरिंग में जाना चाहिए। यह भी एक discrimination है, इसलिए मैंने पहले इसके बारे में बताया है।

जहां तक suicide का प्रश्न है, अगर एक भी suicide की घटना कहीं पर भी होती है, तो वह गलत है और वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, लेकिन इस तरह की घटना IITs में हो या किसी भी संस्थान में हो, वह नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हमने एक proactively काम किया है, सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को, सभी IITs को एक विशेष उपाय करने के लिए कहा है। उनको एक 12 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम दिया है। एक तो induction course बढ़ा है। यह induction course पहले एक-दो दिन का होता था, उसके बजाय यह छह दिन या बारह दिन का हो, दो सप्ताह का हो, जिसमें स्टूडेंट्स acclimatize होते हैं, क्योंकि विभिन्न समुदायों से, विभिन्न background से, विभिन्न geographies से स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं। उसके एक साथ रहने के लिए induction course शुरू किया है। दूसरा, जो स्टूडेंट अलग होता जाता है, अकेला-अकेला रहने लगता है, उसी में suicidal tendency होती है, तो इसकी निगरानी करने के लिए एक टीचर्स का mentoring, एक local parenting और एक counselling centre है, जो continuous काम करता है। अगर किसी स्टूडेंट को लगे कि उसे कोई प्रॉब्लम है, उसे कोई दिक्कत आ रही है, तो he can talk to them. ये बहुत सारे उपाय हैं। इनको मैं आपको सर्कुलेट भी करूंगा। We have sent 15 proactive measures to be taken so that we do not have unfortunate incidents of suicide in future. ...*(Interruptions)*...

#### **Revival plan for loss making CPSEs**

\*170.SHRT P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES and PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any revival/restructuring plan for loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) the number of sick PSUs revived, till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of concerned Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to CPSEs including revival/ restructuring are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department on a case-to-case basis.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 on revival/restructuring of CPSEs. As per these guidelines, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for monitoring the performance of CPSEs functioning under them and for taking timely redressal measures for revival/ restructuring/ disinvestment/closure of sick/loss making CPSEs in consultation with stakeholders and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement the plans.

As per the available information in DPE, the Government has approved on 21.5.2015 financial restructuring of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd. (BVFCL) and setting up of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea complex at Namrup through Joint Venture. Government has also approved on 25.5.2016 the financial restructuring of Hindustan Steelwork Construction Ltd. and its takeover by NBCC (India) Ltd. Further, Government has sanctioned 2nd financial restructuring to Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. on 15.12.2017 to improve the networth of the Company.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Madam, in the reply, it is mentioned that the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 regarding revival/restructuring of CPSEs. Please explain what guidelines have been issued for the revival of sick industries on a case-to-case basis. You have said that on a case-to-case basis, you are trying to revive the sick industries. Madam, in West Bengal, a large number of industries are sick and many of the industries are also viable. If there is some technical arrangement, then, all these sick industries will become viable. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the revival package is. Kindly explain this to us.

**श्री अनंत गीते:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो मूल प्रश्न किया है, उसके संबंध में, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से सरकार का कोई प्लान नहीं है, किंतु जो लोक उद्यम विभाग है, इस लोक उद्यम विभाग के द्वारा सारे विभागों को दिशा-निर्देश गए हैं। महोदय, जितने भी लोक उद्यम

हैं, वे भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों के तहत आते हैं और यह अधिकतर उन मंत्रालयों का है कि वे case-to-case study कर के यदि कोई CPSE revival के लिए अनुकूल है, तो इस प्रकार के प्रयास उस मंत्रालय द्वारा किए जाएं। अन्त में revival का package Cabinet में approve होता है, लेकिन proposal उस मंत्रालय से आने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: My second supplementary is, with these guidelines, how many sick industries, up till now, reopened and functioning properly? That means, you are saying that you have already ordered for a Committee or for some arrangement through which you can revive the sick industries. If it is so, then kindly tell me exactly how many industries reopened and functioning properly and how many workers are employed after the revival. In West Bengal, a large number of sick industries are there. Some of them would be viable if proper attention is given by the Government or the Government use some technical organization and not the guidelines that you have mentioned. Your guidelines have been given by the Joint Secretaries and Secretaries. I am not talking about the ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** कृपया आप अपना सवाल सीधे पूछें, क्योंकि और भी प्रश्न हैं।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Madam, it is very important because what they are writing in the file, technically, exactly, it is something different. That is why I am saying

कि technical organization को यूज़ किया कि नहीं।

**श्री अनंत गीते:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य पश्चिमी बंगाल से हैं, इसलिए पश्चिमी बंगाल के संदर्भ में मेरे पास जो जानकारी है और वहां पर जो हमारे लोक उद्यम हैं, मैं उनके बारे में जानकारी देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन शुरू में जैसा मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा, वह यह कि सारे उपक्रम अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों के तहत हैं और उन सारे मंत्रालयों से जानकारी मंगाई जा रही है। उसके तहत जो पश्चिमी बंगाल से जुड़े CPSEs हैं, जो सारे लोक उद्यम हैं, मैं उनकी जानकारी दूंगा। वहां जो लोक उद्यम घाटे में हैं, उनकी जानकारी दूंगा और जो लाभ में चल रहे हैं, उनकी जानकारी देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उनमें Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited है। उसके disinvestment का process शुरू हुआ है। एक Bridge and Roof Company है। यह कंपनी लाभ में है, लेकिन फिर भी उसके disinvestment का process शुरू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Burn Standard Company.

**श्री अनंत गीते:** उसका भी जवाब देता हूं। Hindustan Cable जो बन्द हुई थी, उसे बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है और उसका closure हो चुका है। Burn Standard Company Limited है, उसे भी

सरकार ने बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है। Central Island jal Parivahan Corporation है, उसे भी सरकार ने बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है। Hooghly Printing Press है, उसे भी सरकार ने बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है। Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited है, जिसे NBCC द्वारा acquire करने का provision किया गया है। पश्चिम बंगाल से related जो उद्योग हैं, उनकी जानकारी मैंने यहां माननीय सदस्य को दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:** You are saying all the industries are closed. But you are not saying that these are the industries that you are going to open. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** ठीक है। आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री अमर सिंह जी, आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री अमर सिंह:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपकी मार्फत जानना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक उपक्रम बहुत ज्यादा घाटे में हैं, लेकिन मैं सभी उपक्रमों की बात न कर के, माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एयर इंडिया के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि जो एयर इंडिया महाराजा हुआ करता था, आज उसकी महाराजा की स्थिति बद से बदतर हो गई है और किसी पर आरोप लगाए बगैर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि निजी क्षेत्र की कई कंपनियों को मुनाफे वाला रूट देकर एयर इंडिया को क्रमशः और शनैः शनैः बीमार किया गया है। इस बीमार एयर इंडिया के उद्धार का कोई उपक्रम हुआ है या नहीं? यह महाराजा के सिर की पगड़ी की कलगी फिर निखरेगी या इसी तरह से रसातल में पड़ी रहेगी?

**श्री अनंत गीते:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह एयर इंडिया से related है और इसके लिए लग से Civil Aviation Minister है। Civil Aviation Ministry एयर इंडिया को देखती है। इसलिए अच्छा होगा यदि Civil Aviation Ministry से अलग से इसके बारे में प्रश्न किया जाए, तो इसके बारे में जानकारी मिलेगी अथवा यदि आप आदेश दें, तो मैं उनको इसके बारे में जानकारी दिलवा दूंगा।

**श्री अमर सिंह:** मैडम, यह Public Sector Enterprise है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** ठीक है। सुश्री दोला सेन।

**MS. DOLA SEN:** Madam Vice-Chairman, as mentioned by the hon. Minister, many important, well-known and traditional industries, of which many are profitable too, like Bridge and Roof, Burn Standard, Hindustan Copper Limited, Hindustan Cables Limited, Alloy Steel Plant, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Government of India Press, etc., are either being closed or disinvested by the Central Government. My humble question to the hon. Minister is whether NITI Aayog's recommendation of reducing the Central Government's stake in non-strategic companies to below 50 per cent has already been accepted by the Central Government.



**श्री अनंत गीते:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नीति आयोग द्वारा जो भी सुझाव दिए जाते हैं, उनको हम निश्चित रूप से स्वीकार करते हैं। जिन सार्वजनिक उद्यमों की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है, जिनको बंद करने के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है, इस प्रकार के जो लोक उद्यम हैं, हम उन्हीं को बन्द करते हैं और जो लोक उद्यम चल सकते हैं, उनको चलाने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

**श्री समीर उरांव:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे पूरक प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहां जो बन्द पड़ा देश का पहला सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाना था, उसको सरकार ने चालू किया है, इसके लिए मैं उसका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां झारखंड में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उसके अधीनस्थ HEC स्थापित है। वहां हजारों लोगों का जीवन HEC पर निर्भर है। आज HEC घाटे में चल रहा है और रुग्णावस्था में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्संरचना के आधार पर आगे व्यवस्थित रूप से चलाना चाहती है।

**श्री अनंत गीते:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने HEC के बारे में जो जानकारी दी है, वह सत्य है, वास्तविकता है। अब HEC को Atomic Energy Department takeover करना चाहता है। Atomic Energy Department से इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव आया हुआ है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहूँगा कि यदि Atomic Energy Department इसको takeover करता है, तो कम से कम वहां के लोगों के रोजगार निश्चित रूप से बचेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** प्रश्न संख्या 171. माननीय सदस्य अनुपस्थित। क्या इसके ऊपर कोई माननीय सदस्य पूरक प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं? श्री रामकुमार वर्मा।

\*171. [The Questioner was absent]

#### **Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Castes**

\*171. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for proper implementation of its various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of monitoring mechanism and measures taken to ensure proper/ effective implementation of the schemes by various State Governments;

(c) whether a large number of people belonging to SC category are living below poverty line and do not possess any assets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for developing a balanced and egalitarian society in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) NITI Aayog has issued guidelines for the implementation of various schemes being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The details of the important guidelines issued by NITI Aayog are as follows:

1. Percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population proportion of SCs or as decided by the Task Force, or actuals whichever is higher. Ministry/Department allocating funds for SCs at higher percentages shall maintain existing percentages.
2. All the Ministries/Departments which fall in the category II (identified by the Task Force) *i.e.* earmarking of funds in the range of 0-15% for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) should earmark at least minimum of 8.3% for the welfare of Scheduled Castes schemes (as per 2011 Census).
3. Ministries/Departments which have direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of SCs in the country, but remain outside the purview of Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) should earmark funds to the extent of atleast 50% of population proportion of SCs.
4. Ministries/Departments which are earmarking funds in proportion to the population of SCs as per 2001 Census or closer to that should earmark fund in proportion to population of SCs as per 2011 Census.
5. State-wise distribution of allocation under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes by Central Ministries/Departments, especially under beneficiary oriented schemes should be done in proportion to population for SCs in the respective States/UTs.
6. Monitoring should be both outcome and output based and through dashboard.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has developed an online-web portal (*e-utthaan.gov.in*) for the financial, physical and outcome indicators in which all the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored schemes under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (AWSC) are monitored from the year 2017-18. The financial progress made by the Department/Ministry is linked with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and for physical progress, the Nodal Officers of the concerned Department/Ministry have been provided user-ID and password for uploading the information directly in the portal.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates provided by the NITI Aayog, the percentage of SC population below poverty line in rural and urban areas during 2011-12 was 31.5% and 21.7% respectively.

(e) The Government is implementing various socio-economic and educational development programmes to ensure balanced development and create egalitarian society. In order to promote welfare schemes for the empowerment of scheduled caste beneficiaries, the budgetary resources under the AWSC for the year 2017-18 has been fixed at ₹52392.55 crore which is 35% higher as compared to the previous year. During the year 2018-19, the Budget Estimate under the component has been fixed at ₹ 56618.50 crore. The higher allocation under AWSC and its monitoring which includes outcome of the various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes ensures overall development of the target population in the country.

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय सांसद ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके ऊपर अपना supplementary question पूछने से पहले मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने SC/ST वर्ग के लिए जो बहुत सारी जनकल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाई हैं, जिनका आजकल direct लाभ मिल रहा है, चाहे वह जन-धन योजना हो, चाहे मुद्रा लोन योजना हो, चाहे उज्ज्वला योजना हो, चाहे उजाला हो, चाहे Stand-up India हो, चाहे Start-up India हो, इनके माध्यम से माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार ने जनकल्याणकारी कार्य किया है और SC/ST वर्ग के लोगों की गरीबी उन्मूलन के हित में काम किया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप सीधे प्रश्न पर आएं।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** मैं प्रश्न पर ही आ रहा हूं। यह प्रश्न से ही related है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ST/ST वर्ग की गरीबी का उन्मूलन करें, ताकि उनको स्वरोजगार मिले और उनको सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानता मिले। इसके

लिए पहले एक स्कीम थी कि SC/ST Sub-Plan के संबंध में हमारा जो बजट पास होता है, उसमें बजट का एलोकेशन वहां की पॉपुलेशन के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आपका सवाल क्या है? जल्द आप अपने सवाल पर आएँ।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** मैडम, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ। 1974-75 के बाद SC/ST Sub-Plan के तहत जो बजट का एलोकेशन हुआ था, उसका फायदा उन लोगों को नहीं मिला था, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष, 2017 से, नीति आयोग ने यह किया है कि डा. नरेन्द्र जाधव जी की जो रिपोर्ट्स थीं, जो सिफारिशें थीं, उनको लागू किया गया, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है, SC/ST Sub-Plan का जो पैसा होता था, उसमें डिपार्टमेंट वाइज़ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लिए जो एलोकेशन होता था, उसका डायवर्जन हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है, यह तो उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया किया कि 2017 से नीति आयोग ने उसको ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए। अगर आप इतना लम्बा सवाल पूछेंगे, तो मंत्री जी भी लम्बा जवाब देंगे और फिर अन्य सांसदों के प्रश्न छूट जाएंगे। हमें वक्त का ख्याल भी रखना चाहिए।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** मैं एक मिनट से भी कम समय लूंगा। मेरा प्रश्न यह है, हालांकि मंत्री महोदय ने सब काम बहुत बढ़िया किया है, लेकिन तत्कालीन सरकार के टाइम में उस पैसे का जो डायवर्जन हुआ, जिससे वह पैसा उस डिपार्टमेंट या targeted group को नहीं मिल करके, दूसरों को मिलता था, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आपने किसी तरह की मॉनिटरिंग का प्रावधान किया है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** आप सवाल पर तो आए, लेकिन बहुत देर से आए। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, कृपया जवाब दें।

**श्री विजय सांपला:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है कि जो SC Sub-Plan का पैसा आबंटित होता है, उसके लिए क्या किया गया है? मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि पहले जिसे SC Sub-Plan के नाम से जाना जाता था, अब 2017-18 से उसको 'Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes' के नाम से जाना जाता है। इसकी मॉनिटरिंग के लिए पहले 26 मंत्रालय थे, अब 29 मंत्रालय हो गए हैं। इन सभी योजनाओं की मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए हमारे मंत्रालय को नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में माना गया। एक Dashboard portal के बीच में इन मंत्रालयों के विभागों के सभी Nodal officers तय कर दिए गए हैं, साथ ही उनको passwords एवं user names वगैरह भी दे दिए गए हैं, ताकि अगर कोई भी गतिविधि होती है या वे किसी को पैसा जारी करते हैं, तो वे सभी गतिविधियां पोर्टल पर जारी होती रहें और इसके माध्यम से पूरी तरह मॉनिटरिंग हो सके। इससे जो पैसा आबंटित होता है, वह सही दिशा में जाएगा और सही दिशा में उसका इस्तेमाल हो सकेगा। इस तरह पैसा डायवर्ट न हो, इसके लिए उसकी मॉनिटरिंग होती है।

SHRI D. RAJA: Madam, the answer refers to the Task Force. The Task Force was headed by none other than our respected colleague, Dr. Narendra Jadhav and the Task Force was constituted by the previous Government, the UPA Government. That was the time when there was the Planning Commission. We had Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. Now, the NITI Aayog has come into existence. There is no Sub-Plan as such, or, to say, the concept and understanding of Sub-Plan has undergone a sea-change. In such a situation, the Government announces schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. I understand how the funds are earmarked by the Ministries and Departments in the Central Government as well as in the State Governments. Who monitors the earmarking of funds and implementation of these Schemes? The Social Justice Ministry says, it has no power. The Tribal Ministry says, it has no power. Who has the power to monitor the earmarking of funds according to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Who has the power to monitor the implementation of the so-called schemes for welfare of Scheduled Caste? I would like to know whether the Ministry takes the responsibility. Who has taken the responsibility, you please answer directly.

**श्री विजय सांपला:** मैं माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि उनके मन में जो शंकाएं थीं या पूर्व में उनके जो एक्सपीरिएंस रहे हैं, अब वे उससे निश्चित रहें। अब आबंटन भी सही होगा और उसकी निगरानी भी सही तरीके से होगी, इसके लिए मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने पहले भी अपने जवाब में यह बताया है कि इसकी मॉनिटरिंग नोडल मिनिस्ट्री के रूप में हम स्वयं करते हैं। इसके लिए पहले ही बहुत सारी मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं और जहां तक इसके आबंटन की बात है, अभी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: But, the Ministry does not have the power. That is what we were told. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** मंत्री जी, अगर आपकी ओर से उत्तर पूरा हो गया हो, तो आगे बढ़ें?

**श्री विजय सांपला:** ठीक है, मैडम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Madam, under the Central Scheme of giving scholarships to the students belonging to the SC/ST sections of our population, a certain allocation had been made State-wise. Is it correct that because of some mid-term changes brought about by the Central Government, this scholarship, scheme which had been going on for so many years, has been stopped, and as a result thereof, the State of Punjab, for example, has not been given this fund for the last two years which amounts to ₹ 1,300

crores, and the students have been enrolled in larger numbers? Is the Central Government re-thinking of giving, at least, last two years' money due to the Government of Punjab for the scholarships to the students of SC/ST community, or, is it going to sit on that money?

**श्री विजय सांपला:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या को यह अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि इस साल हमारी सरकार ने यह तय कर लिया है कि post-matric scholarship में किसी भी प्रदेश का, कोई भी पिछला बकाया नहीं रहेगा, 31 मार्च, 2019 तक सारा का सारा clear कर दिया जाएगा। इसके लिए जो जरूरी फंड्स हैं, वे भी जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

महोदया, माननीय सदस्या पंजाब से हैं, उनका सवाल पंजाब से है और मेरा नाता भी सीधा पंजाब से है, इसलिए मैं उसको पूरी तरह से जानता हूँ। जहां तक उनकी requirement की बात है, तो जो process पंजाब प्रदेश की तरफ से होना चाहिए, उसमें कहीं न कहीं उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई, जिसके कारण कहीं न कहीं यह रुकावट भी आई। मैं उनको विशेष रूप से यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इसी महीने में पंजाब को हमने 327 करोड़ रुपये जारी किये हैं। उसमें यह भी तय किया गया है कि जब तक next में आप अपना पूरा -- उन्होंने बताया कि हम audit कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उनकी कितनी liability तय होगी, उसके हिसाब से आगे बढ़ना होगा। मगर पंजाब की तरफ से जब तक पूरा हिसाब बना कर, पूरे दस्तावेज़ नहीं दिए जाते, उसके लिए आगे उनको और पैसा जारी नहीं किया जा सकता। मगर फिर भी मैं यह आश्वासन करूंगा कि अगर पंजाब की तरफ से, माननीय सदस्य उनकी तरफ से documentation पूरा करें, तो केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने तय किया है, भारत सरकार ने तय किया है कि इस बार किसी का भी, कोई भी arrear pending नहीं रहेगा। हम यह आपको आश्वासन करते हैं।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** ठीक है। Question No. 172.

#### दिल्ली मेट्रो का तीसरा चरण

**\*172. श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम :** क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली मेट्रो के तीसरे चरण में कितनी परियोजनाओं पर काम शुरू हो चुका है, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यह कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था और इसे पूर्ण करने के लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या थी;

(ग) दिल्ली मेट्रो के तीसरे चरण का कार्य पूरा होने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस परियोजना की लागत में कोई बढ़ोतरी हुई है; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**आवासन और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी):** (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली मेट्रो चरण-III अतिरिक्त कॉरीडोरों तथा दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में इसके विस्तारों, जिनका साथ-साथ कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, का कार्य दिसंबर, 2011 से चरण-वार शुरू किया गया था। कुल 150 कि.मी. में से, 98 कि.मी. चालू कर दिया गया है और अन्य 49 कि.मी. को जून, 2019 तक चालू कर दिया जाएगा और शेष 3 कि.मी. को दिसम्बर 2020 तक चालू कर दिया जाएगा। इन मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

क्रम सं.	कॉरीडोर	लंबाई कि.मी. में	कार्य प्रारंभ करने का कार्यक्रम
1	2	3	4

**मूल चरण-III कॉरीडोर**

1	जहांगीरपुरी-समयपुर बादली	4.489	दिनांक 10.11.2015 को चालू किया गया
2	केन्द्रीय सचिवालय-कश्मीरी गेट	9.370	दिनांक 28.05.2017 को चालू किया गया
3	मजलिस पार्क-यमुना विहार (गोकुलपुरी)	55.697	चरण-I : मजलिस पार्क से दुर्गाबाई देशमुख साउथ कैम्पस (21.565 कि.मी.) को दिनांक 14.03.2018 को चालू किया गया।  चरण-2 : दुर्गाबाई देशमुख साउथ कैम्पस से लाजपत नगर (8.534 कि.मी.) - अगस्त, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।  चरण-3 : त्रिलोकपुरी से गोकुलपुरी से शिव विहार (लगभग 18.40 कि.मी.) अगस्त, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।  चरण-4 : लाजपत नगर से मयूर विहास पॉकेट-I (लगभग 9 कि.मी.) - सितंबर, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

1	2	3	4
			चरण-4 : मयूर विहार पॉकेट-1 से त्रिलोकपुरी (लगभग 1.53 कि.मी.) तक कॉरीडोर को त्रिलोकपुरी में पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन मुद्दे के कारण चालू करने की तारीख को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।
4	जनकपुरी पश्चिम-कालिंदी कुंज	33.494	चरण-1 : कालिंदी कुंज से कालकाजी मंदिर (8.679 कि.मी.) को दिनांक 25-12-2017 को चालू किया गया।  चरण-2 : जनकपुरी पश्चिम से कालकाजी मंदिर (24.820 कि.मी.) को मार्ग दिनांक 28.05.2018 को चालू किया गया।
<b>अतिरिक्त कॉरीडोर</b>			
5	यमुना विहार (गोकुलपुरी)	2.899	अगस्त, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।
6	द्वारका से नजफगढ़ तक विस्तार	4.295	जून, 2019 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।
7	नजफगढ़ से ढांसा बस स्टैंड तक विस्तार	1.18	दिसम्बर, 2020 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।
8	बदरपुर (दिल्ली) से एस्कॉर्ट्स मुजेसर (फरीदाबाद) तक	1.875	दिनांक 06.09.2015 को चालू किया गया।
9	मुंडका (दिल्ली से सिटी) पार्क (बहादुरगढ़) तक	11.183	दिनांक 24.06.2018 को चालू किया गया।
10	एस्कॉर्ट्स मुजेसर (फरीदाबाद) से बल्लभगढ़ तक	3.205	सितंबर/अक्टूबर, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना।
11	कालिंदी कुंज (दिल्ली) से बॉटेनिकल गार्डन (नोएडा) तक	3.962	दिनांक 25.12.2017 को चालू किया गया।



1	2	3	4
12	नोएडा सिटी सेंटर (नोएडा सेक्टर 32) से नोएडा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिटी (नोएडा सेक्टर 62) तक	6.675	दिसम्बर, 2018 में चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल निगम लिमिटेड (डीएमआरसी) ने सूचित किया है कि समय पर भूमि की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिल्ली मेट्रो के तीसरे चरण के कुछ हिस्सों में काम की प्रगति में बाधा आई है।

(घ) और (ङ) वर्तमान में, केन्द्र सरकार को दिल्ली मेट्रो के तीसरे चरण की परियोजनाओं की बढ़ी हुई लागत का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

### Third phase of Delhi Metro

†\*172. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of projects in the third phase of Delhi Metro on which work, has started;

(b) when work had started and what was the time schedule fixed for its completion;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the work of the third phase of Delhi Metro;

(d) whether there has been any cost overrun in the projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) The work of Delhi Metro Phase-III, additional corridors and its extensions within Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR), which are being implemented concurrently, was started in stages from December, 2011. Out of total 150 k.m., 98 k.m. has been made operational, another 49 k.m. will be commissioned by June, 2019 and balance 3 k.m. by December, 2020. The details of these metro rail projects are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Corridors	Length in km	Schedule of Commissioning
1	2	3	4
<b>Original Phase-III Corridors</b>			
1	Jahangirpuri-Samaypur Badli	4.489	Commissioned on 10.11.2015
2	Central Secretariat-Kashmere Gate	9.370	Commissioned on 28.05.2017
3	Majlis Park - Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri)	55.697	<p>Stage-1: Majlis Park to Durgabai Deshmukh South Campus (21.565 km) commissioned on 14.03.2018.</p> <p>Stage-2: Durgabai Deshmukh South Campus to Lajpat Nagar (8.534 km)-likely to be commissioned in August, 2018.</p> <p>Stage-3: Trilokpuri to Gokulpuri to Shiv Vihar (about 18.40 km) - likely to be commissioned in August, 2018.</p> <p>Stage-4: Lajpat Nagar to Mayur Vihar Pocket-I (about 9 km) - likely to be commissioned in September, 2018.</p> <p>Stage-5: Date of commissioning for Mayur Vihar Pocket-I to Trilokpuri (about 1.53 km) has not been finalized due to Rehabilitation and Resettlement issue at Trilokpuri.</p>

1	2	3	4
4	Janakpuri West-Kalindi Kunj	33.494	<p>Stage-1: Kalindi Kunj to Kalkaji Mandir (8.679 km) commissioned on 25.12.2017.</p> <p>Stage-2: Janakpuri West to Kalkaji Mandir (24.820 km) commissioned on 28.05.2018.</p>

**Additional Corridors**

5	Extension from Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri) to Shiv Vihar	2.899	Likely to be commissioned in August, 2018.
6	Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	4.295	Likely to be commissioned in June, 2019.
7	Extension from Najafgarh to Dhansa Bus Stand	1.18	Likely to be commissioned in December, 2020.

**Extensions to NCR**

8	From Badarpur (Delhi) to Escorts Mujesar (Faridabad)	13.875	Commissioned on 06.09.2015.
9	From Mundka (Delhi) to City Park (Bahadurgarh)	11.183	Commissioned on 24.06.2018.
10	From Escorts Mujesar (Faridabad) to Ballabhgarh	3205	Likely to be commissioned in September/October, 2018.
11	From Kaiindi Kunj (Delhi) to Botanical Garden (Noida)	3.962	Commissioned on 25.12.2017.
12	From Noida City Centre (Noida Sector 32) to Noida Electronic City (Noida Sector 62)	6.675	Likely to be commissioned in December, 2018.

(c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that due to non-availability of land in time, the progress of work in some stretches of Phase-III of Delhi Metro has been hampered.

(d) and (e) At present, Central Government has not received any proposal of enhanced cost of projects of Phase-III of Delhi Metro.

**श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम:** मोहतरमा वाइस-चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि third phase of Delhi Metro सितम्बर, 2018 में कम्प्लीट होना था, लेकिन मुझे जो जवाब मिला है, उसके हिसाब से वह 2020 तक किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निज़ामुद्दीन और पूर्वी दिल्ली के IP Extension के बीच की भूमि का अधिग्रहण हुआ या नहीं और अगर नहीं हुआ, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

इसी के साथ, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि पिंक लाइन मेट्रो स्टेशन भीकाजी कामा प्लेस और बॉटेनिकल गार्डन के पास, बनने के क्रम में, कंस्ट्रक्शन के क्रम में, जमीन धंस गई, इससे उसकी गुणवत्ता पर प्रश्नचिह्न लग रहा है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

†جناب اشفاق کریم : محترمہ وائس چیئرمین صاحبہ، میں سدن کے مادھیم سے یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹھہرڈ فیس آف دہلی میٹرو، ستمبر، 2018 میں کملیٹ ہونا تھا، لیکن مجھے جو جواب ملا ہے، اس کے حساب سے وہ 2020 تک کیا گیا ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ نظام الدین اور مشرقی دہلی کے آئی۔پی۔ایکسٹینشن کے بیچ کی زمین کا ادھیکرن ہوا یا نہیں اور اگر نہیں ہوا، تو اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

اسی کے ساتھ، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ پنک لائن میٹرو اسٹیشن بھیکاجی کاما پلیس اور بوٹینکل گارڈن کے پاس، بننے کے کرم میں، کنسٹرکشن کے کرم میں، زمین دھنس گئی، اس سے اس کی گن-وٹہ پر سوالیہ نشان لگ رہا ہے۔ ایسا کیوں ہو رہا ہے؟

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Madam, the third phase of Delhi Metro, which currently involves a total of 190 kilometres, is not experiencing any delay in construction of cost overruns. Let me just explain to the hon. Member and submit that the first two phases of Delhi Metro, which started in 1997 and 2011, involved a construction of 190 kilometres over a fourteen-year period. The phase-II, which commenced in 2011 and is due to be completed in 2018, also involves a total construction of 180 kilometers but it is being constructed in half the time.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Initiatives for adoption of alternate mobility technologies**

\*173. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has offered any incentives to bridge the viability gap for electric vehicles for the purpose of containing urban pollution and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the targets of more environment friendly alternatives notably electric cars are likely to be met by 2030 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of other initiatives taken for adoption of alternate mobility technologies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) to (c) To offset the higher prices of Hybrid and Electric Vehicle, the Department of Heavy Industry, under its scheme Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicle in India (FAME INDIA) offers demand incentives for upfront reduction of price of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles for the buyer. The scheme envisages support for electric mobility across several urban centres. The details of the demand incentives available for the purchase of such vehicles is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of this scheme, which is available on the website of Department of Heavy Industry ([www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in)).

2. Though there are no notified official targets fixed for electric cars by the Government of India, under the FAME Scheme, so far 218625 Hybrid and Electric Vehicles, including two wheelers, three wheelers and four wheelers have been supported through demand incentives. In addition, 507 buses have been sanctioned under the Pilot Projects component of the scheme across the country.
3. Details of some of the major initiatives for adoption of alternate mobility technology in the country are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Some of the major initiatives for adoption of alternate mobility technologies in the country*

**(a) Taxation Measures**

1. Under new GST regime, Electric Vehicles are kept in the lower bracket of 12% GST rate (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22%

for conventional vehicles. Further, full exemption from Basic Custom Duty (BCD) has also been provided on the following specified parts of electric vehicles:—

- a. Battery pack
  - b. Battery charger
  - c. AC or DC motor
  - d. AC or DC motor controller
2. The rate of tax for Fuel Cell Vehicle has been reduced to 12 per cent from the higher rate of 28 per cent.
  3. In a bid to boost prospects of electric vehicles, the tax rate on lithium ion batteries has been lowered to 18 per cent from 28 per cent.

**(b) R&D Efforts**

4. Department of Science and Technology informed that four (4) research groups (ISRO, CSIR, ARCI & IIT Bombay) are researching Lithium ion Battery technology. They will be encouraged to collaborate for lower cost lithium ion battery and alternative batteries.
5. ISRO has developed the required technology related to Lion cells for ISRO's Space Programme. They have issued Request For Qualification (RFQ) for Lion Technology Transfer to Indian industries for use in electric vehicles.
6. Under Technology Platform (TPEM) focus area of the FAME Scheme, six (06) projects relating to (i) Designing of High Power DC Chargers for Electric Vehicles; (ii) Designing of a bidirectional Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment for charging station; (iii) Ascertain/develop Driving Cycle for electric/hybrid vehicles in Indian conditions; (iv) Design and develop Non-Permanent Magnet Motor Drives for e2W and e-3W based on actual Drive Cycles in Indian conditions; (v) Development of Switched Reluctance Motor for EVs, and (vi) Development of Synchronous Motor for EVs, were approved and sanctioned under this scheme of the Government.
7. MNRE has informed that they are supporting broad based research and development programme for development of new and renewable energy technologies including Hydrogen and Fuel Cells.

**(c) Non-fiscal Measures**

8. Ministry of Power has recently allowed sale of electricity as 'service' for charging of electric vehicles. This would provide a huge incentive to attract investments into charging infrastructure.

9. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has recently published a draft notification for electric vehicles to have green number plate which would be aimed to provide incentives to electric vehicle users such as waiver of toll, parking fees, permits, traffic rationing etc.

**(d) Demand Aggregation Efforts**

10. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs under Ministry of Power, has informed that they have completed procurement process of 10,000 Electric Cars and has issued Letter of Awards (LoAs) to M/s Tata Motors (5050 nos.) and M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. (4950 nos.). It has further been informed that these cars will be provided to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis.

**Enrolment of students with disability in Maharashtra**

\*174. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students with disabilities presently enrolled and studying in Government and Government aided schools in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether these schools have requisite infrastructure and resource to support the disabled students;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and
- (d) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per U-DISE 2016-17 (provisional) 3,40,147 Children with Special Needs (CWSN) are enrolled in classes I to XII in Government and Government aided schools in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) As per U-DISE 2016-17 (provisional) 42% schools in Maharashtra have CWSN friendly toilets and 89% schools have ramps. In the year 2017-18, under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), as per information provided by the State in the QPRs submitted to Department of School Education and Literacy, till 31st December, 2017, 2547 Braille books were provided to children with visual impairment, 7439 large print books were provided to Children with Low Vision,

15596 aids and appliances were made available after assessment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN), 6529 children were given transport allowance, 17492 children were given Escort allowance and Surgical interventions were made available for 329 children. 39600 children were given Therapeutic support. Capacity building of more than 42000 teachers and special educators was undertaken in the year 2017-18 on specific disabilities and curricular adaptations for children from classes I to VIII. The State had 816 Resource persons at BRC level and 1946 Resource Teachers in 2017-18 under SSA. Under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary stage (IEDSS) under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which covered classes from IX to XII the State had appointed 739 special educators.

(d) The Integrated Scheme on School Education-Samagra Shiksha has been launched from 2018-19, onwards which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education. It views school education as a continuum from pre school to class XII with the aim to provide quality education to all children including CWSN through specific student oriented interventions.

Under Samagra Shiksha the per child allocation has been increased to @ ₹ 3500/- per child as compared to ₹ 3000/- in the earlier SSA and RMSA for various student-oriented interventions like free textbooks and free uniforms, identification and assessment of CWSN, provision of free aids and appliances, capacity building of teachers and special educators, engagement of child care attendants exclusively for CWSN, along with allowances for escort, transport and readers, therapeutic support and surgical support services, home based education (HBE) for children with multiple and severe disabilities, sports activities, exposure visits, extra-curricular activities, vocational education, environment building and orientation programmes for educational administrators and parents/guardians, support for girls with special needs of classes I to XII through a stipend allocation of ₹ 200/- per month assistive devices and equipments etc. are provided. These interventions and services aim to ensure quality education of CWSN and completion of their schooling upto class 12. A separate allocation has been made available for the financial assistance for Special Educators to appropriately address the educational requirements of CWSN from classes I to XII.

Samagra Shiksha guidelines also provide for barrier-free design and access in school buildings for the benefit of such students.

After the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act was amended in 2012, a Child with disability has been included within the meaning of child belonging to disadvantaged group (clause (d) of section 2).



NCERT has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations that can be undertaken by mainstreaming teachers teaching CWSN, enrolled at the primary and upper primary stage.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has also developed exemplar material for providing low cost quality home education to students with severe disabilities through e-learning. NCERT text books have been converted into digital books which can be downloaded free by any one, any time. Most of the books are in UNICODE which a child with special needs can read using a Text-To-Speech (TTS)/Software/mobile app through e-Pathshaala mobile app. For visually challenged learners e-book in DAISY format and tactile maps have been developed.

#### **Free text books under SSA**

\*175. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students who have been provided text books free of cost under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years;
- (b) whether any criteria have been fixed for distribution of text books and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the text books provided by private publishers fulfil the fixed criteria; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of the number of students who have been provided free text books under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme, for school education named as Samagra Shiksha *w.e.f.* 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes of school education *i.e.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE). Under the erstwhile scheme of SSA, textbooks were provided to all children in Government/Local Body and Government aided schools including Madarsas desirous of introducing the State curriculum, within an upper ceiling of ₹150/- per child at primary level and ₹ 250/- per child at upper primary level.

Under the Integrated scheme of Samagra Shiksha, the ceiling has been increased to ₹ 250/- per child at primary level and ₹ 400/- at upper primary level.

(b) and (c) Section 29 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority notified by the appropriate Government. As education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the majority of schools come under the purview of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Hence, development and distribution of textbooks to children at elementary level is under the jurisdiction of the Academic authorities like Textbook Boards, SCERTs etc, notified by the respective States/UTs.

Further, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. In compliance of NCF 2005, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared model syllabi and textual material in various subjects. The States adopt/adapt the model syllabi and text books of NCERT or develop their own syllabi, textbooks and other teaching learning materials based on NCF.

(d) No survey has been conducted in this context. However, States and UTs have been suggested to ensure textbooks production, printing and distribution as per norms and as per the provisions/guidelines made by the academic authority of respective States/UTs.

#### **Statement**

##### *Free textbooks under SSA during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of students who have been provided free textbooks		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	18	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3136	6691	5151
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	245062	239430	199856
4.	Assam	3036179	2749396	2754161
5.	Bihar	20678916	21863649	20473538

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	108432	108631	107168
7.	Chhattisgarh	2690193	2585285	2484053
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	15251	14699	15374
10.	Delhi	414993	413870	406076
11.	Goa	136650	138011	137859
12.	Gujarat	785519	740*324	751913
13.	Haryana	1958029	1632254	1526850
14.	Himachal Pradesh	337588	326617	312768
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	697578	695481	667616
16.	Jharkhand	3811632	3760660	3759166
17.	Karnataka	986715	975299	908265
18.	Kerala	2350266	2297311	2255928
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8850199	8055629	7582321
21.	Maharashtra	12386001	12015950	11702764
22.	Manipur	226490	220120	188704
23.	Meghalaya	599223	614525	614655
24.	Mizoram	119094	117932	107165
25.	Nagaland	165666	164596	125771
26.	Odisha	4388183	4254305	4131487
27.	Puducherry	33	28	30
28.	Punjab	787432	756733	714181
29.	Rajasthan	452842	500089	514559
30.	Sikkim	77382	70439	62467
31.	Tamil Nadu	1710	8799	1492
32.	Telangana	3440	5892	2276612

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tripura	504124	485173	471220
34.	Uttar Pradesh	13301637	12759485	12216663
35.	Uttarakhand	593790	576089	548711
36.	West Bengal	4614743	4679589	4181189
TOTAL		85328128	83832999	82205733

*Source*-PAB Minutes.

### **Basti Sudharo Scheme**

\*176. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Basti Sudharo Scheme of the Ministry has been able to yield tangible results;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry in neutralizing the structural inequalities that exist in the urban sector, the home of most slums; and

(d) what are the provisions under this scheme providing for education of the slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) has reported that 'Basti Sudhar' is one of the points under the Twenty Point Programme (TPP). Under 'Basti Sudhar', number of urban poor families assisted is monitored under Seven Point Charter *viz.* land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education and social security. The parameter 'number of urban poor families assisted under Seven Point Charter' has become non-targetable since 2015-16. The State-wise details from 2014-15 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. However, Government of India through various programmatic interventions assists the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments both financially and technically to address the issue

of slums in their respective States/UTs. In this regard, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

The main thrust under PMAY(U) mission is to provide all weather *pucca* houses and other related civic amenities to all eligible homeless households across the urban areas of the country including improvement and upgradation of the slums. Under 'In-Situ' Slum Rehabilitation (ISSR) component of PMAY(U) mission, there is a provision to construct all weather *pucca* houses for eligible urban homeless households including slum dwellers. PMAY(U) mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

AMRUT focuses on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities across the country. The main priority under AMRUT is universal coverage of water supply in the selected Mission cities.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all statutory towns of the country.

DAY-NULM addresses the social and occupational vulnerabilities of the urban poor. The mission focuses on organizing urban poor in their strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission also aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner and addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

#### **Statement-I**

*No. of urban poor families assisted under seven point charter (2014-15)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Target 2014-2015	Achievement April 2014- March 2015	Per cent Achievement April 2014- March 2015
1	2	3	4	4/3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,060	27,600	455
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	392	0#	0

1	2	3	4	4/3
3.	Assam	1,312	1,587	121
4.	Bihar	8,386	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5,078	0	0
6.	Delhi	11,774	23,734	202
7.	Goa	-	0	-
8.	Gujarat	9,760	3,33,046	3,412
9.	Haryana	442	1743 \$	394
10.	Himachal Pradesh	524	85,476	15,931
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	822	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	2,310	88,920	3,849
13.	Karnataka	1,472	2,161	147
14.	Kerala	2,157	3,809	177
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6,398	4,219	66
16.	Maharashtra	16,760	19,039	114
17.	Manipur	203	0#	0
18.	Meghalaya	468	531 #	113
19.	Mizoram	153	0	0
20.	Nagaland	629	0#	0
21.	Odisha	1,436	1,972	137
22.	Puducherry	310	0	0
23.	Punjab	1,443	1,638	114
24.	Rajasthan	10,772	10.785	100
25.	Sikkim	48	564	1,175
26.	Tamil Nadu	15,309	26,470	173
27.	Telangana	5,454	4,025	74
28.	Tripura	63	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	938	1,085	116

1	2	3	4	4/3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	9,871	874	9
31.	West Bengal	9,413	6,50,412	6,910
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0	-
33.	Chandigarh	1,814	328	18
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	0	0
35.	Daman And Diu	-	0	-
GRAND TOTAL		1,32,000	12,88,018	976

Note: \$ State has revised the figure downward.

# Figures reported earlier have been repeated.

### Statement-II

*No. of urban poor families assisted under seven point charter  
(2015-16 to 2017-18)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Poor families assisted (Number) April 2015- March 2016	Poor families assisted (Number) April 2016- March 2017	Poor families assisted (Number) April 2017- March 2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,10,603	7,03,024	7,33,945
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	0	NR
3.	Assam	628	2,591	458 \$
4.	Bihar	0	80	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	531\$	628	0
7.	Goa	0	0	NR
8.	Gujarat	1,15,341	39,880	14,051
9.	Haryana	1,502	1,253	1071
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	NR

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	575	2,251	2059
12.	Jharkhand	NR	1,288	970
13.	Karnataka	4,459	7,526	4,444
14.	Kerala	2,164	446	2051 \$
15.	Madhya Pradesh	22,050	11,860	0
16.	Maharashtra	17,656	34,052	6,570
17.	Manipur	NR	0	NA
18.	Meghalaya	273	1,992	129
19.	Mizoram	NR	0	NR
20.	Nagaland	NR	0	0
21.	Odisha	374 #	1,480	282
22.	Puducherry	0	0	NR
23.	Punjab	1,630	193	0
24.	Rajasthan	5,958	9,055	15,093
25.	Sikkim	924	2,067	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	4,479	2,899	7,216
27.	Telangana	13,290	5,833	17,790
28.	Tripura	NR	0	0
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1,455	1,229	2419
31.	West Bengal	19,72,447	7,38,417 ^	7,01,662
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
33.	Chandigarh	706	617	588
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		25,77,045	15,68,661	15,10,798

*Note:* ^ Figures reported upto December 2016 have been repeated.

# Figures reported earlier have been repeated.

\$ State has revised the figure downward from the earlier reported.

NR Not Reported.

NA Not applicable.



**Administrative Reforms Commission**

†\*177. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accepted the suggestions contained in the report of Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Shri Veerappa Moily;
- (b) if so, the status thereof in terms of implementation; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC) was constituted on 31.08.2005, as a Commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moily, for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system in the country. The other Members were as under:—

- (i) Shri V. Ramachandran.
  - (ii) Dr. A.P. Mukherjee.
  - (iii) Dr. A.H. Kalro, Member.
  - (iv) Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Member.
  - (v) Smt. Vineeta Rai, IAS, Member Secretary.
2. The 2nd ARC presented 15 reports at different point of times containing recommendations on the following:—
- (i) Right to Information - Master Key to Good Governance.
  - (ii) Unlocking Human Capital: Entitlements and Governance - a Case Study.
  - (iii) Crisis Management.
  - (iv) Ethics in Governance.
  - (v) Public Order.
  - (vi) Local Governance.
  - (vii) Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution - Friction to Fusion.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (viii) Combating Terrorism (being handled by the Ministry of Home Affairs).
  - (ix) Social Capital - A Shared Destiny.
  - (x) Refurbishing of Personnel Administration - Scaling New Heights.
  - (xi) Promoting e-Governance - The Smart Way Forward.
  - (xii) Citizen Centric Administration - The Heart of Governance.
  - (xiii) Organisational Structure of Government of India.
  - (xiv) Strengthening Financial Management System.
  - (xv) State and District Administration.
3. The procedure prescribed for processing of the recommendations made by 2nd ARC was that the recommendations were first considered by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The views of the concerned Ministries/Departments were then considered by the Core Group on Administrative Reforms (CGAR) headed by the Cabinet Secretary. Subsequently, they were placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM) for its consideration and a final decision.
4. The Group of Ministers considered 14 reports of 2nd ARC through the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG). The Eighth Report on the subject of 'Combating Terrorism' was separately handled by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the 14 Reports processed through the DARPG, there were 1491 recommendations, out of which 1183 were accepted, 228 were not accepted and 59 were deferred. 21 recommendations were referred to other foras. The decisions of GoM were then communicated to all the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments in the Government of India and to all the State/UT Governments for taking necessary action for implementation.
5. The Action Taken Reports (ATRs) furnished by various Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs on the accepted recommendations contained in all the 14 reports was then placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet took note of the status of action taken in respect of all the 14 reports on the following dates:—
- (i) 1st and 3rd Reports in its meeting held on 29.12.2009.
  - (ii) 2nd Report in its meeting held on 03.12.2009.
  - (iii) 6th Report in its meeting held on 30.06.2011.
  - (iv) 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Reports in its meeting held on 13.03.2014.

**World Trade Centre in Delhi**

\*178. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to develop the World Trade Centre in Delhi; as an instrument for international trade expansion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would have all the modern features and state of the art technologies;
- (d) the total cost of the project and the sources of its funding; and
- (e) by when the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) The World Trade Centre (WTC) is a part of the project for redevelopment of seven General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies in New Delhi where existing old and dilapidated Government flats are being redeveloped by NBCC (I) Limited on self-financing basis from the revenue generated through sale of commercial built up area. It is being redeveloped at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,964 crores.

The WTC will have 12 towers consisting of 3.3 million square feet of built up office space designed and built with state of the art construction technology and special features such as green and energy efficient building equipped with latest safety and security features, health centre, auditoria, board rooms, food and beverage courts, three level basement parking for 8000 cars, etc. It is scheduled to be completed by end of the year 2019.

**Construction of Metro Rail in Rajasthan**

\*179. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved construction of metro rail network in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned any financial assistance to the State Government for this purpose; and

(d) 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) to (d) The Central Government approved Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I in 2013 for a route length of 12.067 km. at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,149 crore. This was approved for implementation by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with 50:50 equal equity participation between Central Government and State Government. No central financial assistance has been released for this project since such SPV could not be formed by the State Government.

#### **Children in unsecured school buildings**

\*180. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any strict rule to ensure that the children are not kept in unsecured school buildings or any other unsafe environment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides norms and standards for a recognised school. The schedule to the RTE Act mentioning norms and standards for a school *inter alia* provide for an all-weather school building. The schedule also provides for arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing. The Central RTE Rules 2010 states that the School Management Committee shall prepare a School Development Plan at least three months before the end of the financial year in which it is first constituted under the Act. The School Development Plan shall *inter alia* contain the physical requirement of additional infrastructure and equipments, calculated with reference to the norms and standards specified in the schedule. The RTE Rules also specify that the schools found to be conforming to the norms, standards and the conditions are to be granted recognition and withdrawal of recognition of the schools which do not conform to the norms, standards and conditions mentioned in the RTE Rules.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines on 9th October, 2014 to all State and UT Governments for ensuring safety and security of

school children. Para 4.1.2 of the guidelines *inter alia* states that the school building should be physically sound, all-weather structures, resistant to earthquakes, fire, safe from floods and other calamities as the children are more vulnerable to be harmed and less likely to be able to react effectively in case calamity strikes. The guidelines also state that building should be kept free from inflammable and toxic materials. If storage of some inflammable material (*e.g.* fuel for cooking mid-day meal) is inevitable, they should be stored safely. The school should have adequate emergency exits. There should be adequate supply of water and sand for fire-fighting purposes. The guidelines also specify carrying out periodical building safety audit for each and every school, reducing structural vulnerability of existing school buildings, preparation of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans, preparation of a standard checklist to assess the existing structural risks in the school buildings and preparation of retrofitting guidelines to strengthen the schools found vulnerable. Further, this Ministry has again advised to all States and UTs on 11th September, 2017 to sensitise the entire administrative and monitoring machinery towards effective implementation of the guidelines on safety and security of school children; and institutionalizing and ensuring a safe, secure and vibrant environment in schools for children.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha effective from 1st April, 2018 supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in schools.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has issued school safety policy guidelines which were circulated to all States and UTs on 1st September, 2017 for compliance. The guidelines provide for conducting quarterly safety audits by the School Management Committee (SMC) in schools including fire safety and food safety. The guidelines are in public domain and hosted on [www.mhrd.gov.in](http://www.mhrd.gov.in).

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also suggested authorities at different levels such as SMC, School Principal, School Management, Education Department and Boards, to conduct safety audits in schools. NCPCR has developed a Manual on safety and security of children in school setting.

As per CBSE Affiliation Bye-laws, before grant of Affiliation, a school is required to submit a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the school building is safe.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****India-based Neutrino Observatory**

1761. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that environmental rules and regulations were relaxed to a considerable extent with a view to obtain environment clearance to proceed further with India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has chosen any alternative location for this project in view of severe protest by locals against the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) Pottipuram is a good site for the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) project. A public meeting was held, following a strong outreach programme, in 2010 where there was overwhelming support for the project. Presently large outreach programme has been undertaken involving:

(1) Interactions in schools and colleges in Madurai, Theni and a few other Districts;

(2) Meetings with the press and TV channels, and

(3) Arranging visits to the transit Inter-Institutional Centre for High Energy Physics (IICHEP) campus at Madurai to see the recently commissioned 85 ton, 1/200th scale prototype mini-ICAL detector.

**Latest R&D achievement of ECIL**

1762. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) is also engaged in its own research and development in the field of nuclear power sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major areas in which ECIL has excelled in R&D during the last three years; and
- (d) whether ECIL has entered into the collaboration with major players in R&D with other countries known for excellence in nuclear power generation?

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

(b) Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is engaged in its own Research and Development in collaboration with various scientific establishments of DAE in the field of nuclear power sector, which include the following:—

- (1) Radiation monitoring equipment like Smart Area Gamma Monitor, Precision Radiation Monitor, Automated Radiation Monitoring, Portal Monitoring System, Continuous Air Monitor, Laundry Monitoring System, Drum Monitor etc.
- (2) Radiation detection equipment.
- (3) Secure Programmable Logic Controllers.
- (4) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems.
- (5) Power Converters like High Voltage, High Power, Switched Mode etc.

(c) ECIL is primarily a Strategic Electronics Company and ECIL is excelled in R&D during the last three years in Defence Sector, Aerospace Sector, Security Sector, IT, Telecom and e-Governance Sector.

- (d) No, Sir.

**Technology for detecting contamination in water**

1763. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials (NCCCM) has developed a portable-visual detection kit for detection of contamination in water within five minutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce the technology in the country for providing safe drinking water to the public; and

(d) if so, by when the technology is likely to be introduced in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials (NCCCM), has developed visual detection kits for detection of Fluoride, Chromium (VI) and Iron. The detection can be done in 5 minutes.

Portable Visual Kits for detection of Fluoride, Chromium and Iron have been developed and technology for indigenous manufacturing of these kits is transferred to six private entrepreneurs and product is available in the market. In all detection kits developed, reagents kept inside different bottles are to be added to the water sample. Reagents are added and mixed for two minutes. Within 5 minutes, colour develops in the top layer, the intensity of colour is compared with a colour chart by visual inspection to obtain the concentration range of contaminant in water.

Iron contamination detection kit is at advanced stage of development and very soon will be available to private entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The technology is introduced in country through technology transfers to private entrepreneurs. Kits are available in market based on DAE technology. It can be utilised to remove related contamination. These kits are commercially marketed by licensees for public use and it can be procured for the use by the public.

**Projects under Central Package and North East Industrial Development Scheme, 2017**

1764. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established a proper mechanism for implementation



of projects identified under Central Package and North East Industrial Development Scheme, 2017;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the projects identified under each of the above with financial outlays; and
- (d) whether Government has set any target dates for completion of the projects so that benefits accrue to the people of the region early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A new scheme namely North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 has been notified on 12.04.2018, which has come into force w.e.f. 01.04.2017 for a period of five years. The scheme requires all eligible industrial units to register under the scheme with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion through portal prior to being eligible for any benefit under the scheme. The registration is granted to the unit after the approval by the Empowered Committee.

(c) and (d) All new industrial units in manufacturing sector and services sector including Bio-technology and Hydel Power Generation units up to 10 MW located in NER, are eligible for claiming incentives under the scheme. The total financial outlay for NEIDS, 2017 upto March, 2020 is ₹3000 crore. The scheme will remain in force upto 31.03.2022.

#### **Special package for North-Eastern region**

1765. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering special package for North-Eastern region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether under the north east special infrastructure scheme Government is providing financial assistance for infrastructure projects relating to water supply, power and connectivity for promoting tourism in the region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), which is a 100% Central Sector Scheme approved to be implemented till March 2020, a sum of ₹ 1600.00 crore has been allocated for funding physical infrastructure relating to connectivity, power, water supply enhancing tourism and social infrastructure relating to education and health sectors in North Eastern States. However, besides this, as of now, there is no other such proposal.

**Provision for proper utilisation of funds in the NER**

1766. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making any provision for the proper utilisation of funds in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the funds allocated to different projects in the North East are utilised as prescribed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any major irregularities have occurred in the utilisation of these funds; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Full utilization of 10% earmarked funds for the North Eastern Region (NER) under schematic budgets of the non-exempt Ministries has been the endeavour of this Ministry. Steps to strengthen the monitoring of earmarked expenditure by non-exempt Ministries include generation of reports on releases by various Ministries in NER and development of a digital monitoring framework. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has been conferred with the powers to review expenditure of non-exempted Ministries and recommend re-allocation of likely surrender to those Ministries/Departments who have the absorptive capacity to implement additional approved schemes/programmes within the financial year as a step towards fuller utilization of allocation of resources for the North East.

(c) and (d) Under the 10% Gross Budgetary Support the Ministry monitors the expenditure by non-exempt Ministries against earmarked allocations. The break-up of expenditure against revised estimates for 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) No major irregularities in the utilization of these funds have been brought to notice of this Ministry.

**Statement**

*Details of expenditure against revised estimates for 2014-15 to 2016-17*

**A. Allocations to NER and Expenditure 2014-15#**

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Expenditure as per cent of RE (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1112.00	765.22	68.81
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	289.35	258.35	89.29
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	180.12	170.81	94.83
4.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	46.68	46.68	100.00
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	31.17	24.67	79.15
6.	Department of Fertilisers	0.23	0.00	0.00
7.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	4.00	3.91	97.75
8.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	22.00	22.00	100.00
9.	Ministry of Coal	57.05	1.77	3.10
10.	Department of Commerce	230.50	224.75	97.51
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	261.87	329.73	125.91

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Department of Posts	23.46	17.75	75.66
13.	Department of Telecommunications	297.60	103.42	34.75
14.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	180.76	357.48	197.76
15.	Department of Consumer Affairs	14.64	13.00	88.80
16.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	88.76	88.70	99.93
17.	Ministry of Culture	150.00	132.11	88.07
18.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1800.00	1479.69	82.20
19.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1210.00	1209.99	100.00
20.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	135.18	133.79	98.97
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	60.00	42.48	70.80
22.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2440.00	2023.58	82.93
23.	Department of Health Research	61.00	42.51	69.69
24.	Department of AIDS Control	130.00	129.98	99.98
25.	Department of Heavy Industry	325.86	268.56	82.42
26.	Department of Public Enterprises	0.50	0.35	70.00
27.	Ministry of Home Affairs	50.00	122.73	245.46
28.	Police	763.90	502.16	65.74
29.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	287.91	211.64	73.51
30.	Department of School Education and Literacy	4351.15	3389.61	77.90
31.	Department of Higher Education	1258.35	1271.56	101.05
32.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	75.20	62.06	82.53
33.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	148.30	140.61	94.81

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Law and Justice	98.73	93.6	94.80
35.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	221.49	168.92	76.27
36.	Ministry of Mines	33.25	30.10	90.53
37.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	281.90	236.50	83.89
38.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	66.00	61.91	93.80
39.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	340.00	340.00	100.00
40.	Ministry of Power	570.00	570.00	100.00
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3000.00	2834.73	94.49
42.	Department of Rural Development	2706.52	2697.89	99.68
43.	Department of Land Resources	258.00	257.99	100.00
44.	Department of Biotechnology	139.50	136.83	98.09
45.	Ministry of Shipping	40.00	40.00	100.00
46.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	
47.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	202.67	170.83	84.29
48.	Department of Disability Affairs	35.94	23.53	65.47
49.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	31.63	32.70	103.38
50.	Ministry of Textiles	350.00	269.42	76.98
51.	Ministry of Tourism	110.00	144.68	131.53
52.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	170.00	170.00	100.00
53.	Department of Urban Development	150.00	150.00	100.00
54.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	540.00	535.13	99.10
55.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1850.00	1832.60	99.06
56.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	98.00	94.91	96.85
TOTAL		27381.17	24483.92	89.41

# Figures are provisional and subject to final vetting by Ministry of Finance.

**B. Allocations to NER and Expenditure 2015-16#**

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Revised Estimates (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Expenditure as per cent of RE (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	922.24	610.9	66.24
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	300.00	260.64	86.88
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	147.13	110.49	75.10
4.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	90.00	89.77	99.74
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	17.26	17.26	100.00
6.	Department of Fertilisers	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	21.00	21	100.00
8.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	22.00	8.39	38.14
9.	Ministry of Coal	30.60	1.55	5.07
10.	Department of Commerce	143.00	143	100.00
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	254.97	255.78	100.32
12.	Department of Posts	46.87	30.147	64.32
13.	Department of Telecommunications	580.00	398.27	68.67
14.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	270.00	258.71	95.82
15.	Department of Consumer Affairs	18.45	18.12	98.21
16.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	88.08	87.35	99.17
17.	Ministry of Culture	141.70	115.15	81.26

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Ministry of Defence	29.80	-	
19.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1973.42	1718.05	87.05
20.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1073.20	508.24	47.36
21.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	146.29	125.66	85.90
22.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	48.00	16.62	34.63
23.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2579.90	2202.62	85.38
24.	Department of Health Research	66.76	33.33	49.93
25.	Department of Heavy Industry	83.50	83.5	100.00
26.	Department of Public Enterprises	0.79	0.44	55.70
27.	Ministry of Home Affairs (all Grants)	700.00	812.11	116.02
28.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	106.20	76.71	72.23
29.	Department of School Education and Literacy	3925.20	3613.12	92.05
30.	Department of Higher Education	1398.33	1392.38	99.57
31.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	75.00	30.78	41.04
32.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	64.17	63.55	99.03
33.	Ministry of Law and Justice	80.66	65.66	81.40
34.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	211.64	198.49	93.79
35.	Ministry of Mines	25.54	0.73	2.86
36.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	250.84	358.95	143.10
37.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	24.65	21.87	88.72
38.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	22.00	22	100.00
39.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1320.00	-	

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Ministry of Power	808.46	4991.62	617.42
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	4000.00	4845.88	121.15
42.	Department of Rural Development	3780.50	3239.03	85.68
43.	Department of Land Resources	154.00	138.93	90.21
44.	Department of Biotechnology	160.68	120.605	75.06
45.	Ministry of Shipping	81.00	81	100.00
46.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	100.00	90	90.00
47.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	229.13	45.11	19.69
48.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	54.00	38.33	70.98
49.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	21.50	20.99	97.63
50.	Ministry of Textiles	331.54	302.33	91.19
51.	Ministry of Tourism	85.00	167.07	196.55
52.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	429.22	580.32	135.20
53.	Ministry of Urban Development	100.00	100	100.00
54.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	213.60	943.75	441.83
55.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1731.80	1728.21	99.79
56.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	89.60	87.3	97.43
TOTAL		29669.22	31291.81	105.46

# Figures are provisional and subject to final vetting by Ministry of Finance.



**C. Allocations to NER and Expenditure 2016-17#**

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	RE 2016-17 (As per Ministries)	Actual Expenditure in 2016-17 (As per Ministries)	% Exp against RE allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	289.55	178.1	61.51
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	317	295.1	93.09
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	154.39	152.75	98.94
4.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	103	102.92	99.92
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	16	2	12.5
6.	Department of Fertilizers	-	-	
7.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	26.27	26.38	100.42
8.	Ministry of Coal	15	0	0
9.	Department of Commerce	132.5	131.7	99.40
10.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	216.64	267.37	123.42
11.	Department of Posts	47	34.52	73.45
12.	Department of Telecommunications	1073.68	460.23	42.86
13.	Department of Consumer Affairs	103.90	101.13	97.33
14.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	77.39	67.46	87.17
15.	Ministry of Culture	172.06	126.34	73.43
16.	Ministry of Defence			
17.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	966.67	950.54	98.33

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1625	1681.91	103.50
19.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	314.88	304.15	96.59
20.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	167.55	139.99	83.55
21.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	68.86	66.34	96.34
22.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3130	3080.49	98.42
23.	Department of Health Research	75	57.17	76.23
24.	Department of Heavy Industry	50	56.02	112.04
25.	Department of Public Enterprises	0.72	0.74	102.78
26.	Ministry of Home Affairs (all Grants)	687.07	701.11	102.04
27.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	101.99	101.95	99.96
28.	Department of School Education and Literacy	3935.57	3696.43	93.92
29.	Department of Higher Education	1688.5	1561.08	92.45
30.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	86	89.19	103.71
31.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	60.95	60.95	100
32.	Ministry of Law and Justice	92.36	88.79	96.13
33.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	472.93	362.4	76.63
34.	Ministry of Mines	26.23	25.46	97.06
35.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	244	152.37	62.45
36.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	413	204.93	49.62
37.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	65.5	79.35	121.15

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Ministry of Power	1041.43	902.71	86.68
39.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	5384.67	5185.12	96.29
40.	Department of Rural Development	4281.23	4281.23	100
41.	Department of Land Resources	164	168.99	103.04
42.	Department of Biotechnology	189.67	181.22	95.54
43.	Ministry of Shipping	93.3	80.61	86.40
44.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship			
45.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	243.3	198.03	81.39
46.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	73.04	69.09	94.59
47.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	30	18.7	62.33
48.	Ministry of Textiles	339.58	338.95	99.81
49.	Ministry of Tourism	150	284.8	189.87
50.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	449	532.87	118.68
51.	Ministry of Urban Development	200	200	100
52.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	237.24	237.2	99.98
53.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1730.1	1436.59	83.04
54.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	114.86	110.95	96.60
TOTAL		31738.58	29634.42	93.37

# Figures are provisional and subject to final vetting by Ministry of Finance.

**Initiatives by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation**

1767. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation has taken some initiatives to guide new entrepreneurs in establishing tourism and finance related ventures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total number of beneficiaries during the last three years in the North Eastern region and the amount spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi) extends financial assistance for establishing units in tourism sector. It also provides mentoring assistance to the first generation entrepreneurs on managerial, technical, financial, commercial and marketing aspects of the new units through the Business Facilitation Centres of the Corporation in each of the North East States.

(b) and (c) State-wise total number of beneficiaries and amount spent during the last three years in the North Eastern Region is given as under:—

*State-wise total number of beneficiaries and amount spent during the last three years i.e. financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18*

State	Sector	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			Total	
		Number of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in crore)		Number of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in crore)		Number of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in crore)		Number of beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Arunachal Pradesh	Hotel	6	4.47	0	15.60	2	0.10	12	20.17			
	Tourism & Leisure	2	0.10	0	0.00	3	0.80	5	0.9			
Assam	Hotel	4	20.99	5	7.42	5	11.70	14	40.11			
	Tourism & Leisure	1	0.65	1	0.06	4	1.23	6	1.9			
Manipur	Hotel	2	3.05	1	4.00	0	0.00	3	7.05			
	Tourism & Leisure	1	0.05	1	0.05	2	0.10	4	0.2			
Meghalaya	Hotel	1	0.10	2	0.75	3	1.83	6	2.68			
	Tourism & Leisure	2	0.82	1	0.05	2	0.40	5	1.3			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram	Hotel	3	0.51	0	0.00	1	0.60	4	1.11
	Tourism & Leisure	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0
Nagaland	Hotel	1	1.00	1	0.05	1	0.10	3	1.15
	Tourism & Leisure	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.1
Sikkim	Hotel	11	16.67	15	6.51	10	6.35	36	29.53
	Tourism & Leisure	7	0.22	13	0.54	6	0.30	26	1.1
Tripura	Hotel	1	0.11	1	0.05	2	25.05	4	25.21
	Tourism & Leisure	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.0
TOTAL	Hotel	29	46.90	29	34.38	24	45.73	82	127.01
	Tourism & Leisure	13	1.84	17	0.75	17	2.83	47	5.4
GRAND TOTAL	Hotel+Tourism & Leisure	42	48.74	46	35.13	41	48.56	129	132.43

**North East Venture Fund for North Eastern Region**

1768. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created North East Ventures Fund (NEVF) for development of North-Eastern region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with total capital earmarked for the fund;
- (c) the details of proposals considered by Government for funding and those cleared; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper implementation of the projects undertaken under NEVF and their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has set up the North East Venture Fund (NEVF) for North East Region.

(b) The capital commitment to the fund is ₹ 100.00 crore with an initial contribution of ₹75.00 crore consisting of ₹45.00 crore from Ministry of DoNER and ₹30.00 crore from NEDFi. The balance fund of ₹25.00 crore has been committed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in-principle.

(c) The proposals are considered by the NEVF. For investment decisions, an Independent Investment Committee is formed, comprising of experts from the field of venture capital financing, banking, technocrats and representatives of investors, which regularly monitor the implementation of the projects. The details of the proposals considered and investment commitment received under NEVF are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of company	Sectors	Investment Amount (₹ in lakh)	Area of operation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Terra Blue Exploration Technologies (P) Ltd.	Epilepsy diagnostic and monitoring device (Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things in Healthcare).	200.00	Assam

1	2	3	4	5
2.	ERC Eye Care (P) Ltd.	Affordable eye care solution provider (Healthcare).	150.00	Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Pratyaksha Agrotech (P) Limited	Tissue culture laboratory working on medicinal plants.	400.00	Barak Valley, Assam, Tripura and Mizoram
4.	Parking Rhino Online Services Pvt. Ltd.	Smart parking solutions provider based on Artificial Intelligence and machine learning.	250.00	Assam
5.	Automovill Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Aggregator of automobile servicing centers for car repair and maintenance.	180.00	Assam
6.	Symbiotic Food Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial breeding of Pigs for production and sale of piglets.	100.00	Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Shivanta Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Food and Beverage chain that serves tea and snacks <i>via</i> small retail outlets.	150.00	Assam
8.	Northeast Flavors India Pvt. Ltd.	Bhut Jolokia based sauce	172.50	Assam, Manipur and Nagaland
9.	Atvi Infotainment Pvt. Ltd.	Online and TV based infotainment service for news, media and entertainment from North East India	300.00	North Eastern States
TOTAL			1902.5	



(d) The Monitoring of the investment is carried out by NEDFi on continuous basis. NEVF monitors the projects through a Management Information System (MIS) customized for each project on fortnightly or monthly basis depending on the requirement of the project. The investments and implementation of the projects undertaken under NEVF are monitored through submission of quarterly reports to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), customized Management Information System (MIS) and Independent Investment Committee meant for the purpose.

#### **Role and functioning of North Eastern Council**

1769. SHRI K. G. KENYE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the North Eastern Council in the Constitution of India;
- (b) what has been its role and functions since inception;
- (c) the fund allocations to the NEC since the Third Five Year Plan in figures and percentage up to the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the funds allocated to the NEC during the three financial years period of 2017-18 to 2019-20 along with detail break-up of specific purposes meant to be spent against in figures and percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The North Eastern Council (NEC) is not a constitutional body, but a statutory organization established under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971, as amended in 2002.

(b) Initially, NEC was an Advisory Body for North Eastern Region (NER). Now NEC is mandated to function as a Regional Planning Body for the North Eastern Region. The Council comprises Governors and Chief Ministers of constituent States and three members nominated by the President.

While formulating the regional plans for the North Eastern Region, it is mandated to give priority to schemes and projects, benefitting two or more States, provided that in case of Sikkim, the Council shall formulate specific projects and schemes for that State including the review of implementation of such project and schemes.

To fulfil its mandate, the NEC has been implementing various projects in different sectors. Over the years, NEC has achieved construction of 10500 kms. of roads,

supported installation of 695 MW of power plants, construction of transmission and distribution lines, improvement in infrastructure of 5 major airports and construction of new airport in Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh. A major livelihood programme has transformed the lives of over 120000 women in the NER.

(c) As the NEC was set up in 1971, the fund allocations made to the NEC since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The funds to the tune of ₹4500.00 crore, including ₹ 1000.00 crore for North Eastern Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS), have been approved for allocation to the NEC during 2017-18 to 2019-20. The funds amounting to ₹ 1096.36 crore and ₹1156.00 crore have been allocated for financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Some sectors have been identified as priorities like Bamboo; Piggery; Regional Tourism; Higher Education, Tertiary Healthcare and Special Intervention in backward areas; Livelihood project; Science and Technology Interventions in NER; Survey and Investigation and NER Promotion.

#### *Statement*

*The fund allocation made to the NEC since the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74)*

(₹ in crore)

Plan	Approved Outlay	Actual Allocation	Percentage
4th Five Year Plan (1973-74)	0.33	0.33	100.00
5th Five Year Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	65.11	65.11	100.00
<b>Rolling Plan</b> (1978-79 to 1979-80)	35.85	35.85	100.00
	47.00	47.00	100.00
6th Five Year Plan (1980-82 to 1984 -85)	417.15	417.15	100.00
7th Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	811.05	835.00	102.95
<b>Rolling Plan</b> (1990-91 to 1991-92)	202.00	202.00	100.00
	219.50	219.50	100.00
8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	1588.00	1452.00	91.44
9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)	2079.00	2055.02	98.85
10th Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)	2511.5	2511.50	100.00
11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	3248.00	3247.00	99.97

**Marketing of agricultural products in North-Eastern Region**

1770. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps for the revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited for the marketing of agriculture products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Techno-Economic Viability Study for revival of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) has been conducted by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi). The report of NEDFi was sent to IIM Shillong for validation, which has examined the report and submitted its observations.

- (c) Does not arise.

**New law against exploitation of Indian workers abroad**

1771. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new law that provides adequate protection against exploitation of Indian workers abroad is under consideration; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has a robust institutional framework in place towards ensuring the welfare, safety and prevent exploitation of Indian workers going abroad. The MADAD portal, e-Migrate system, Indian Community Welfare Fund, Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras, helplines, shelter homes etc. are some of the important mechanisms to expeditiously assist Indian workers abroad.

In addition, the Ministry is also working towards drafting an Emigration Management Bill in consultation with all stakeholders aimed at evolving a comprehensive

Emigration Management framework. A Committee has already been set up to undertake review of the existing framework and drafting the Bill.

**Pro Khalistan activities in London**

1772. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the campaign calling for a global referendum to determine whether Sikhs should have their own independent State was launched in London;

(b) whether the pro-Khalistan group would hold its first global rally at Trafalgar Square in London on August 12, 2018;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has lodged its protest against holding of such a rally and against the movement that is spearheading Pro Khalistan activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) According to reports, a US based Sikh advocacy group called 'Sikhs for Justice' (SFJ) plans to hold an event at Trafalgar Square in London on 12 August, 2018. At the event, the group proposes to issue a so-called 'London Declaration', calling for independence of the State of Punjab from India.

The Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and the Indian High Commission in London have sent separate Note Verbales requesting the UK Government to deny permission for the event. On 11th July 2018, the Indian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom raised the matter in a demarche with Mr. Mark Field, Minister of State for Asia at the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and asked the British Government to deny permission for this event.

**Measures for geo-political balance and security**

1773. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to ensure geo-political balance and security in the light of recent tensions across the border; and

(b) the response of Government to China's increasing military spending during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Given the constantly evolving geo-political and security scenario in India's immediate and extended neighbourhood, the Government follows a pragmatic and outcome-oriented foreign policy, guided by the vision of a connected neighbourhood leading to shared security and prosperity. Policy initiatives taken by the Government in the last more than four years, such as the informal Summit-level meetings, 'Neighbourhood First' policy, 'Act East' policy, SAGAR maritime doctrine, 'Indo-Pacific' vision, focus on expanding regional connectivity, and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) etc. are all elements of this multi-faceted approach to India's international relations.

(b) Government has seen reports about increase in military spending by China.

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

#### **Indonesia opening sea port for India**

1774. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesia proposes to open the sea port for India;

(b) if so, whether India proposes to set up deep sea port in the marine-line of Andaman sea;

(c) whether India also proposes to set up economic zone with its counterpart; and

(d) if so, the proposal of the counterpart in building bi-lateral relations with our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) During the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Indonesia on 29-30 May, 2018, the two sides agreed to upgrade bilateral relationship from strategic partnership, which was established in 2005, to a New Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. The two sides agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in economic, investment and infrastructure field. The Joint Statement

issued during the visit *inter alia* stated that the two sides "appreciate the decision to set up a Joint Task Force to undertake projects for port related infrastructure in and around Sabang" and "welcome the plan to build connectivity between Andaman Nicobar - Aceh to unleash the economic potentials of both areas."

In addition, during the visit, the two sides have issued "Shared Vision of India-Indonesia Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific" which called for two sides "to take necessary steps to enhance connectivity (institutional, physical, digital and people - to people) between Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India and Provinces in Sumatera Islands of Indonesia to promote trade, tourism and people to people contacts; facilitate B to B linkages between the Chamber of Commerce of Andaman and the ones of the Provinces in Sumatera, including Aceh."

#### **Custodial deaths of Indians in foreign jails**

1775. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRI LAL SINGH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has report on custodial deaths of Indians in different jails of foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of Indians currently in foreign prisons, country-wise; and
- (d) the proposal and necessary action taken by Government with its counterparts to meet justice and take back the imprisoned Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information available with the Ministry, 35 Indian nationals died while in custody in jails of 13 foreign countries and 7737 Indian nationals are in the jails of 77 countries. Due to the strict provisions of privacy laws, some countries do not readily share information about Indian nationals in their jails. Country-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The safety, security and well-being of Indians abroad is among the top priorities for the Government of India. Our Missions and Posts abroad remain vigilant and closely monitor any incident of attack/complaints of mistreatment against Indians. Such incidents are immediately taken up with the concerned authorities for taking

action, as appropriate, to ensure that the cases are properly investigated and guilty punished. In some countries where *pro bono* lawyers are available, the Mission arranges legal assistance to the Indian prisoners.

In those cases where Indian nationals complete their sentences and are waiting for completion of deportation formalities, Indian Missions/Posts in those countries take up with the respective foreign Governments for speeding up the process including issue of final Exit Visas, waiver of penalties imposed on Indian workers, etc. from the concerned authorities and for the early return of the Indian nationals to India. Where required, the Indian Missions and Posts abroad also provide airfare for facilitating the return of the Indian prisoners who have completed their sentence.

**Statement**

*Country-wise details of custodial deaths of Indians in different jails of foreign countries*

Sl. No.	Country	Number of custodial deaths of Indians in different jails of foreign countries	Number of Indians in foreign prisons reported
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	1
2.	Armenia	Nil	5
3.	Australia	Nil	68
4.	Azerbaijan	Nil	7
5.	Bahrain	Nil	95
6.	Bangladesh	6	24
7.	Belarus	NA	1
8.	Belgium	Nil	19
9.	Bhutan	1	69
10.	Brazil	Nil	2
11.	Brunei	1	1
12.	Cambodia	Nil	3
13.	Canada	Nil	70

1	2	3	4
14.	China	Nil	226
15.	Colombia	NA	1
16.	Cote D' Ivoire	Nil	3
17.	Cuba	Nil	1
18.	Cyprus	Nil	6
19.	Denmark	Nil	5
20.	Egypt	1	1
21.	Ethiopia	Nil	2
22.	Fiji	Nil	1
23.	Finland	Nil	1
24.	France	1	41
25.	Germany	Nil	51
26.	Greece	1	27
27.	Guatemala	Nil	3
28.	Indonesia	Nil	19
29.	Iran	Nil	6
30.	Iraq	Nil	2
31.	Israel	Nil	4
32.	Italy	Nil	225
33.	Japan	1	7
34.	Jordan	Nil	23
35.	Kenya	Nil	3
36.	Korea (Republic of)	Nil	2
37.	Kuwait	Nil	484
38.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil	1
39.	Lao PDR	Nil	2
40.	Lebanon	Nil	1



1	2	3	4
41.	Malaysia	Nil	298
42.	Mauritius	Nil	5
43.	Mexico	Nil	2
44.	Mozambique	Nil	5
45.	Myanmar	Nil	45
46.	Nepal	Nil	548
47.	New Zealand	Nil	13
48.	Oman	3	71
49.	Pakistan	14	471
50.	Panama	Nil	1
51.	Philippines	Nil	19
52.	Poland, Lithuania	NA	1
53.	Portugal	Nil	9
54.	Qatar	NA	166
55.	Romania	Nil	2
56.	Russian Federation	Nil	3
57.	Saudi Arabia	Nil	1575
58.	Senegal	Nil	2
59.	Singapore	Nil	132
60.	Slovak Republic	Nil	1
61.	South Africa	Nil	3
62.	Spain	Nil	34
63.	Sri Lanka	1	43
64.	Sudan	Nil	3
65.	Switzerland	Nil	1
66.	Syria	Nil	4
67.	Tanzania	Nil	1

1	2	3	4
68.	Thailand	2	44
69.	Turkey	Nil	2
70.	Uganda	NA	1
71.	United Arab Emirates	2	1690
72.	United Kingdom	Nil	378
73.	Ukraine	Nil	1
74.	U.S.A	1	647
75.	Uzbekistan	Nil	1
76.	Vietnam	Nil	1
77.	Zimbabwe	Nil	1
TOTAL		35	7737

**Diplomatic immunity for Ambassador in Portugal**

1776. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Government has pleaded diplomatic immunity for its Ambassador in Portugal from testifying as witnesses in court proceedings initiated by 1983 Mumbai blast convicts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Portuguese authorities have assured to India that it will guarantee that the extradition treaty is fully respected; 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) Ambassador of India to Portugal enjoys immunity under Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and accordingly, is not obliged to give evidence as a witness in a Foreign Court. Therefore, Government of India evoked diplomatic immunity for the Ambassador of India to Portugal on 07 May, 2018.

(c) and (d) The Government of India and the Government of Portugal are in close touch on the matter through diplomatic channels.

**Concern for outsourcing agency for POPSKs**

1777. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are 214 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) operated by the Department of Posts and manned by the staff of Postal Department;
- (b) whether at 75 regular Passport Seva Kendras, operated by an outsourced agency, Government handles all sovereign functions and the agency manages the data centre operations only;
- (c) whether the outsourcing agency has now raised its concerns with Government for utilising postal staff as Citizen Service Executives at POPSKs; and
- (d) if so, Government's reactions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has announced opening of 289 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). Out of the 289 POPSK announced, 215 POPSK are functional as on 28th July, 2018. Counter A of most of the POPSK are being manned by employees of Department of Posts and Counter B are being manned by the employees of the Central Passport Organization (CPO) under this Ministry. In some POPSK, Counter A is being manned by the staff of the Service Provider and are gradually being replaced by the employees of the Department of Posts.

(b) Yes. At the 77 Passport Seva Kendras, the Ministry handles all sovereign functions and the Service Provider (SP) handles the non-sovereign functions relating to the processing of passport application.

(c) and (d) The Service Provider has extended all possible support to the Ministry in the setting up of the POPSK.

**Monitoring system for visa applications**

1778. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any check and monitoring system to record the details of Indians applying for various types of visas from Embassies, Consulates, High Commissions of foreign countries in India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has appointed adequate numbers of staff to mitigate such problems faced by Indians in getting their visas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the role of officials of the Ministry in solving various kinds of problems faced by Indians going abroad particularly in getting their valid visas to the respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Grant or not to grant visas to Indian nationals or for that matter any foreign national in respect of a particular country is a sovereign right of that country, which is generally exercised by the country's Embassy, High Commission or Consulate. As such, the foreign Embassy, High Commission and Consulate concerned Mission cannot be compelled to share information on visa applications received by them from our nationals. In addition, many countries have strict privacy laws on such matters.

(c) to (e) In view of the fact that, scope for intervention to help Indians in getting visas of foreign countries is very limited, as granting of visas is the sole prerogative and sovereign right of any country, there is no need felt for appointment of staff for such a purpose. The officials of Ministry of External Affairs on account of this fact, can again play very limited role on such matters except in certain cases, where there is a bilateral visa facilitation agreement with certain countries, and if brought to the attention of the Ministry about any breach of the agreement. The same is brought to the attention of the country concerned, and follow-up action taken. Copies of such agreements are uploaded in the Ministry's website.

#### **Indian IT professionals in USA**

1779. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the defeated Border Security and Immigration Reform Act in the US House of Representatives recently had proposed a merit based Green Card programme benefiting Indians;
- (b) whether this has come as a setback for a large number of Indian IT professionals dreaming big to secure a Green Card in US and settle there for good;

(c) whether Government or the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) had engaged professional consultants for lobbying in USA pleading for a more dignified treatment to Indian IT professionals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) A Bill titled 'Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of 2018' was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on 19 June, 2018 and defeated by a 121 -301 vote on 27 June, 2018.

This Bill had, *inter alia*, proposed to establish a new merit-based Green Card programme which would assess the eligibility of the applicant on the basis of points awarded for education, work experience, English language proficiency etc. The Bill also sought to eliminate per-country caps for Green Cards and shift to a first-in-line visa system.

According to U.S. official statistics, as of May 2018, the total number of employment-based Green Card applications pending in the U.S. is 395,025, of which 306,601 is accounted for by Indian nationals. The U.S. Immigration and Nationality (INA) Act stipulates that a total of 140,000 employment-based Green Cards will be awarded annually, with per-country share capped at 7%, translating to 9,800 employment-based Green Cards. However, in recent years, the number of employment-based Green Cards received by Indian nationals has exceeded the prescribed limit due to the guidelines set forth in the American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act (AC21). For instance, the total number of employment-based Green Cards received by Indian nationals in FY 2016 was 20,747.

The Government of India has closely engaged with the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Administration on all issues relating to the movement of Indian professionals. In our engagements, we have emphasized to the U.S. side that movement of Indian skilled professionals to the U.S. has been a mutually-beneficial partnership which should be nurtured.

#### **Indians returning from Gulf countries**

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

(a) whether a number of Indians have returned from Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial and rehabilitation measures taken for those who returned from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian workers going for overseas employment to the Gulf countries are employed on contractual basis and have to return back to India on completion of their contract period which is generally 2-3 years. The data of the emigrants who returned from the Gulf countries, as captured in the e-Migrate system during last 2 years and the current year is as under:—

*Data of returnee emigrants from Gulf countries during last two years  
and current year (upto 19-07-18)*

Country	2016	2017	2018
Bahrain	6128	10748	6019
Kuwait	27442	53099	37782
Oman	33809	59903	35440
Qatar	24195	36275	20022
Saudi Arabia	78061	151611	79666
United Arab Emirates	88647	154957	91995
TOTAL	258282	466593	270924

*Source: e-Migrate.*

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs, through its Missions abroad facilitates return of distressed Indian workers from Gulf countries including those who have lost their jobs. This facilitation includes consular, logistical support as well as providing air tickets whenever required. The responsibility of resettlement of the returnees rests with the State Governments, from where the emigrants have gone overseas.

**Red corner notice against Nirav Modi**

†1781. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passport of absconding Nirav Modi, wanted in bank forgery worth crores of rupees, was cancelled in February, 2018 and it was intimated to INTERPOL but Nirav Modi travelled several countries even after that;

(b) whether a red corner notice was not issued against him;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) how his journeys were made possible and whether Nirav Modi took up these journeys on Indian Passport; and

(e) the details of success achieved, so far, in bringing this absconder back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry revoked the passport of Shri Nirav Deepak Modi as per the provisions of Section 10(3)(c) of the Passports Act, 1967, on 16 February, 2018. This information was conveyed to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for onward transmission to the Interpol.

(b) and (c) Two Red Corner Notices bearing numbers A-6886/6-2018 and A-6887/6-2018 dated 29.06.2018 have been subsequently issued against Shri Nirav Deepak Modi by the INTERPOL.

(d) The Ministry has no means to verify the travels, if any, of Shri Nirav Deepak Modi and the passport used for such travels by him.

(e) An extradition request has been received in the Ministry of External Affairs from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for the extradition of Shri Nirav Deepak Modi from the United Kingdom (UK). The request has been sent by a Special Diplomatic Bag

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the High Commission of India (HCI), London for onward transmission to the UK authorities.

**Applicants under mPassport Seva APP**

1782. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received for the travel documents *via* its newly launched mPassport Seva App;
- (b) the details and number of people from Jharkhand, who are staying outside their State, and have applied for the passport *via* this application;
- (c) whether Government has received any suggestions or complaints from users regarding the usage of this application; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) Since the launch of the mPassport Seva Mobile App on 26th June, 2018, a total number of 78,468 applications have been submitted through this App as on 26th July, 2018.

(b) Six applicants from Jharkhand who are staying outside their State have applied through the mPassport Seva App till 26th July, 2018.

(c) and (d) The mPassport Seva application has in-built state-of-the-art security features and so far the Ministry has received no suggestions or complaints from the users regarding usage of this App.

**Vacancies and Cadre review under Recruitment Rules**

1783. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total sanctioned strength of IFS cadre and the number of vacancies, as on date;
- (b) the details of vacancies of Ambassadors/High Commissioners existing and since when; and



(c) whether Government has conducted the Cadre Review under the Recruitment Rules and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) The total sanctioned strength of IFS cadre is 941. The number of vacancies as on date is 30.

(b) There are no vacancies at Ambassador/High Commissioner.

(c) The Government has undertaken Cadre Reviews as per details below:—

**IFS**

(i) 1st Cadre Review: 1976-77

(ii) 2nd Cadre Review: 1983-1985

(iii) 3rd Cadre Review: 1988-90

(iv) 4th Cadre Review: 2004

**IFS (B)**

(i) 1st Cadre Review: 2004

(ii) 2nd Cadre Review: 2011

**Safety at work place in foreign countries**

1784. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs) with various countries including Gulf countries in the field of Manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether "safety at work places" in foreign countries was given special attention/focus when MoUs were signed

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has signed Labour

and manpower cooperation related Memorandum of Undertakings (MoUs)/Agreements with countries that are destination for a large number of Indian migrant workers. These include all the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries namely, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(c) to (e) While entering into these MOUs/Agreements, the government has accorded the highest priority to the safety and well-being of Indian workers. Broad principles underlying these MoUs/Agreements include:—

- Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers;
- The host country to take measures for the protection and welfare of workers;
- Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers;
- The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity with the laws of respective countries; and
- Setting up of Joint Working Groups to provide institutional mechanism to discuss labour and manpower related matters.

#### **Security architecture in Indo-Pacific region**

1785. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to develop tie-up with US, Japan and Australia for building some kind of security architecture in the Indo-Pacific region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn to fine tune the cooperation between the partners and Indo-Pacific Region countries to ensure security in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Prime Minister enunciated India's vision for the Indo-Pacific region during his keynote address at the Shangri-La Dialogue in

Singapore on 1st June 2018. The vision stands for a free, open, inclusive region, which embraces all in a common pursuit of progress and prosperity. It includes all nations in this geography as also other nations beyond the region who have a stake in it. The vision entails evolving a common rules-based order for promoting common prosperity and security through dialogue.

India is engaged with all key partners in the region and beyond to ensure peace, stability and security in the Indo-Pacific Region.

### **Passport Seva Kendras in Maharashtra**

1786. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) presently functioning in Maharashtra with location-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more PSKs in the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) and (b) There are eight Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) presently functioning in Maharashtra at Andheri, Lower Parel and Malad in Mumbai and at Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Solapur and Thane. Also, the Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has announced opening of 289 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK), including 25 in Maharashtra. Out of these, 13 POPSK at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Beed, Ghatkopar/Vikhroli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Nanded, Pandharpur, Pimpri Chinchwad, Sangli, Satara and Wardha are functional.

- (c) The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for the remaining 12 locations at Akola, Amravati, Baramati, Chandrapur, Dombivali, Latur, Madha, Mumbai North Central, Mumbai South Central, Navi Mumbai, Panvel and Sindhudurg for setting up of these POPSK at the earliest.

### **Border between India and Myanmar**

1787. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of conventions and agreements under which the border between India and Myanmar is pursued to be settled;

- (b) whether there has been a joint exercise between India (along with the representatives, Government of Manipur) and Myanmar to settle border issues;
- (c) if so, the names of representatives of the two countries;
- (d) the submission made by the representatives of the Government of Manipur; and
- (e) the details of resolutions made in the joint exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (e) The India-Myanmar Boundary Agreement, 1967 establishes the international boundary between the two countries. India and Myanmar hold regular dialogue on issues related to boundary demarcation and border management, through institutionalized mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings, Joint Boundary Working Group, Sectoral Level Meetings and Heads of Survey Department meetings. Recently, routine survey work was carried out jointly by the Indian and Myanmar survey departments, together with the State Government of Manipur. Work pertaining to construction of subsidiary pillars was undertaken during the survey work with the objective of apprising local residents on both sides of the border of the exact alignment of the international boundary. This work is fully in consonance with the provisions of the India-Myanmar Boundary Agreement, 1967.

#### **Forgery from GPF accounts of employees**

†1788. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an instance of forgery of lakhs of rupees from the GPF accounts of the employees of the Ministry has come to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) since when the amount is being withdrawn from GPF accounts illegally and the steps taken to compensate the people from whose account the money has been withdrawn; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether people from whose account the money is withdrawn have to wait till the money is trailed or the Ministry would itself afford it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes. Four cases of fraudulent General Provident Fund withdrawal involving total of ₹ 91.90 lakhs during September to February period in the last Financial Year have been detected, out of which an amount of ₹21.90 lakhs has been recovered. The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Government of India acts as a Trustee for the deposits in the General Provident Fund accounts.

#### **Intrusions by Myanmar Army in Manipur**

1789. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the intrusions/incursions by Myanmar army in Indian territory, particularly in Manipur;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter at diplomatic level with Government of Myanmar;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last six months and the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. There have been no instances of intrusions or incursions by the Myanmar Army in Indian territory. India and Myanmar discuss routine border management and security issues through institutionalized mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings, Regional Border Committee meetings, Sectoral Level Meetings and India-Myanmar Post Level Meetings.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Persons benefited from metro rail projects**

1790. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of persons benefitted from metro rail projects commenced to improve the traffic system in cities;
- (b) whether the revenue earned through metro rail operations has increased;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during that last four years;
- (d) if not, the reasons for the losses incurred, city/metro-wise;
- (e) whether Government has any proposal for leasing metro rail operations in future and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the share of Government in metro rail projects in different cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The average number of passengers per day in five operational metro rail projects which are being implemented by 50:50 joint ventures special purpose vehicles of Central Government and respective State Governments are as under:

Sl. No.	Metro Rail Project	Average Daily Ridership
1.	Delhi	26,00,000
2.	Bangalore	3,57,000
3.	Chennai	44,430
4.	Kochi	35,644
5.	Lucknow	9,562

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of revenue earned in five operational metro rail projects, being implemented by special purpose vehicles which are 50:50 joint ventures of Central Government and respective State Governments in last four years are as under:

Sl. No.	Metro Rail Project	Revenue Earned (₹ in crore)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Delhi	1505.84	1649.19	1765.38	2612.80 (Unaudited)
2.	Bangalore	17.83	28.29	110.09	280.98
3.	Chennai	-	10.70	13.81	27.90
4.	Kochi	Kochi Metro has completed only one year of operation, hence, the details of revenue earned are not available.			43.38 (Till 30.06.2018)
5.	Lucknow	Lucknow Metro is in its first year of operation. Hence, the details of revenue earned are not available.			

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The ongoing metro rail projects, being implemented by joint ventures special purpose vehicles of Central Government and respective State Government in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Pune, Mumbai (Line-III) and Noida have 50:50 equity participation of both the Governments. Central Government has contributed 11.50% and 20% of total cost as viability gap funding in Hyderabad and Mumbai Line-1 metro rail projects respectively. Kolkata metro rail project is 100% financed by Government of India and Jaipur metro rail project is a State Government initiative. The other metro rail projects being implemented by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) are funded by Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Installation of border pillars by Myanmar**

1791. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Myanmar authorities have installed border pillars, three kilometers inside the territory of India at Tengnoupal district of Manipur, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the problem of taking over Indian land falling in Manipur by Myanmar authorities is a recurring phenomenon, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government contemplates to solve the border issue on a long term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): (a) to (c) No. There has been no instance of installation of border pillars inside Indian territory nor of taking over of Indian land in Manipur by the Myanmar authorities. Both countries are fully committed to the India-Myanmar Boundary Agreement, 1967, which establishes the international boundary between them. India and Myanmar hold regular dialogue on issues related to routine boundary demarcation and border management through institutionalized mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings, Joint Boundary Working Group, Sectoral Level Meetings and Heads of Survey Department meetings.

#### **Vacancies in Board of Directors of CPSEs**

1792. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many vacancies in the Board of Directors including the heads of several Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, PSU-wise and since when each of these vacancies exists; and

(c) what effective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to fill up these vacancies within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per available information, 146 posts of full-time functional Directors (Chief Executives and Directors) in various Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are currently not filled on regular basis. The CPSE-wise list of these 146 posts indicating the date of vacancy of each post is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Filling up of the Board level posts in CPSEs is a continuous process. At any point of time, some vacancies may exist for variety of reasons, *inter-alia*, including some unanticipated vacancies. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that top level positions in the Government are filled up as per extant procedure in a timely manner. In this regard, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has issued timelines for processing of the proposals for appointment, extension/



non-extension, additional charge to a Board level post in CPSEs from time to time. The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) is mandated for recommending the appointment of functional Directors in CPSEs. Accordingly, recommendation to fill Board level vacancies arising from superannuation are generally sent by the PESB six months prior to occurrence of the vacancy and in case of unanticipated vacancies, within four months of the vacancy arising in a scheduled CPSE. The vacancies are regularly monitored at all levels.

**Statement**

*Details of full time Board level posts not filled on regular basis*

(upto June 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the Board level Post	Name of CPSE	Date of Vacancy
1	2	3	4
1.	MD	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	19.1.2009
2.	CMD	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	4.6.2010
3.	CMD	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	7.10.2011
4.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	19.10.2011
5.	Director(Fin.)	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	6.8.2012
6.	CMD	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	1.2.2013
7.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1.2.2013
8.	Director(Ope.)	HMT Ltd.	26.5.2014
9.	CMD	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	13.9. 2014
10.	Director(IM)	HMT (International) Ltd.	2.11.2014
11.	CMD	British India Corporation Ltd.	13.11.2014
12.	MD	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	1.12.2014
13.	Director(Fin.)	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	16.1.2015
14.	Director(Fin.)	Scooters India Ltd.	21.1.2015
15.	Director(Comm. & HRD)	WAPCOS Ltd.	3.2.2015
16.	Director(SO)	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	25.3.2015

1	2	3	4
17.	MD	HMT Watches Ltd.	1.6.2015
18.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2.8.2015
19.	Director(Solar)	Solar Energy Corporation of India	30.9.2015
20.	Director (Ope. & Mktg.)	Pawan Hans Ltd.	18.11.2015
21.	CMD	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	15.12.2015
22.	Director(Fin.)	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	15.12.2015
23.	Director(Ope.)	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	15.12.2015
24.	Director(BD & Project)	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	15.12.2015
25.	MD	Hotel Corporation Of India Ltd.	26.12.2015
26.	Director(Fin)	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	24.3.2016
27.	Director(Engg.)	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	1.4.2016
28.	MD	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.6.2016
29.	CMD	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	1.6.2016
30.	CMD	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	1.1.2017
31.	Director(Ope.)	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	8.6.2016
32.	Director(Prod.)	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	1.1.2017
33.	Director(HR)	BEML Ltd.	1.7.2016
34.	MD	HMT Bearings Ltd.	1.7.2016
35.	MD	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	1.7.2016
36.	Director(Com.)	Instrumentation Ltd.	28.7.2016
37.	Director(Fin.)	State Trading Corporation Of India Ltd.	1.1.2017
38.	MD	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	1.8.2016
39.	Director(Fin.)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1.8.2016

1	2	3	4
40.	Director(Mktg.)	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	4.8.2016
41.	MD	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	1.1.2017
42.	CMD	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12.9.2016
43.	Director(Mktg.)	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	5.10.2016
44.	Director(Tech.)	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	5.10.2016
45.	CMD	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	3.11.2016
46.	CMD	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1.1.2017
47.	Director(Fin.)	Instrumentation Ltd.	1.12.2016
48.	CMD	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	1.1.2017
49.	CMD	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1.1.2017
50.	CMD	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	8.12.2016
51.	MD	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corporation Ltd.	1.1.2017
52.	Director(Tech.)	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	24.1.2017
53.	Director(Tech.)	Scooters India Ltd.	1.2.2017
54.	Director(Pers.)	Air India Ltd.	4.2.2017
55.	Director(Fin.)	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation Ltd.	1.3.2017
56.	Director(Fin.)	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	3.3.2017
57.	MD	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	7.3.2017
58.	Director(Prod.)	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	10.3.2017
59.	Director (Fin,- Pers and Admn.)	Pawan Hans Ltd.	31.3.2017
60.	Director(Fin.)	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	1.4.2017
61.	CMD	Richardson and Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	3.4.2017
62.	MD	HMT (International) Ltd.	21.4.2017
63.	Director(Fin.)	Engineers India Ltd.	1.5.2017

1	2	3	4
64.	Director(Mktg.)	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	5.5.2017
65.	Director(Fin.)	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	1.6.2017
66.	Director(CFA)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	1.6.2017
67.	Director(HR)	MOIL Ltd.	28.6.2017
68.	Director(Tech.)	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore) Ltd.	13.7.2017
69.	Director(Mktg.)	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	14.7.2017
70.	Director(Mkg.)	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	14.7.2017
71.	CMD	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	15.7.2017
72.	CMD	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	1.8.2017
73.	Director(Tech.)	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.8.2017
74.	Director(Ope.)	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	1.9.2017
75.	Director(Pers.)	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	1.9.2017
76.	Director(Tech.)	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	4.9.2017
77.	Director(Fin.)	Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corporation Ltd.	18.9.2017
78.	Director(Fin.)	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	28.9.2017
79.	Director(Prod.)	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	29.9.2017
80.	Dir. (T&FS)	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1.10.2017
81.	CMD	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	1.10.2017
82.	Director(Fin.)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	4.10.2017
83.	Director(Tech.)	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	11.10.2017
84.	Director(Com.)	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	14.10.2017
85.	Director(O&BD)	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	23.10.2017
86.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	24.10.2017
87.	Director(M&RB)	BEML Ltd.	1.11.2017
88.	Director(Tech.)	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	1.11.2017

1	2	3	4
89.	Director(Fin.)	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	1.11.2017
90.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1.11.2017
91.	Director(Pers.)	SJVN Ltd.	1.12.2017
92.	CMD	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	1.12.2017
93.	Director(Fin.)	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	3.12.2017
94.	MD	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation Ltd.	5.12.2017
95.	Director(Fin.)	ITI Ltd.	12.12.2017
96.	CMD	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	19.12.2017
97.	Director(Tech.)	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	21.12.2017
98.	Director(Tech.)	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	22.12.2017
99.	Director(O&BD)	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation Ltd.	18.1.2018
100.	Director(HR)	ITI Ltd.	23.1.2018
101.	Director(Mktg.)	National Fertilizers Ltd.	24.1.2018
102.	Director(Com.)	KIOCL Ltd.	31.1.2018
103.	Director(Fin.)	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	31.1.2018
104.	MD	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.2.2018
105.	Director(Tech.)	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1.2.2018
106.	Director(Proj.)	Engineers India Ltd.	13.2.2018
107.	Director(F&C)	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	16.2.2018
108.	Director(BC)	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	20.2.2018
109.	Director (RM&L)	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1.3.2018
110.	Director(Fin.)	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	15.3.2018
111.	Director(Proj.)	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	27.3.2018
112.	Director (Works)	IRCON International Ltd.	28.3.2018
113.	Director(Pers.)	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	30.3.2018
114.	Director (Pipeline)	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1.4.2018

1	2	3	4
115.	Director(Ope.)	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	1.4.2018
116.	CMD	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1.4.2018
117.	Director(Prod.)	Instrumentation Ltd.	1.4.2018
118.	Director(Pers.)	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	5.4.2018
119.	Dir. (Engg.)	HSCC (India) Ltd.	16.4.2018
120.	MD	National Film Dev. Corporation Ltd.	25.4.2018
121.	Director(Fin.)	NMDC Ltd.	1.5.2018
122.	Director(Pers.)	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1.5.2018
123.	Director(Com.)	Air India Ltd.	1.5.2018
124.	Director(Fin.)	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	9.5.2018
125.	Director(Mktg.)	MMTC Ltd.	15.5.2018
126.	Director(CP&P)	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	16.5.2018
127.	CMD	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	18.5.2018
128.	Director(Fin.)	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	1.6.2018
129.	Director(Com.)	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	1.6.2018
130.	CMD	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1.6.2018
131.	CMD	ITI Ltd.	1.6.2018
132.	Director(Pers.)	Central Warehousing Corporation	1.6.2018
133.	Director(Ref.)	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	1.6.2018
134.	Director(Fin.)	NBCC (India) Ltd.	6.6.2018
135.	MD	NHDC Ltd.	8.6.2018
136.	Director(Tech.)	Uranium Corporation Of India Ltd.	12.6.2018
137.	CMD	Instrumentation Ltd.	13.6.2018
138.	Director(Tech.)	Western Coalfields Ltd.	19.6.2018
139.	CMD	Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited	Since 2002
140.	CMD	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited	Since 2002
141.	Director (Finance)	Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited	Since 2002

1	2	3	4
142.	Director (Finance)	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited	Since 2002
143.	MD	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	13.6.2018
144.	Director (Finance)	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	24.10.2017
145.	Chairman	Solar Energy Corporation of India	23.11.2013
146.	CMD	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	6.3.2017

**Study on hybrid cars emitting less smoke**

1793. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on hybrid cars that emit less smoke;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to discourage the use of diesel cars and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any study on pollution caused by diesel and petrol vehicles in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have not conducted any study on hybrid cars that emit less smoke.

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

(c) At present, the rate of compensation cess on GST for diesel cars (length < 4 m) is higher than petrol cars.

(d) No, Sir. Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have not conducted any study on pollution caused by diesel and petrol vehicles in the country.

**Misuse of funds released for development of urban infrastructure**

1794. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has recently issued directives to State Governments/UTs against diverting urban development funds meant for improving urban infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of funds released to Gujarat and Jharkhand for the development of urban infrastructure during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the reports received by the Central Government about misuse of funds, if any, by State Governments/UTs during the said period; and
- (d) the action taken by Government on such reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government provides assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for Urban Development in the form of Central Assistance under various Schemes/Programmes and Missions. The individual guidelines and scheme instructions contain the provisions against diverting funds meant for that scheme towards any other purpose.

(b) Details of the funds released to the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand for development of urban infrastructure during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No report of misuse of funds released for development of urban infrastructure has been received by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Details of Central Assistance released to Gujarat and Jharkhand under the Missions of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs*

**Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	Central Assistance released in year:			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gujarat	112.86	119.84	181.30	-
Jharkhand	27.59	33.16	52.48	-



**Smart Cities Mission**

(₹ in crore)

State	Name of cities	Central Assistance released in year:			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 17.07.2018)
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	—	18	6
	Ahmedabad	2	194	—	—
	Surat	2	194	—	—
	Vadodara	2	—	109	85
	Rajkot	2	—	19	6
	Dahod	2	—	17	40
Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	—

**Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)**

(₹ in crore)

State	Central Assistance released in Year:			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gujarat	106.61	240.21	102.42	0.00
Jharkhand	23.96	98.19	47.68	0.00

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY U)**

(₹ in crore)

State	Central Assistance released in Year:			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till date)
Gujarat	351.71	608.77	1106.73	623.45
Jharkhand	110.42	193.55	670.11	1.08

**Pace of construction of houses under PMAY-U**

1795. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) is moving at a pace far slower than its rural counterpart;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to have a global technology challenge to provide more dynamism to the scheme; 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) No Sir. The construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission is moving at sufficient pace. Till now under PMAY-U Mission, out of the estimated 1.0 crore houses to be constructed over a period of seven years from 2015 to 2022, 53.79 lakh houses have been sanctioned, 29.65 lakh houses are grounded for construction and 8.15 lakh houses have already been occupied. The rural counterpart of PMAY-U is Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) Mission and being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). As per information received from the MoRD, under PMAY-G, 1.0 crore houses are targeted for construction over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and till now 43.27 lakh houses have been constructed.

PMAY-U Mission has four verticals namely *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-led Individual house construction or Enhancement (BLC) and Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) while PMAY-G has only one vertical like BLC of PMAY-U. The projects under PMAY-U Mission have multiple level approvals and higher time-frame for completion in comparison to the projects under PMAY-G. Keeping in view the four verticals and multiple dimensions of PMAY-U Mission, the Rural and Urban Missions are not comparable as the operational aspects are distinct from each other.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is considering to organize the Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) to provide more dynamism to the construction of houses under PMAY-U Mission. The objective of the GHTC- India is to identify and mainstream a basket of modern and innovative technologies from across the globe that are sustainable, green and disaster-resilient for cost effective, speedier and quality construction of houses to meet diverse geo-climatic conditions and desired functional needs.

#### **Development of Amritsar under (Smart Cities Mission)**

1796. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of proposed, sanctioned and ongoing projects for the development of Amritsar under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Amritsar City of Punjab State was selected in Round 2 of Smart Cities Mission in September 2016. A total of 17 projects worth ₹ 1704 crores have been identified for implementation in Amritsar Smart City. Out of these, 1 project worth ₹ 5 crores is under implementation. The remaining projects are at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

**Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir under PMAY**

1797. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any records of financial assistance provided to Jammu and Kashmir under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and district-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Year-wise and district-wise details of Central Assistance released to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*District and year-wise details of funds released during last three years for the State of Jammu and Kashmir under PMAY(U)*

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	District Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Anantnag	-	-	4.49
2.	Badgam	-	-	0.77
3.	Baramulla	-	0.50	12.38
4.	Doda	-	-	4.50
5.	Jammu	-	-	1.94
6.	Samba	-	-	0.65
7.	Kargil	-	-	3.11

Sl. No.	District Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
8.	Kathua	-	-	3.94
9.	Kupwara	-	-	5.10
10.	Leh	-	-	6.11
11.	Poonch	-	-	0.07
12.	Pulwama	-	-	4.49
13.	Punch	-	-	1.31
14.	Rajauri	-	-	2.41
15.	Srinagar	-	-	6.70
16.	Udhampur	-	1.55	1.63
GRAND TOTAL		-	2.05	59.60

**Safety and security of DDA flats in Sector-23B, Dwarka**

1798. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of registration of flats in case of DDA Housing Scheme 2014 allottees for Sector-23B, Dwarka, New Delhi;

(b) the measures taken by DDA to ensure proper safety and security of the residents there;

(c) the current status of award of tenders for repairing internal roads of the area; and

(d) whether the fire extinguishers installed there have expired and need immediate refill to avoid any unpleasant incident and if so, the details of and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has allotted 2360 flats under DDA Housing Scheme, 2014 in Sector-23B, Dwarka, New Delhi.

(b) DDA has informed that all safety measures have been taken up as per Master Plan for Delhi-2021.

(c) The tenders which were invited for the work of repair of internal road of pocket-8 Sector-23B, Dwarka have been opened on 18.06.2018.

(d) The tenders for refilling of fire extinguishers have been invited. All the fire extinguishers will be filled up by 31.08.2018.

**Unauthorised commercial activities in Sector-23B, Dwarka**

1799. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by DDA to check the unauthorized commercial activities going on in Pocket-8, Sector-23B, Dwarka and the position of construction of a police booth near it;

(b) whether it is a fact that parking of commercial vehicles are growing there day by day though the District Court, Dwarka has ordered not to park commercial vehicles inside the society; and

(c) if so, the action taken by DDA to implement the order of the court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that a survey has been conducted to identify properties having commercial use and the action will be taken as per terms and conditions of allotment. As regards Police Booth in Pocket-8, Sector-23B, Dwarka, DDA has informed that neither such allotment has been made by them nor any request from Delhi Police for allotment of land for construction Police Booth is pending with them.

(b) and (c) DDA has informed that no Court order is available with them for implementation. The issue related to the parking of commercial vehicles inside the society is to be looked after by the Residents Welfare Association.

**Houses for weaker sections in Maharashtra**

1800. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to weaker sections of society to whom houses have been allocated by Government in Maharashtra under various schemes during the last four years;

(b) the number of urban poor who are not having housing facilities in the State, at present; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by Government to ensure that all the people get housing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Technical Group constituted by the then Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated the Urban Housing shortage at the beginning of the Twelfth Plan period *i.e.* 2012 at 18.78 million and shortage of houses in urban area of Maharashtra was estimated at 1.94 million.

"Land" and "Colonization" are State subjects, it is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Government / Municipal Authorities concerned to provide affordable housing to all its citizens. Government of India, however, has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) mission on 25th June, 2015 and the mission aims to assist the States / ULBs for providing housing for all eligible families / beneficiaries and comprises four components *viz.* *in-situ* slum redevelopment; affordable housing through credit-linked subsidy; affordable housing in partnership; and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction.

PMAY (U) guidelines require States/UTs to conduct demand assessment and validate the same to arrive at the actual demand for housing among its citizens belonging to the urban poor. So far, a demand of around 17.98 lakh houses has been assessed by the State of Maharashtra.

During the last three years and current year, a total of 5,62,662 houses in Maharashtra have been approved for construction under various verticals of the " Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) {PMAY[U]} ' Mission. Out of the total houses sanctioned. 98,047 houses have been occupied.

#### **Implementation of Shahari Rozgar Yojana in Maharashtra**

1801. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSNG AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) in Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) to what extent SJSRY has, so far, helped the poor of urban areas of Maharashtra to get employment and lead a decent life during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), under implementation till 2013, had aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed through setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. On September 23, 2013 SJSRY was re-structured and launched as National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). In February, 2016 the Mission was renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission and extended to all the statutory towns in the country, including Maharashtra. States are allowed to implement any of the components in the statutory town as per their local capacity and requirement. The Mission aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission also aims at building strong grass root level institutions of the urban poor; providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless; and addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security etc.

(c) To meet the objectives of Mission, during 2015-16 to 2017-18, in Maharashtra 67,956 persons have been provided skill training, 17,851 trained candidates have been placed for wage employment, 18,567 beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 22,050 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed, 13,773 SHGs given Revolving Fund and 4,375 SHGs disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme.

**Toilets not in use due to logistical and accessibility reasons**

1802. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that toilets constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) remain unused and are excluded due to various logistical, accessibility as well as social reasons;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to counter such social and accessibility reasons and to make toilets accessible to the public during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of the usage and the steps taken to counter the reasons since 2015, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), the toilets constructed are being used and no such incident is reported till date. In regard to Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G) which is under Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, a National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) has been conducted in 2017-18 through an Independent Verification Agency. As per the sample survey, 93.4% of the rural households having access to a toilet were found to be using them regularly. Instances where toilets remain unused are very few and isolated.

(b) and (c) Sanitation also involves a behavioural issue and requires change of mindset of people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. States are also carrying out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including interpersonal communication (PC). Many States are focusing on community approaches, wherein the people are directly made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using interactive/community-based triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate people. Under Swachh Bharat Mission the percentage of funds being spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building activities is as under:—

	Central Level	State/UT Level
Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	4.20% of programme fund	12.50% of programme fund
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	3% of programme fund	5% of programme fund

#### **Eligibility for houses under housing missions**

†1803. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of qualification/eligibility to provide houses under PMAY in the cities and the cost of expenditure on each one, State-wise, the updated status of the number of houses provided, the amount of money spent on it and its future aims; and

(b) the methodology to add the people left who were 'eligible for houses' under the said scheme?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- (Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015 aims to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries.

A beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a *pucca* house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India.

An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household;

Provided that he/she does not own a *pucca* (an all weather dwelling unit) house in his/her name in any part of India.

Provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the scheme.

The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed and have to approach the ministry only for release of central assistance for projects approved at the State level. Keeping in view the road-map for achieving the goal of housing for all by 2022, States/ UTs have been requested to strategize fast tracking in submission of project proposals to saturate their entire demand by 2018-19.

State/UT-wise details of the number of houses approved for construction, central assistance involved thereon and released under PMAY(U) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An eligible beneficiary who is somehow left out may be included in the Mission either by approaching ULB and fill up the survey form with required documents or online application can be sent through accessing PMAY-MIS website. In both cases, subject to verification and due diligence of eligibility, the ULB will include him/her in the beneficiary list as per the vertical opted by the beneficiary.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of expenditure of central assistance approved and released along with number of houses sanctioned for construction under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Expenditure of central assistance approved (₹ in Cr.)	Central assistance released (₹ in Cr.)	Houses approved (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	9.14	0.23	609
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,178.39	3,479.59	7,42,856
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145.76	77.48	6,093
4.	Assam	1,065.91	340.51	70,980
5.	Bihar	2,546.51	848.46	1,60,976
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1.82	1.82	86
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,626.46	771.12	1,76,752
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	55.53	31.60	3,344
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12.33	5.46	758
10.	Delhi (UT)	82.23	82.23	3,707
11.	Goa	4.30	3.40	217
12.	Gujarat	5,166.03	2,690.60	3,28,447
13.	Haryana	3,590.41	300.96	2,27,640
14.	Himachal Pradesh	148.52	58.50	8,338
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	230.05	71.59	14,649
16.	Jharkhand	2,504.89	975.12	1,69,530
17.	Karnataka	6,119.79	2,412.82	3,85,768
18.	Kerala	1,367.63	409.23	88,717
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,386.78	3,492.33	5,48,230

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	7,781.21	1,930.63	5,62,662
22.	Manipur	397.49	160.35	26,488
23.	Meghalaya	11.98	5.37	792
24.	Mizoram	455.65	79.02	29,850
25.	Nagaland	390.92	86.57	24,335
26.	Odisha	1,443.31	488.78	90,529
27.	Puducherry (UT)	142.23	48.06	9,445
28.	Punjab	717.38	186.30	49,560
29.	Rajasthan	2,509.08	580.11	1,57,747
30.	Sikkim	7.79	1.31	518
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,500.04	2,554.44	4,93,411
32.	Telangana	2,933.21	1,278.41	1,93,333
33.	Tripura	1,216.65	478.32	78,894
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,224.53	2,053.84	4,67,179
35.	Uttarakhand	422.67	246.28	21,991
36.	West Bengal	3,555.71	1,580.23	2,34,716
GRAND TOTAL		81,952.32	27,811.07	53,79,147

#### Construction of houses under PMAY in Bihar

†1804. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of houses sanctioned for construction under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in Bihar, city-wise;

(b) the number of houses completed and those still under construction;

(c) the reasons for not completing the construction of houses and by when their construction would be complete;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the number of homeless people is highest in that State due to lower per capita income of the State; and

(e) if so, whether Government would start providing prompt efforts for providing houses to homeless urban people by way of a special drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 1,60,976 houses have been sanctioned for construction under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} in the State of Bihar. The city-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Out of 1,60,976 sanctioned houses, 8,372 houses are completed and 74,632 houses are grounded for construction.

(c) The State Government of Bihar has reported that the houses under PMAY(U) Mission have been sanctioned phase-wise from February, 2016 to July, 2018. So, the construction of houses is also completed phase-wise. Generally, the time frame for completion of houses is approximately 18 months, so the sanctioned houses are to be completed by February, 2020.

(d) No, Sir. As per the report of the Technical Group (TG-12) on the Urban Housing shortage constituted by the then Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, now the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the number of homeless people in Bihar was 11.90 lakh, the 6th position among States in India. As per the demand survey conducted under PMAY(U) by the Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&HD), Government of Bihar, the housing shortage in Bihar is estimated around 7 lakh only.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar has informed that they are providing houses to the homeless people in Bihar under four different verticals of PMAY(U) Mission. A special drive has been undertaken by arranging camps on 1st and 3rd Saturday of every month in the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure the participation of the beneficiaries and the local representatives. The Government of Bihar has also notified the Affordable Housing and Slum Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Housing policy-2017 to provide houses to eligible beneficiaries.

**Statement**

*The number and details of houses sanctioned for construction under the PMAY(U) in Bihar, city-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Number of houses	Number of houses grounded for construction	Number of houses completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amarpur	297	122	-
2.	Araria	4,512	2,323	34
3.	Areraj	1,614	420	20
4.	Arrah	283	101	28
5.	Arwal	474	348	3
6.	Aurangabad	423	378	87
7.	Bagha	152	70	9
8.	Bahadurganj	1,373	1,020	106
9.	Bairgania	958	349	-
10.	Bakhri	3,420	192	31
11.	Bakhtiyarpur	1,602	937	-
12.	Balia	2,189	1,394	35
13.	Banka	201	123	1
14.	Banmankhi Bazar	3,884	1,260	12
15.	Barahiya	472	367	35
16.	Barauni	230	141	-
17.	Barbigha	244	72	43
18.	Barh	625	151	3
19.	Begusarai	613	353	55
20.	Belsand	670	550	10
21.	Benipur	4,320	2,490	41
22.	Bettiah	42	26	3

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Bhabua	54	48	2
24.	Bhagalpur	1,207	405	116
25.	Biharsharif	3,023	671	89
26.	Bihat	1,548	1,065	86
27.	Bihta	4	4	4
28.	Bihiya	100	75	2
29.	Bikarmaganj	758	380	1
30.	Bikram	1,303	901	-
31.	Birpur	618	314	11
32.	Bodh Gaya	741	485	61
33.	Buxar	184	87	20
34.	Chakia	1,518	1,518	-
35.	Chanpatia	568	366	-
36.	Chapra	562	519	80
37.	Dalsinghsarai	194	38	3
38.	Danapur	177	10	-
39.	Darbhanga	3,136	1,599	482
40.	Daudnagar	136	105	26
41.	Dehari Dalmianagar	70	59	5
42.	Dinapur Cantonment (CB)	1	1	1
43.	Dinapur Nizamat	20	20	20
44.	Dhaka	1,227	965	232
45.	Dighwara	1,103	130	58
46.	Dumra	428	181	127
47.	Dumraon	887	412	95
48.	Ekma Bazar	726	301	3
49.	Farbishganj	461	220	2

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Fatwah	474	124	44
51.	Gaya	7,951	4,579	1,731
52.	Ghoghardiha	408	316	6
53.	Gogri Jamalpur	2,018	518	68
54.	Gopalganj	501	221	16
55.	Hajipur	2,945	988	60
56.	Hilsa	508	118	-
57.	Hisua	876	337	72
58.	Islampur	40	17	2
59.	Jagdishpur	639	350	18
60.	Jainagar	596	168	10
61.	Jamalpur	202	146	46
62.	Jamui	3,426	3,300	313
63.	Janakpur Road	791	196	11
64.	Jehanabad	200	88	15
65.	Jhajha	943	420	47
66.	Jhanjharpur	501	411	1
67.	Jogabani	651	180	-
68.	Kahalgaon	364	210	68
69.	Kanti	3,280	1,543	2
70.	Kasba	1,803	. 64	1
71.	Kataiya	711	383	-
72.	Katihar	6,359	2,005	409
73.	Kesaria	707	261	20
74.	Khagaria	928	272	73
75.	Khagaul	49	4	4
76.	Kharagpur	282	92	10

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Khusrupur	1,127	491	-
78.	Kishanganj	8,587	1,787	98
79.	Koath	818	447	49
80.	Kochas	388	243	18
81.	Koilwar	434	92	-
82.	Lakhisarai	803	146	38
83.	Lalganj	1,762	500	43
84.	Madhepura	1,013	976	2
85.	Madhubani	3,626	2,618	216
86.	Maharajganj	1,557	1,261	188
87.	Mahnar	605	325	5
88.	Mahua	1,997	428	-
89.	Mairwa	278	190	43
90.	Makhdumpur	294	250	1
91.	Maner	317	267	3
92.	Maninari	1,321	90	-
93.	Marhaura	160	118	-
94.	Masaurhi	304	297	3
95.	Mehsi	2,029	979	-
96.	Mirganj	163	81	-
97.	Mohania	158	67	9
98.	Mokama	2,570	184	3
99.	Motihari	546	206	26
100.	Motipur	910	564	6
101.	Munger	820	3*4	48
102.	Murliganj	1,572	922	-
103.	Muzaffarpur	837	662	145



1	2	3	4	5
104.	Narkatiaganj	507	20	9
105.	Nasriganj	387	158	15
106.	Naubatpur	350	214	3
107.	Naugachhia	980	383	141
108.	Navinagar	305	305	-
109.	Nawada	385	234	58
110.	Nirmali	694	100	-
111.	Nokha	430	143	8
112.	Pakri Dayal	1,296	395	4
113.	Parsa Bazar	1,810	495	-
114.	Patna	3,680	1,314	441
115.	Phulwari Sharif	327	197	135
116.	Piro	500	194	-
117.	Purnia	6,771	3,980	692
118.	Rafiganj	608	332	42
119.	Rajgir	370	47	34
120.	Ramnagar	40	25	2
121.	Raxaul Bazar	1,306	846	5
122.	Revelganj	1,135	87	-
123.	Rosera	444	71	1
124.	Saharsa	1,000	1,000	110
125.	Sahebganj	338	75	-
126.	Samastipur	272	106	12
127.	Sasaram	296	262	-
128.	Shahpur	84	67	-
129.	Sheikhpura	144	124	13
130.	Sheohar	3,797	2,178	-

1	2	3	4	5
131.	Sherghati	617	210	-
132.	Silao	168	54	2
133.	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	2,047	755	11
134.	Sitamarhi	500	399	33
135.	Siwan	69	69	-
136.	Sonpur	800	708	163
137.	Sugauli	270	227	41
138.	Sultanganj	916	351	40
139.	Supaul	1,109	552	2
140.	Teghra	391	90	23
141.	Tekari	152	85	2
142.	Thakurganj	591	443	82
143.	Warisaliganj	2,589	1,425	175
TOTAL		1,60,976	74,632	8,372

**Smart cities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1805. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) the status of execution of development of smart cities in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether any review has been conducted on the pace of execution of the projects and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work is going on as per the schedule and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in expediting the completion of smart cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Based on the all-India City Challenge

under Smart Cities Mission, 100 cities have been selected across the country for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. As reported by cities, 1,111 projects worth ₹ 35,176.95 crores have been completed or are under implementation and tendering has started for 436 projects worth ₹ 20,542.01 crores.

Four cities from Andhra Pradesh, namely, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Kakinada and Amaravati and two cities from Telangana, namely, Karimnagar and Greater Warangal have been selected to develop as Smart Cities. Details of city-wise status of funds released and project implementation are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(b) to (d) The progress of implementation of Smart City Projects in a city depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. The six cities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been selected over a period of two and a half years starting from Visakhapatnam and Kakinada in January, 2016, Warangal in Fast Track Round in May, 2016, Tirupati in Round 2 in September, 2016 and Amaravati and Karimnagar in Round 3 in June, 2017. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appointment of Project Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city.

The following steps are being taken by Government in expediting the completion of smart cities in the country:—

- The ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities at various levels through video conferences, webinars, review meetings, workshops etc. to assess the progress and address any issues being faced in implementation of the projects.
- At the National level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established.
- There is a provision under Smart Cities Mission Guidelines to establish a Smart City Advisory Forum at the city level to advise and enable collaboration

among various stakeholders. This Forum includes the District Collector, MP, MLA, Mayor, CEO of SPV, local youths, technical experts etc.

- Besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on regular basis.

***Statement-I***

*Year-wise and State-wise/City-wise details of funds released under Smart Cities Mission*

(₹ in crores)						
Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	During 2015-16	During 2016-17	During 2017-18	During 2018-19 (till 17.07.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	188	8	—	—
		Tirupati	2	92	102	—
		Kakinada	190	6	—	—
		Amaravati	—	—	18	6
2.	Telangana	Karimnagar	2	—	18	—
		Greater Warangal	2	92	—	—

***Statement-II***

*State-wise/City-wise status of implementation of projects under Smart Cities Mission*

**Andhra Pradesh**

(in ₹ crore)										
City Name	DPR under preparation		Tender issued		Work order issued		Work completed		Total no. of projects	Total value of projects
	No. of projects	Project value	No. of projects	Project value	No. of projects	Project value	No. of projects	Project value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amaravati	41	1874							41	1874
Kakinada	55	2136	10	286	15	261	3	95	83	2779

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tirupati	22	1393	8	126	4	9	2	0	36	1528
Visakhapa- tnam	12	904	10	591	17	95	12	182	51	1772
TOTAL	130	6307	28	1003	36	366	17	278	211	7953

### Telangana

(₹ in crore)

City	DPR under Preparation		Tender issued		Work order Issued		Total no. of projects	Total value of projects
Name	No. of projects	Project value	No. of projects	Project value	No. of projects	Project value		
Karimnagar	45	1721					45	172
Warangal	58	2731	10	288	7	125	75	3144
TOTAL	103	4451	10	288	7	125	120	4864

### Lapses in airport line of Delhi

†1806. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted to probe the lapses in the airport line of Delhi Metro in its report has pointed out several human errors but no action has been taken against the persons responsible for those lapses and rather they have been appointed to even higher posts;

(b) whether irregularities have been found in the terms and conditions of the tender of the above line; and

(c) whether, on account of these lapses, the metro train has never been able to maintain its prescribed speed on this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(DMRC) has informed that accountability was fixed on the consultant, the civil contractor and DMRC officials who were involved in the execution of the project. As an outcome, the consultant, who was the Engineer for the project, forfeited the performance security of ₹ 5.80 crore. The civil contractor was disqualified for participating in DMRC tenders. The Assistant Engineer and Deputy Chief Engineer for the project were taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules. These officials have not been appointed to the higher-level posts in DMRC.

(b) DMRC has informed that irregularities have not been found in the terms and conditions of the tender of the Delhi Airport Express Metro Line.

(c) DMRC has informed that the prescribed speed of Delhi Airport Express Metro Line is 120 kmph. At present, there is no defect in the line except that the track fittings provided by concessionaire are not fit for more than 80 kmph. Accordingly, trains are being run at maximum speed of 80 kmph.

#### **Ceramic tiles under PMAY**

1807. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceramic tiles carrying pictures of Prime Minister and Chief Minister are being installed in every house built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the same is permissible by utilizing public funds as the same would remain a part of the house in perpetuity; and

(c) whether the same is permissible in view of coming elections and whether the same would not amount to violation of Model Code of Conduct as the same are in the nature of permanent hoarding which can not be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements of eligible households in the urban areas. To spread awareness among the people about the scheme, this Ministry has advised all the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to display the standard logo of the PMAY(U) in all houses constructed under the PMAY (U).

The Directorate of Urban Administration and Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh (MP) has intimated that all the Municipal Corporations and Councils of MP have been directed to display the standard logo of the PMAY(U) in a ceramic tile containing photographs of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Chief Minister of MP in all houses constructed under the PMAY(U) as per the decisions taken in a meeting held on 02.1.2018 chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of MP.

#### **Institutional audit of HUDCO**

1808. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget of HUDCO for the year 2018-19;
- (b) the details regarding the number of staff and offices;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any review or institutional audit of HUDCO;
- (d) if so, when and what has been the major observations and recommendations that emerged out of such review, if any; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The total budget estimates for Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) for financial year 2018-19 is ₹ 42,811.05 lacs.

- (b) The total strength of HUDCO as on date is as under:—

Executives	700
Non-Executives	155

HUDCO is having 21 Regional Offices and 11 Development Offices with its head quarter at New Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has not undertaken any separate review or institutional audit of HUDCO. HUDCO being a Government company the audit is conducted each year by Controller and Auditor General of India (C&AG). 'Nil' comments have been received from C&AG for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

**Increase in carpet area under PMAY**

1809. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the carpet area by 33 per cent of houses eligible for interest benefit under the PM Awas Yojana for the middle income group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has widened the beneficiaries net by including two sub-categories of MIG to get the interest subsidy in December, 2016 based on their annual income; 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) The Government has increased the carpet area in respect of MIG I category from the existing "up to 120 square metre" to "up to 160 square metre" and in respect of MIG II category from the existing "up to 150 square metre" to "up to 200 square metre", effective from 01.01.2017.

(c) and (d) The scope of the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for EWS/LIG, one of the four verticals under PMAY (U), has been extended to Middle Income Group (MIG) w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The CLSS for MIG Scheme provides interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group. The scheme approved, initially, for one year period for implementation in 2017, has been extended up to 31.03.2019.

The CLSS for MIG 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 and MIG-II category 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. Additional housing loans beyond ₹9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/-, respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.



**New Urban Policy**

1810. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is in the process of framing a new urban policy and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the timeline for framing of such a policy and whether a Committee has been constituted for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Sameer Sharma, the then Additional Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to draft a 'National Urban Policy'. The Committee has yet to submit its Report.

**Academic atmosphere at Manipur University**

1811. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the complete halt of academic atmosphere at Manipur University;
- (b) what is the course of action the Ministry contemplates in the seriously disturbed institute for a long time;
- (c) whether even 32 HoDs of different departments of the University have tendered resignation in support of the demand for removal of present Vice Chancellor, if so, the reaction of the Ministry in that regard;
- (d) whether students, teachers and staff are accusing the VC of financial and administrative irregularities; and
- (e) how the Ministry plans to deal with the volatile situation of the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Manipur University Students' Union (MUSU) is on strike for their demands. Manipur University has intimated that neither the office of the Vice Chancellor nor the office of the Registrar has received any letter of resignation from the 32 HoDs of different departments of the Manipur University.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Fact Finding Committee headed by former acting Chief Justice of Meghalaya High Court.

**Shifting of National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE)**

1812. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether regional offices of National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) is going to be shifted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the justification for shifting of Southern Regional Offices from Bengaluru to New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The General Body of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its 46th Meeting held on 28th March, 2017 approved for shifting of all the 4 Regional Committees of NCTE at New Delhi in the new building at Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi.

In view of the online system of applying for new courses and their centralized processing, now applicant institutions are not required to visit the regional office for the purpose of processing of their applications. Accordingly, any geographical change in location of regional offices does not have any significance in so far as recognition process and monitoring of a teacher education institution is concerned. Rather this move is expected to bring in transparency, optimum utilization of human and other resources and significantly reduce instances of uncalled for discretion leading to corruption and malpractices. Further, the location in Delhi of all offices enables optimum utilization of scarce resources and better supervision by NCTE Headquarters.

**Draft policy on revamping of higher education governance**

1813. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new draft policy on revamping higher education governance would lead to micro management and more curbs on autonomy; 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) The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge. For this, 33 themes were identified for consultation out of which one of the themes was 'Governance reforms for quality'. Wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level which included deliberation of various recommendations and suggestions related to higher education sector. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. However, both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as the Government has recently constituted a Committee for preparation of the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, which is due to submit its report by 31.08.2018. As of now, no final view has been taken yet.

**Holding of NEET exam twice a year**

1814. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Joint Entrance Examination for admission to engineering colleges and NEET for medical and dental courses would be held twice a year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these tests would be online and students need not go outside their States for giving examinations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken to see that students appearing in other languages are given correct marks in the evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) National Testing Agency (NTA)

has been established as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). NTA will conduct, *inter-alia*, JEE (MAIN) and National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)-UG twice a year in order to give adequate opportunity to candidates to bring out their best. All examinations will be computer based in order to ensure efficiency, transparency as well as to avoid human error in evaluation and any other malpractice. Final decision in this regard will be announced soon. The syllabus, examination fees and the existing languages in which the entrance exams are conducted will remain same.

#### **Holding of NIOS examination in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1815. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NIOS Maharashtra has arranged its examinations in Kendriya Vidyalaya at Pune, Solapur and Aurangabad during last five years;
- (b) if so, the details of the Kendriya Vidyalaya; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has arranged its examinations in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) at Pune and Aurangabad only.

(b) and (c) The details of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) where NIOS examinations were held is as under:

District	Kendriya Vidyalaya
Pune	KV, Army Area, D.A.D. Complex, Near Defence Colony, Lullanagar, Pune KV, Raj Bhawan Road, Near Kasturba Bus Stand, Ganeshkhind, Pune KV No.-2, Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road, Pune KV Beg Deccan College Road, Sadal Baba Dargah, Near Yerwada, Pune KV, Southern Command, 03 LT. Col Tarapore Road, Camp Pune
Aurangabad	KV, Near Nagar Naka Cantt, Aurangabad

As there is no the study centre of NIOS in Solapur District, no examination centre has been fixed in the District.

**Improving knowledge of engineering professionals**

1816. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps are being taken to improve the technical know-how and knowledge of the engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges of the country to enable them to compete at the world level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to improve the standards of technical knowhow and knowledge of engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges to enable them to compete at the global level, the following package of measures have been approved by the AICTE:-

(i) Perspective Plan for Technical Education; (ii) Introduction of Induction programme for engineering students; (iii) Revision of curriculum; (iv) Mandatory internships; (v) Industry readiness by imparting technical and soft skills; (vi) Promoting innovation/start-ups; (vii) Exam reforms; (viii) Training of teachers; (ix) Mandatory accreditation of all the programmes through the National Board of Accreditation before 2022.

In addition to it, the following steps have also been taken by the Government to enhance the quality of higher education in the Country:

- (i) Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) to develop and make available 'Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs)' to learners throughout the country. Establishment of Research Parks in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).
- (ii) Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojna by Technical Institutions (PMKVY-TI) being implemented through (AICTE) approved colleges during off-college hours to impart unemployed youth, the Engineering Skills and find placement in suitable private sector jobs.
- (iii) Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) to provide solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology.

- (iv) Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) to promote innovation of a higher order that impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improving the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing.
- (v) Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN) to bring together foreign and Indian faculties from the world's leading academic institutions to teach an academic course that provided the credit to participating institutions.
- (vi) The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) have organized Graduate Employability workshops based on course curriculum. Further, day long soft skills' workshops for pre-final and final year students are being conducted for enhancing their technical knowhow.
- (vii) 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.
- (c) Does not arise.

**Wages to *ad-hoc*/contract teachers of schools**

1817. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are thousands of *ad-hoc*/contract teachers working in private management schools who are not getting even minimum wages, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is taking serious note that the school managements are exploiting teachers to work more for low wages; and
- (c) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to streamline the wages to all contract and *ad-hoc* teachers in private management schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools, including the private management schools being under the jurisdiction of the State /Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State /Union Territory Government to take adequate

measures to ensure that the ad-hoc/contract teachers working in these schools are not exploited by the school managements.

So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are concerned, the Rule 3.3(i)(v) of the CBSE's Affiliation Bye-Laws clearly provides that 'the school in India must pay salaries and admissible allowances to the staff not less than the corresponding categories of employees in the State Government Schools or as per scales, etc., prescribed by the Government of India or as per the conditions laid down by the State Government'. In case of violation of the aforesaid provision by any CBSE affiliated private school, the Board may take action against such school, leading to disaffiliation of the school.

#### **Opening of schools in vicinity of tribal areas**

1818. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open more Higher and Senior Secondary School in the vicinity of tribal areas across the country in order to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of ST students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA) (a) to (c) The Government has launched Samagra Shiksha - An Integrated Scheme for school education, w.e.f. 2018-19, which is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The scheme provides *inter-alia* for establishment of new schools or upgradation of existing upper primary schools to secondary level and secondary schools to senior secondary level.

Bridging social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the scheme. Provision has been made under the scheme for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs) with higher concentration of ST population while planning various interventions including opening more senior secondary schools in the tribal areas.

**Cases of plagiarism**

1819. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of plagiarism and fake thesis writing for Ph.D has been reported during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and the name of the universities, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government is taking any strident measures to address such plagiarism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that three cases have come to their notice in last three years against the following persons.

University-wise and Year-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	University	Year
1.	Dr. Chandra Krishnamurthy, Vice-Chancellor (V.C)	Pondicherry University	2015
2.	Dr. Anil Kumar Upadhyay, Reader	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidya peeth, Varanasi	2017
3.	Prof. Vinay Kumar Pathak, Vice Chancellor	Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow	2018

(c) Dr Chandra Krishnamurthy, mentioned at serial No. 1 above has been dismissed from the post of V.C with effect from 4th July, 2016 and with regard to persons mentioned at serial No. 2 and 3 above, the concerned universities have been requested to take action against these persons.

Further, with a view to check Plagiarism in Higher Education, UGC has notified the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018 which is available at <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2018/187871.pdf>. The objective of the regulations is to promote academic research and curb plagiarism by developing systems to detect it.



**Policy for students with special needs**

1820. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education and 28 States and other education boards have come together to brainstorm and formulate a new comprehensive policy for students with disabilities in education and examination;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any recommendation to help frame a policy for students with special needs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh, in the matter of Civil Writ Petition No. 22527 of Jyoti Sehgal Vs. Union of India and Others, has directed Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to prepare a comprehensive policy for addressing various challenges faced by children with disabilities in their school education, curriculum, pedagogy and examination. A meeting was conducted in CBSE on 04<sup>th</sup> July, 2018, where representatives of 28 State and National School Boards, representatives from Rehabilitation Council of India, National Association for the Deaf and many other NGOs participated. The Principals of neighboring CBSE schools and parents of children with disabilities were also present.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Degrees issued by Universities through distance education**

1821. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any directions regarding illegality of degrees issued by some universities through distance education mode from centres outside their jurisdiction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the directions would have any adverse effect on the validity of such degrees issued prior to the issue of any such directions;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering granting any relief to students who hold such degrees; and

(e) whether any university in Rajasthan is affected by such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), based on the judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Prof. Yashpal vs. the State of Chhattisgarh (2005), the UGC has been issuing various letters/public notice(s) from time to time to all Universities/Institutions in the country for strictly adhering to the policy of the UGC on territorial jurisdiction with regard to opening of study centres for imparting Open and Distance Learning (ODL) education. The copies of letters/public notice(s) as issued by the erstwhile Distance Educational Council (DEC) and UGC in this regard are available on the UGC's website *www.ugc.ac.in*. Further, with regard to the recognition of the degree(s) awarded by any university in the country including the State of Rajasthan, the policies of the regulatory authority are mandatorily to be adhered to by a particular university and the universities which have awarded their degrees against the norms and policies of the regulatory authority are automatically invalid.

#### **Capping on fee structure**

1822. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether capping of fee structure is asked by the State Governments while giving land to private schools in Mumbai and Delhi;

(b) if so, the minimum and maximum amount of fees being charged by the top ten private schools in Delhi and Mumbai from nursery to XII standard during the last three years, school-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any action against private schools for charging exorbitant fees for admission to nursery and other classes; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken on the schools during the last three years, name-wise, year-wise and penalty-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that they do not stipulate any such condition at the time of allotment of land to Private Schools in Mumbai. The Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has informed that private schools are not given land by them. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that since the notification of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Amendment Rules, 2006, issued on 19.04.2006, the Nazul land in Delhi is allotted to various institutions including schools through auction mode. No private school has been allotted land so far under this mode.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools, including the private schools being under the jurisdiction of the State /Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State /Union Territory Government to take appropriate action in such cases.

#### **Board exam for Class Vth and VIIIth**

1823. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to introduce Board exams for students of Class Vth and Class VIIIth to raise their academic standards specially in Government schools, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(b) by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken and whether necessary amendment is required in the Right to Education Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. Section 30 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for that 'No child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education'.

(b) In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, and in subsequent meeting of CABE held on 25th October, 2016, it was decided that the Central Government may bring in suitable amendment to Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009 related to the 'No

Detention' provision. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 was, accordingly, introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017 and has been passed by Lok Sabha on 18th July, 2018. The Bill seeks to substitute section 16 of the Act so as to provide for (i) a regular examination in the fifth class and in the eighth class at the end of every academic year; (ii) additional instruction if a child fails in the regular examination and opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the date of declaration of the result; and (iii) empowering the appropriate Government to allow schools whether to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, or not to hold back a child in any class, till the completion of elementary education.

#### **National Digital Library**

1824. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to help National Digital Library to collaborate with various top digital libraries of the world to create a national online educational asset for students interested in research and innovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for promoting National Digital Library for the students to achieve benefits in research and innovation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) National Digital Library of India (NDLI) has taken steps towards collaboration with several top digital libraries of the world.

NDLI organized an International Workshop in New Delhi on October 25th to 27th, 2017 along with UNESCO, Cluster Office, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Representative from 13 Countries, both as speakers as well as participants attended this Workshop. NDLI has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with British Library for integrating contents of its "Two Centuries of Indian Print Project". NDLI is also working closely with European Foundation (Digital Library of EU) in

creating a platform for content and technology interchange between over a dozen digital libraries of the world. NDLI has also become a member of RightsStatements.org and sits on its Steering Committee to promote proper dissemination of copyrighted and non-copyrighted digital heritage items. Besides NDLI has integrated contents from several international sources like OECD -Library, PubMed, WHO and a few leading global publishers.

NDLI has several sub-projects to carry out research for making research data of specific domains, like Bio-marked Medical Images, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, Pedagogy, available in appropriate forms.

### **CCS schemes and flagship programmes**

1825. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 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 in these schemes during the last three years including the present year, scheme-wise, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes being implemented by the Ministry at present is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
I.	National Education Mission
II.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas/Minorities
III.	Access and Equity
IV.	Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence
V.	Natioanl Means-cum Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme
VI.	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)
VII.	National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM)
VIII.	Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
IX.	National Initiative for Design Innovation
X.	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III (is being implemented since April-2017 in low income states/hilly and remote states)

(b) The details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in schemes (Sl. No. I to IV above) during the last three years including the present year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned under the Schemes (Sl. No.V and VI above) during the last three years including the present year are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III (*See* below).

The details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in schemes (Sl. No. VII to IX above) during the last three years including the present year, State-wise and UT-wise is given in the Statement-IV to Statement-VI respectively and in respect of scheme (at Sl. No. X above) targets and funds from April-2017 is given in Statement-VII.

**Statement-I**

*Details of targets and allocations made, funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in schemes during the last three years including the present year*

		(₹ in crores)											
		2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
Sl. No.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	Actuals as on 25.07.18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>1.</b>	<b>National Education Mission</b>												
(a)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*	22000.00	21946.70	21668.19	22500.00	22500.00	21685.42	23500.00	23593.87	23483.60	26128.81	7738.99	
(b)	Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)*	3565.00	3565.00	3555.86	3700.00	3700.00	3697.50	3830.00	4036.54	4033.44	4213.00	490.54	
(c)	Teachers Training and Adult Education												
c(i)	Strengthening of Teacher Training Institutions	557.60	489.10	488.70	480.00	497.66	495.20	480.00	480.00	478.32	550.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
c(ii)	Saakshar Bharat	450.00	360.00	344.09	320.00	214.37	212.74	320.00	249.00	213.15	320.00	0.00
c (iii)	School Assessment Programme	50.00	6.58	3.31	5.00	0.02	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00
c(iv)	Appointment of Language Teachers	80.00	80.00	79.93	25.00	114.47	109.44	125.00	18.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	<b>Scheme for providing education to Madrasas/Minorities</b>	375.50	335.50	295.83	120.00	109.21	109.21	120.00	112.07	107.89	120.00	0.00
3.	<b>Access and Equity</b>	1.00	0.47	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.21	0.00	0.00
4.	<b>Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Bench Mark of Excellence</b>	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		27080.10	26784.35	26436.05	27150.00	27135.73	26309.51	28375.67	28490.25	28316.62	31332.51	8229.53

\* Flagship Schemes.

Out of the above Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of School Education and Literacy, the flagship Schemes are SSA and RMSA



**Statement-II***National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	F.Y. 2015-16		F.Y. 2016-17		F.Y. 2017-18		F.Y. 2018-19 as on 26.07.2018	
		Funds Allocation ₹ 13150.00 lakh		Funds Allocation ₹ 3965.00 lakh		Funds Allocation ₹ 26700.00 lakh		Funds Allocation ₹ 29974.00 lakh	
		No. of Scholarships	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Scholarships	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Scholarships	Amount (₹ in lakh)	No. of Scholarships	Amount (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	133	7.98	138	8.28	22	2.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15309	918.54	4961	297.66	9485	580.50	2677	321.24
3.	Telangana	7832	469.92	163	9.78	10941	688.08	3532	423.84
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	14	1.68	-	-
5.	Assam	4067	244.02	687	41.26	1354	81.24	-	-
6.	Bihar	1945	116.72	340	20.38	29540	1772.40	2	0.24
7.	Chandigarh	77	4.62	266	15.96	178	10.68	147	17.64
8.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	7	0.84	51	6.12
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	117	7.92	54	6.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	25	2.04	41	4.92
11.	Delhi	4133	247.98	41	2.46	9556	573.36	-	-
12.	Goa	-	-	-	-	736	44.34	39	4.68
13.	Gujarat	1117	67.02	-	-	39470	2485.18	5641	677.00
14.	Haryana	2149	128.94	3054	183.22	12724	763.44	1416	169.92
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1877	112.62	613	36.78	4722	291.72	1404	168.48
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	7.26	-	-	1030	61.80	-	-
17.	Jharkhand	236	14.16	-	-	2225	133.50	50	3.00
18.	Karnataka	10813	648.78	7979	478.74	29427	1786.44	8781	1053.72
19.	Kerala	14741	884.46	14044	842.64	21430	1330.68	-	-
20.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1724	103.47	-	-	31663	1944.54	3335	400.20
22.	Maharashtra	63526	3811.56	13845	830.70	66355	4113.07	34507	3563.88
23.	Manipur	3	0.18	240	14.40	409	33.12	-	-
24.	Meghalaya	466	27.96	495	29.70	755	78.18	-	-
25.	Mizoram	412	24.72	412	24.72	120	13.26	309	37.08

26. Nagaland	334	20.04	109	6.54	421	31.74	-	-
27. Odisha	10469	628.14	2765	165.90	19571	1222.11	4856	582.72
28. Puducherry	105	6.30	385	23.10	191	11.46	355	42.60
29. Punjab	9331	559.86	3485	209.10	5158	309.54	3312	397.44
30. Rajasthan	5615	336.90	1	0.06	9806	644.70	6812	817.44
31. Sikkim	311	18.66	175	10.50	330	32.04	-	-
32. Tamil Nadu	21857	1311.42	5710	342.60	53278	3199.32	4902	588.24
33. Tripura	360	21.60	745	44.74	456	47.04	-	-
34. Uttar Pradesh	6405	384.30	1230	73.80	14141	849.54	3659	439.08
35. Uttarakhand	2242	134.52	5	0.30	4853	291.48	467	56.04
36. West Bengal	22435	1346.10	2543	152.58	49329	2970.90	15848	1590.90
TOTAL	210012	12600.77	64426	3865.60	429955	26416.16	102219	11375.54

*Note:* The funds is not allocated State-wise/UTs therefore the sanctioned amount is released to State Bank of India, New Delhi which disburses the amount directly into the Students' Bank accounts following DBT Mode.

**Statement-III****National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)**

Sl. No.	Name of State	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19	
		Funds Allocation ₹ 162.00 crore		Funds Allocation ₹ 45.00 crore		Funds Allocation ₹ 304.00 crore		Funds Allocation ₹ 255.90 crore	
		No of Girls	Amount (₹ in Crore)	No of Girls	Amount (₹ in Crore)	No of Girls	Amount (₹ in Crore)	No of Girls	Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	-	-	1904	0.5712	1011	0.3033	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1373	0.4119	746	0.2238	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	34292	10.2876	-	-	39190	11.7570	6770	2.0310
4.	Chhattisgarh	8236	2.4708	8474	2.5422	-	-	-	-
5.	Goa	1682	0.5046	-	-	1988	0.5964	-	-
6.	Gujarat	75114	22.5342	-	-	69693	20.9079	-	-
7.	Haryana	32277	9.6831	30989	9.2967	76674	23.0022	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6133	1.8399	-	-	8658	2.5974	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	2250	0.6750	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	20127	6.0381	3277	0.9831	47364	14.2092	-	-

11. Kerala	21874	6.5622	-	-	84818	25.4454	-	-
12. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	127194	38.1582	-	-
13. Maharashtra	34100	10.2300	16000	4.8000	35744	10.7232	-	-
14. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1131	0.3393	-	-
15. Mizoram	3375	1.0125	718	0.2154	-	-	-	-
16. Nagaland	411	0.1233	309	0.0927	-	-	-	-
17. Odisha	60607	18.1821	30775	9.2325	-	-	3824	1.1472
18. Punjab	44736	13.4208	-	-	73810	22.1430	56259	16.8777
19. Rajasthan	-	-	33568	10.07	17466	5.2398	-	-
20. Sikkim	305	0.0915	1270	0.3810	-	-	-	-
21. Tamil Nadu	90725	27.2175	2747	0.8241	256178	76.8534	-	-
22. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2238	0.6714
23. Tripura	-	-	3898	1.1694	-	-	-	-
24. Uttarakhand	14123	4.2369	-	-	24845	7.4535	-	-
25. Uttar Pradesh	39977	11.9931	-	-	14516	4.3548	-	-
26. West Bengal	19797	5.9391	-	-	55056	16.5168	-	-
27. Andaman and Nicobar	130	0.0390	112	0.0336	-	-	-	-
28. Chandigarh	-	-	477	0.1431	490	0.1470	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Delhi	-	-	12101	3.6303	30568	9.1704	-	-
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1767	0.5301	-	-
31.	Daman and Diu	-	-	212	0.0636	218	0.0654	-	-
32.	Puducherry	1370	0.4110	-	-	2701	0.8103	-	-
TOTAL		510764	153.23	147577	44.27	973330	292.00	69091	20.73

*Note:* The funds is not allocated State-wise/UTs therefore the sanctioned amount is released to Indian Bank and Union Bank of India, New Delhi which disburses the incentive amount directly into the beneficiary's bank accounts following DBT mode.

#### Statement-IV

#### National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools (MDM)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Released (As on 31.07.2018)
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	31090.81	25713.85	6162.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	2551.75	644.68
3.	Assam	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	52811.14	52903.47	12955.09

(₹ in Lakh)

4.	Bihar	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58	27712.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	27203.37	27683.33	6835.48
6.	Goa	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	1230.93	289.49
7.	Gujarat	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.67	40429.86	9511.09
8.	Haryana	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	12155.75	9953.83	3201.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8520.49	8684.1	2040.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	6328.69	2119.16
11.	Jharkhand	24518.16	31050.97	38196.77	31759.84	30332.59	7123.45
12.	Karnataka	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	47203.93	44788.57	10069.72
13.	Kerala	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19377.77	32978.36	4711.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70507.81	58098.87	13834.44
15.	Maharashtra	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	80310.7	19278.08
16.	Manipur	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.42	2479.76	615.15
17.	Meghalaya	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	6486.73	1650.81
18.	Mizoram	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2350.84	2018.32	472.71
19.	Nagaland	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2123.99	1776.42	526.09
20.	Odisha	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	41927.41	10716.21
21.	Punjab	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14993.31	14330.59	3708.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	40441.13	41107.05	9647.63
23.	Sikkim	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	881.12	245.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	43470.38	42506.34	10288.36
25.	Telangana	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76	4171.47
26.	Tripura	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5149.27	5119.04	1217.36
27.	Uttarakhand	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.40	9714.2	2544.22
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	103450.12	100475.08	24268.53
29.	West Bengal	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	99324.60	97146.3	28331.26
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	388.65	286.41
31.	Chandigarh	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	669.35	423.58
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	538.44	443.56
33.	Daman and Diu	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	332.16	63.04
34.	Delhi	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99	2117.92
35.	Lakshadweep	127.04	85.18	127.60	99.24	118.41	27.83
36.	Puducherry	520.77	673.73	459.94	374.08	402.48	207.80
	TOTAL	913231	991221	947861	930151	909068.08	228464.03

Note: (i) The utilization/expenditure for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are not available at present.  
(ii) The scheme is a Flagship scheme.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Statement-V</b>  <i>Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)</i></p>										
Sl. No.	States	Fund released under RUSA								
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total	(₹ in Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.1	0	37.25	7.45	86.423	15	175.223		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.73	0.45	7.18	6.75	25.575	-	42.685		
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.95	5.91	0	7.52	2.5	-	4.45		
4.	Assam	9.64	10.44	36.52	54.78	122.173	35.1	268.653		
5.	Bihar	2.63	0	22.2	22.72	11.1	-	58.65		
6.	Chhattisgarh	2.63	0	31.49	16.77	39.715	3.6	94.205		
7.	Chandigarh	-	1.97	0	10	8.03	5	25		
8.	Delhi	-	0	1.52	0	0	-	1.52		
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.95	0.02	0.45	1.97	0	-	2.4		
10.	Daman and Diu	1.95	0.02	0	0.9	0	-	2.87		
11.	Gujarat	3.28	14.66	21.96	40.12	27.546	25.2	132.766		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Goa	1.97	0	11.4	0	13.8	3	30.17
13.	Haryana	2.63	0	36.76	3	17.7355	35.053	95.178
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.64	16.93	34.03	50.4	40.884	4.5	150.384
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.64	19.74	11.7	92.92	73.331	5.4	206.731
16.	Jharkhand	1.97	0	18.75	58.81	28.497	1.2	109.227
17.	Karnataka	3.28	0	87.23	41.82	87.237	45	264.567
18.	Kerala	2.63	0	10.72	60.88	13.483	59.55	147.263
19.	Manipur	2.73	4.68	0	30.2	35.653	1.8	75.063
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	3.25	15.6	57.77	33.387	13.2	123.207
21.	Maharashtra	3.28	0	34.5	4.55	57	10.8	110.13
22.	Meghalaya	-	0	16.65	25.39	8.1	0.9	51.04
23.	Mizoram	2.73	2.36	32.57	11.48	27.055	-	76.195
24.	Nagaland	2.73	5.85	1.02	22.73	25.176	-	57.506
25.	Odisha	34.14	11.54	90.9	72.85	77.897	10.8	298.127
26.	Punjab	17.31	13.7	31.48	16.83	33.6	3.6	116.52
27.	Puducherry	-	1.95	37.99	0	5.055	-	44.995
28.	Rajasthan	-	3.25	65.4	62.4	53.7	12	196.75
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	3.25	52.98	84.81	35.75	-	176.79

30.	Telangana	-	2.6	15.6	10.79	32.485	11.006	72.481
31.	Tripura	17.75	2.38	13.02	0	0	-	33.15
32.	Sikkim	-	2.7	16.56	11.57	11.036	-	41.866
33.	Uttar Pradesh	105.7	29.25	4.23	115.78	137.106	-	392.066
34.	Uttarakhand	3.64	10.11	2.99	61.02	20.279	16.280	114.319
35.	West Bengal	2.63	1.14	61.2	72.23	47.997	55.8	240.997
	TOTAL	268.26	163.56	861.85	1127.21	1239.31	373.79	4033.14

**Statement-VI***National Initiative for Design Innovation*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds allocated*	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilised	Funds allocated*	Funds Disbursed	Funds Utilised	Funds allocated* (till 31 July, 2018)	Funds Disbursed (till 31 July, 2018)	Funds Utilised (till 31 July, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Maharashtra (1. IIT Bombay, 2. Savitribai Phule University)	360	360	304.47	200	200	235.51	518	518	N/A
2.	Karnataka (IISc Bangalore)	546	546	203.67	100	100	43.18	300	300	N/A
3.	Assam(IIT Guwahati)	200	200	180.83	300	300	#	-	-	N/A
4.	Odisha(IIT Bhubaneswar)	130	130	39.10	-	-	#	-	-	N/A

(Amount in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Rajasthan (University of Rajasthan)	266.25	266.25	77.84	-	-	#	-	-	N/A
6.	Uttar Pradesh (1. IIT BHU & BHU, 2. IIT Kanpur)	-	-	334.88	459	459	#	-	-	N/A
7.	Madhya Pradesh (Rani Durgawati University)	251	251	138.73	-	-	76.22	-	-	N/A
8.	Punjab (Panjab University)	-	-	102.80	573	573	#	-	-	N/A
9.	Telangana (IIT Hyderabad)	145	145	231.11	-	-	122.50	-	-	N/A
10.	West Bengal (IIT Kharagpur)	254	254	86.92	-	-	45.56	-	-	N/A
11.	Andhra Pradesh (Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University)	61	61	109.35	-	-	97.89	-	-	N/A
12.	Delhi(1. IIT Delhi, 2. CIC, Delhi University, 3. SPA, Delhi	420	420	254.4	-	-	#	-	-	N/A
13.	North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) Meghalaya	307.50	307.50	147.92	-	-	#	-	-	N/A
14.	Jammu and Kashmir ##	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	N/A
15.	Uttarakhand ##	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	206	N/A

\* Each DIC is established with a funding of `10 Crore for 3 year of the project.

# Not available, being audited

## Sanctioned in April 2018

**Statement-VII***Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III*

(Amount in Crore)

Financial Year	Target	Allocations	Expenditure
2017-18	260.00	147.60	115.65
2018-19 (upto 31n July 2018)	275.00	148.75	140.94

*State-wise fund release and utilization upto 30th June 2018*

(Amount in Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Fund release	Utilization
1.	Assam	5.38	5.38
2.	Bihar	3.82	3.82
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.08	17.08
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.99
5.	Jharkhand	13.17	13.17
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.25	9.25
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11.61	11.61
8.	Manipur	1.42	1.42
9.	Odisha	5.07	5.07
10.	Rajasthan	9.25	9.25
11.	Uttar Pradesh	19.42	19.42
12.	Uttarakhand	13.31	13.31
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.43
14.	Andhra Pradesh	2.30	2.30
15.	NCT Delhi	0.24	0.24
16.	Gujarat	0.63	0.63
17.	Haryana	1.82	1.82
18.	Karnataka	11.83	11.83
19.	Kerala	0.73	0.73

Sl. No.	States	Fund release	Utilization
20.	Maharashtra	9.42	9.42
21.	Tamil Nadu	8.54	8.54
22.	Telangana	3.10	3.10
23.	Tripura	1.20	1.20
24.	West Bengal	1.89	1.89
25.	UT of Chandigarh	1.58	1.58
26.	UT of Puducherry	0.00	0.00
27.	Centrally Funded Institutions	27.44	27.44
TOTAL		180.92	180.92

**Expansion of capital base of higher education financing agency**

1826. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the proposal to expand the capital base of Higher Education Financing Agency to ₹10,000 crore and tasking it to mobilise ₹1,00,000 crore for revitalising infrastructure and system in education by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would give a commitment for servicing of the principal and interest by ensuring adequate grants for other educational institutions and grant-in-aid institutions; 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) Yes sir. The Government has approved the expansion of capital base of Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) to ₹ 10,000 crore. In order to meet the demands of educational infrastructure creation under "Revitalising Infrastructure & Systems in Higher Education (RISE by 2022), HEFA has been authorized to leverage and mobilise resources from the market through commercial borrowings or by issuing Government guaranteed bonds.

(c) and (d) All financing of educational infrastructure of Centrally Funded Educational Institutions would henceforth be through HEFA loans, with the Government

undertaking complete interest servicing for all institutions and repayment of principal in various bands, based on the age profile and financial capacity of the educational institutions. There are five financing windows as follows:

- (i) Technical Institutions more than 10 yr old: would repay the whole Principal Portion from the internally generated budgetary resources. 100% of interest costs would be serviced by Government.
- (ii) Technical Institutions started between 2008 and 2014: would repay 25% of the principal portion from internal resources. 75% of the principal and 100% of interest costs would be serviced by Government.
- (iii) Central Universities started prior to 2014: will repay 10% of the principal portion from internal resources. 90% of principal and 100% of interest costs would be serviced by Government.
- (iv) Newly established Institutions (started after 2014) (for funding construction of permanent campuses): Government would completely service the principal and interest costs of loan through OH-31. This would be applicable to specified categories of Central Government Educational Institutions under MHRD unable to generate adequate internal resources for principal repayment.
- (v) Other educational institutions that are grant-in-aid institutions of Ministry of Health: Sponsoring Department/Ministry to give a commitment for complete servicing of the principal and interest by ensuring adequate funds in the OH-31 for the institution.

#### **Draft rules under new IIM Act**

1827. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institutes of Management had expressed concern about a provision in the draft rules, under the new IIM Act;
- (b) whether the draft rules seek to put a condition on the tuition fee charged by the twenty elite business schools; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Chairpersons of some of the IIMs have conveyed their comments on provisions of the Draft Rules.

(b) and (c) Sub-Section 7(g) of the Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017 provides one of the 'functions of the Institutes as "to lower the cost of education and to enhance the reach of education by use of information and communication technology and other innovative methods" while Sub- Section 7(i) of Act empowers the Institutes to determine, specify and receive payment of fees and other charges as the Institute may deem fit. Accordingly, the Rules are being discussed and finalized under Section 34 of the Act for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

**Single teacher schools in the country**

†1828. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than one lakh Government primary and middle schools in the country where there is only one teacher and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the scheme being made by the Ministry for supplementing the efforts of States with regard to such schools in particular; and

(c) whether any special scheme would be implemented to ascertain that student-teacher ratio is maintained in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System of Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), there are 91189 single-teacher Government schools at elementary level. State-wise details of such schools are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administrations. However, under Samagra Shiksha, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments and UT Administrations for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per norms of the scheme. Further, the Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with States and UTs at various fora.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*State-wise details of single teacher Government schools at elementary level in the country*

State	Single Teacher Government schools 2016-17		
	Primary Schools	Upper primary Schools	Total number of single teacher schools
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7366	117	7483
Arunachal Pradesh	1004	73	1077
Assam	4596	26	4622
Bihar	3395	72	3467
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2235	536	2771
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	3	0	3
Delhi	5	0	5
Goa	291	0	291
Gujarat	541	211	752
Haryana	662	217	879
Himachal Pradesh	1021	193	1214
Jammu and Kashmir	1733	25	1758
Jharkhand	7015	473	7488
Karnataka	4209	543	4752
Kerala	289	3	292
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12171	5973	18144

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	2675	104	2779
Manipur	328	12	340
Meghalaya	217	0	217
Mizoram	63	3	66
Nagaland	30	1	31
Odisha	1144	70	1214
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	708	190	898
Rajasthan	11531	521	12052
Sikkim	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	818	11	829
Telangana	4320	232	4552
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3664	3938	7602
Uttarakhand	1692	162	1854
West Bengal	3222	534	3756
INDIA	76949	14240	91189

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

### **Kendriya Vidyalaya in Chhota Udaipur, Gujarat**

†1829. SHRI RATHWA NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel on receipt of the proposal in prescribed proformae from a Ministry/ Department of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations fulfilling the norms and also committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal so far from the State Government of Gujarat for opening of a new KV in Chhota Udaipur district of Gujarat.

#### **Identification of Institute of Higher Education under GIAN**

1830. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified any Institute of Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh under Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN) in Higher Education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any renowned academicians, scientists and entrepreneurs have been invited to the selected Institute of Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the scheme; 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) Yes, Sir. Following institutes in the state of Andhra Pradesh have been selected under GIAN Scheme:

1. College of Engineering, Andhra University.
2. School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada.
3. Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati.
4. JNTU College of Engineering, Anantapur.
5. University College of Engineering (JNTU) Kakinada.

(c) and (d) The details of foreign faculties invited to the selected institutes in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Institute	Name of Foreign Faculty and the institute	Country of Foreign Faculty	Course name
School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada.	Prof. Markus Schwai, Norwegian University for Science and Technology	Norway	Rethinking architecture, energy efficiency and participation in urban development
School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada.	Prof. Adam Sheppard, Centre for Sustainable Planning and Environments, University of the West of England (UWE)	United Kingdom	Planning implementation: Delivering Best Practice with an Awareness of Barriers.

#### **Evaluation of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme**

1831. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any evaluation of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans, which was introduced in the year 2015 replacing Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of change, if any, made after the evaluation done by the third party in the Scheme; and

(d) the details of loans disbursed to needy students in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loans (CGFEL) Scheme and Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme are functioning under one head as 'Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund'. Under the CSIS Scheme, eligible students are provided full interest subsidy during the moratorium period (course duration + 1 year) on the education loan taken under the Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association. Under CGFEL Scheme, guarantee is provided on the education loan for a maximum amount of ₹ 7.5 lakh.

A third party evaluation was undertaken for the Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme, which suggested that the scheme should be rationalized in order to cover more students from economically weaker sections. Subsequent to the evaluation, the following changes have been made in the Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme:

- (i) Interest subsidy to be provided on Education Loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh.
- (ii) Moratorium period rationalized to course period + 1 year
- (iii) To promote quality education, the interest subsidy to be provided to those students who have enrolled in professional/technical courses from NAAC accredited Institutions or professional/technical programmes accredited by NBA or Institutions of National Importance or Central Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) in India. Those professional institutions/ programmes, which do not come under the ambit of NAAC or NBA, would require approval of the respective regulatory body *viz*, approval of Medical Council of India for Medical courses, Nursing Council of India for Nursing courses, Bar Council of India for Law etc.

(d) The details of loans disbursed to students in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are:

Financial Year	No. of Loan Accounts	Amount Disbursed (₹ In Crores)
2015-16	41,948	1,285.55
2016-17	38,616	1,032.21
2017-18	49,849	1,174.23

Source: RBI

#### Less number of schools and colleges in districts

†1832. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several districts of the country are more backward in respect of education due to very few number of schools and colleges;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether a scheme namely Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched by the Central Government with a purpose of early betterment of education in those educationally backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has not notified any district in the country as backward district due to very few number of schools. However, in order to focus on the areas where the literacy levels are low, the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD has identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). Initially 3073 EBBs were identified on the basis of twin criteria of Female Literacy Rate being below the national average of 46.13% and Gender Gap in Literacy being above the national average of 21.59%. Both these criteria had been earmarked by the Registrar General of India (RGI). As of now, out of the total 6701 blocks across the country, 3479 blocks have been identified as EBBs.

Further, an expert committee constituted by the University Grant Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data.

(c) Yes Sir, The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major interventions, across all levels of school education, under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education;

(xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (xii) Monitoring and (xiii) Programme Management.

Its main features, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- (i) Annual Grant of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from ₹ 14,500-50,000 to ₹ 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipment at the cost of ₹ 5000 for Primary Schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from ₹ 3,000 to ₹ 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of ₹ 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII. - earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (vii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (viii) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training
- (ix) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.
- (x) Setting up of new primary schools and upgradation of primary schools to upper primary level, upper primary schools to secondary level and secondary schools to senior secondary level based on the gaps identified in access.

Under the Samagra Shiksha, preference for various interventions has been given to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs) and the 117 Aspirational Districts. In the Aspirational

Districts identified by NITI Ayog, education is one of the sectors with 30 % weightage attached for 8 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which focus on transition rate, availability of functional girls toilets, functional drinking water facility, text-books, functional electricity, pupil teacher ratio, learning outcomes and female literacy. State and district level officers from Aspirational Districts have been oriented on the various activities to be under taken to improve the KPIs through Central and State Government schemes as well as convergence with other departments. A portal has been developed for monitoring of progress and uploading of photographs by the schools.

**Measures for increasing retention in schools**

1833. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the drop-out rate in school education;
- (b) what percentage of the children who drop out are girls; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken by Government to increase school retention rates, especially for girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the annual average dropout rate in 2014-15 was 4.10% at elementary level and 17.06% at secondary level. The percentage of girls among the children who drop out was 49.10% at elementary level and 46.97% at secondary level.

(c) The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme for school education named as Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes of school education *i.e.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE). The common objectives of all the erstwhile Schemes were to enhance access, to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and to improve the quality of education. Further, the new Samagra Shiksha scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all.



The major focus of the scheme is to ensure retention of children till completion of schooling with a special focus on girls students by providing support for different interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, Special Training for out-of-school children at elementary level, provision of free textbooks & free uniforms as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Classes 6 to 8 to upto Class 12, Self-defence training for Girls, separate toilet for girls students, gender sensitization programmes, stipend for girls with special needs from Classes I to XII, enrolment and retention drives etc. are also supported under Samagra Shiksha to address issues relating to retention of girls in schools.

#### Research scholars registered in JNU

1834. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of research scholars who are registered in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) per year;
- (b) whether the reservation policies are implemented as per the regulations;
- (c) whether there is a move to withdraw the provisions for 12.5 per cent seats to employed persons in research registration; and
- (d) the existing provisions regarding this matter in the prospectus and ordinances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that the number of registered Research Scholars in JNU is as under:

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
M.Phil/Ph.D. and Ph.D. (Research)	4846	4990	5219	5432	4594	Process going on

- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru University follows the reservations policy of the Government of India i.e. SC-15%, ST-7.5%, PH-5% and OBC-27% for admission to various programmes

of study offered by the University. The 3% reservation for PWD for admission in JNU has been revised to 5% as per latest Government of India Gazette notification in relation to the rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules, 2017.

(c) This provision exists for all the continuing and newly admitted research scholars upto academic year 2018-19. However, the research scholars who will be admitted from academic year 2019-20 and onwards, will be permitted for employment after completion of residency period as per due process. In accordance with the clause 10.4 of M. Phil/Ph.D Ordinance of the University.

(d) The existing provision for 12.5% seats to employed persons (only from Delhi & NCR) already exists in the prospectus of academic year 2018-19 and Ordinances of the University.

#### **Faculty position across Central Universities**

1835. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of faculty positions in all the Central Universities;

(b) the number of faculty positions filled by people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Central Universities; and

(c) the number of vacancies under the aforementioned categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At present there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. Details of the number of faculty positions, filled up and vacant, category-wise including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in respect of 40 Central Universities as on 01.04.2018 is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and in respect of Indira Gandhi National Open University as on 31.07.2018 is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (Category -wise) indicating sanctioned/filled up/vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.04.2018 in Central Universities																					
		No. of sanctioned posts						No. of Existing Posts						No. of Vacant Posts						Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant		
		Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Non-NER Central Universities																							
1.	Telagana National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47	27	1	1	1	0	1	30	9	6	2	0	0	17	397	22.42
		Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	3	95	47	0	0	0	1	48	24	14	7	0	2	47	308		
		Assistant Professor	131	38	19	60	7	255	133	26	14	50	7	230	-2	12	5	10	0	25	89		
2.	University of Hyderabad	Professor	96	8	8	0	0	112	63	3	1	1	0	0	67	33	5	7	0	0	45	572	26.05
		Associate Professor	172	38	18	0	5	233	157	13	1	0	1	172	15	25	17	0	4	61	423		
		Assistant Professor	130	34	17	39	7	227	107	28	13	30	6	184	23	6	4	9	1	43	149		
3.	The English & Foreign Languages	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	32	17	2	1	1	0	0	20	8	3	1	0	0	12	238	18.07
		Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60	32	5	0	0	1	38	14	4	5	0	-1	22	195		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		University	Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146	76	21	12	25	3	137	-2	1	-1	14	-3	9	43	
4.	Chhatti- sgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidya- laya	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	46 81 132	8 16 40	4 8 20	0 0 72	0 3 5	58 108 269	11 33 87	1 2 24	1 0 12	0 0 46	0 0 2	13 35 171	35 48 45	7 14 16	3 8 8	0 0 26	0 3 3	45 73 98	435 219 216	49.66
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	197 483 379	39 97 119	19 48 59	0 0 214	9 20 23	264 648 794	101 224 345	3 8 77	1 2 33	0 0 81	2 2 17	107 236 553	96 259 34	36 89 42	18 46 26	0 0 133	7 18 6	157 412 241	1706 896 810	47.48
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	123 196 404	1 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 12	2 2 503	126 198 357	70 159 357	1 0 67	0 0 20	0 0 0	1 0 8	72 159 452	53 37 47	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 2 4	54 39 51	827 683 144	17.41
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	146 269 152	30 54 50	15 27 25	0 0 90	8 12 14	199 362 331	87 201 159	13 17 37	0 6 17	0 0 36	0 2 10	100 226 259	59 68 -7	17 37 13	15 21 8	0 0 54	8 10 4	99 136 72	892 585 307	34.42
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor Associate Professor	40 74	8 14	4 7	0 0	0 0	52 95	5 22	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 24	35 52	7 12	4 7	0 0	0 0	46 71	345 217	37.10

		Assistant Professor	85	30	15	54	14	198	98	42	6	39	2	187	-13	-12	9	15	12	11	128
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32	16	1	0	0	0	17	9	3	2	0	1	15	236
		Associate Professor	46	9	4	0	2	61	27	1	0	0	1	29	19	8	4	0	1	32	173
		Assistant Professor	72	20	10	37	4	143	58	20	10	35	4	127	14	0	0	2	0	16	63
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	11	1	0	0	0	12	4	1	1	0	0	6	92
		Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15	10	2	0	0	1	13	2	0	1	0	-1	2	82
		Assistant Professor	30	9	4	14	2	59	29	9	3	14	2	57	1	0	1	0	0	2	10
11.	Puducherry	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	23	1	0	0	1	25	30	8	4	0	0	42	489
		Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	73	15	0	0	3	91	36	6	10	0	1	53	346
		Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	138	33	16	34	9	230	23	8	4	12	1	48	143
12.	Uttarakhand	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	12	0	0	0	0	12	21	6	3	0	1	31	468
		Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	30	2	0	0	1	33	33	10	6	0	2	51	266
		Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	180	15	4	20	2	221	-18	36	21	72	9	120	202
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Professor	194	0	0	0	6	200	137	0	0	0	0	137	57	0	0	0	6	63	1626
		Associate Professor	376	0	0	0	12	388	265	0	0	0	6	271	111	0	0	0	6	117	1283

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Assistant Professor	1006	0	0	0	32	1038	853	0	0	0	22	875	153	0	0	0	10	163	343	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	246	3	0	0	4	253	169	2	0	0	0	171	77	1	0	0	4	82	1930	20.52
			Associate Professor	489	25	3	0	11	528	386	19	4	0	0	409	103	6	-1	0	11	119	1534	
			Assistant Professor	795	91	26	220	17	1149	624	138	51	141	0	954	171	-47	-25	79	17	195	396	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	22	5	2	0	0	29	15	1	0	0	0	16	7	4	2	0	0	13	205	18.05
			Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	56	35	5	1	0	0	41	8	4	3	0	0	15	168	
			Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	120	54	16	7	31	3	111	8	2	1	1	-3	9	37	
16.		University of Allahabad *	Professor	76	0	0	0	3	79	10	0	0	0	0	10	66	0	0	0	3	69	852	66.90
			Associate Professor	180	14	1	0	6	201	37	1	0	0	1	39	143	13	1	0	5	162	282	
			Assistant Professor	341	62	23	126	20	572	163	25	7	36	2	233	178	37	16	90	18	339	570	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	54	11	5	0	3	73	38	4	0	0	0	42	16	7	5	0	3	31	650	24.62
			Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	6	156	95	9	2	0	0	106	21	14	9	0	6	50	490	
			Assistant Professor	194	64	32	114	17	421	209	53	25	51	4	342	-15	11	7	63	13	79	160	
			Professor	1427	146	72	0	39	1684	812	35	5	0	5	857	615	111	67	0	34	827	11960	31.86
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		Associate Professor	2826	357	160	0	89	3432	1833	101	16	0	20	1970	993	256	144	0	69	1462	8150	

## New Central Universities

	Assistant Professor	4310	756	334	1249	195	6844	3670	631	250	669	103	5323	640	125	84	580	92	1521	3810
18. Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	17	3	1	0	1	22	9	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	1	0	1	13	153
	Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	16	1	0	0	0	17	16	5	3	0	2	26	102
	Associate Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88	41	10	4	19	2	76	4	3	2	2	1	12	51
19.	Assistant Professor																			
	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	2	14	3	1	0	0	18	140
	Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40	13	0	1	0	0	14	18	6	2	0	0	26	70
20. Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	42	11	6	21	0	80	29	9	3	13	0	54	13	2	3	8	0	26	70
	Assistant Professor																			
	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	8	1	0	0	0	9	9	2	1	0	1	13	150
21. Haryana	Central University of Haryana	32	6	3	0	1	42	16	1	0	0	0	17	16	5	3	0	1	25	96
	Assistant Professor	42	12	6	23	3	86	34	10	5	19	2	70	8	2	1	4	1	16	54
	Professor																			
22. Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	23	4	2	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	2	0	1	30	225
	Assistant Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	6	0	0	0	0	6	41	9	4	0	2	56	54
	Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133	26	5	2	14	1	48	41	14	7	21	2	85	171
22.	Assistant Professor																			
	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	3	0	0	0	0	3	19	4	1	0	0	24	188
	Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Pradesh	Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	32	10	4	11	3	60	21	6	4	17	0	48	114	
		23. Jammu and Central Kashmir University of Jammu	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	3	0	0	0	0	3	14	3	1	0	1	19	157	38.85
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44	9	0	0	0	0	9	24	6	3	0	2	35	96	
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91	43	11	5	23	2	84	2	2	1	1	1	7	61	
		24. Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	9	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	1	0	0	12	152	51.32
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	4	0	0	0	0	4	28	6	3	0	0	37	74	
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90	34	9	4	13	1	61	12	4	2	11	0	29	78	
		25. Jharkhand Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	21	3	1	0	0	25	8	0	0	0	0	8	13	3	1	0	0	17	171	43.86
			Associate Professor	35	5	4	0	2	46	13	0	0	0	0	13	22	5	4	0	2	33	96	
			Assistant Professor	50	15	7	26	2	100	38	11	6	19	1	75	12	4	1	7	1	25	75	
		26. Karnataka Central University of Karnataka	Professor	21	0	0	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	0	0	15	153	58.82
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41	7	1	0	0	0	8	33	0	0	0	0	33	63	
			Assistant Professor	66	8	3	11	3	91	24	8	3	11	3	49	42	0	0	0	0	42	90	
		27. Kerala Central University of Kerala	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	11	0	0	0	0	11	7	3	1	0	0	11	153	24.18
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	22	2	0	0	0	24	11	4	3	0	1	19	116	



[illegible]



		109	32	17	58	1	217	136	15	10	7	0	168	-27	17	7	51	1	49	115
	Assistant Professor																			
36. Meghalaya North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	46	1	1	0	0	48	37	5	2	0	1	45	27.42
	Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	83	1	5	0	0	89	47	9	1	0	1	58	323
	Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	130	21	15	19	1	186	11	4	1	2	1	19	122
	Professor																			
37. Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	22	0	0	0	0	22	20	5	0	0	0	25	20.68
	Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	42	3	1	0	0	46	23	2	2	0	1	28	303
	Assistant Professor	179	28	19	33	2	261	161	26	19	27	2	235	18	2	0	6	0	26	79
	Professor																			
38. Nagaland University	Professor	34	6	3	0	2	45	11	0	1	0	0	12	23	6	2	0	2	33	24.51
	Associate Professor	51	6	3	0	2	62	41	0	2	0	0	43	10	6	1	0	2	19	191
	Assistant Professor	97	15	8	22	4	146	94	12	11	18	1	136	3	3	-3	4	3	10	62
	Professor																			
39. Sikkim University	Professor	21	5	2	0	1	29	9	0	0	0	1	10	12	5	2	0	0	19	213
	Associate Professor	50	11	5	0	2	68	34	2	1	0	0	37	16	9	4	0	2	31	155
	Assistant Professor	50	19	9	34	4	116	49	17	12	27	3	108	1	2	-3	7	1	8	58
	Professor																			
40. Tripura University	Professor	37	6	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	30	6	3	0	0	39	278
	Associate Professor	53	9	5	0	2	69	27	2	1	0	0	30	26	7	4	0	2	39	173
	Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	73	17	17	27	2	136	10	5	1	9	2	27	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)																						
			Professor	358	40	18	0	5	421	182	3	3	0	2	190	176	37	15	0	3	231	2835	23.74
			Associate Professor	623	72	34	0	11	740	426	23	16	0	2	467	197	49	18	0	9	273	2162	
			Assistant Professor	1016	200	127	304	27	1674	980	165	119	223	18	1505	36	35	8	81	9	169	673	
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)																						
			Professor	1427	146	72	0	39	1684	812	35	5	0	5	857	615	111	67	0	34	827	11960	31.86
			Associate Professor	2826	357	160	0	89	3432	1833	101	16	0	20	1970	993	256	144	0	69	1462	8150	
			Assistant Professor	4310	756	334	1249	195	6844	3670	631	250	669	103	5323	640	125	84	580	92	1521	3810	
	Total-II (New Central Universities)																						
			Professor	260	41	14	0	6	321	77	1	0	0	0	78	183	40	14	0	6	243	2297	48.89
			Associate Professor	493	83	42	0	15	633	175	6	2	0	0	183	318	77	40	0	15	450	1174	
			Assistant Professor	694	188	91	336	34	1343	480	135	54	221	23	913	214	53	37	115	11	430	1123	
	GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)																						
			Professor	2045	227	104	0	50	2426	1071	39	8	0	7	1125	974	188	96	0	43	1301	17092	32.80
			Associate Professor	3942	512	236	0	115	4805	2434	130	34	0	22	2620	1508	382	202	0	93	2185	11486	
			Assistant Professor	6020	1144	552	1889	256	9861	5130	931	423	1113	144	7741	890	213	129	776	112	2120	5606	

\* This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.

**Statement-II**

*The number of faculty positions, filled-up and vacant position belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned posts	Number of posts filled by People belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs			Number of Posts vacant for People belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs		
			SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1.	Professor	69	03	-	-	07	05	-
2.	Associate Professor	135	05	02	-	15	07	-
3.	Asst. Professor	250	18	11	14	19	07	53
TOTAL		454	26	13	14	41	19	53

**Stoppage of JEE counselling**

1836. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the matter of stoppage of JEE counselling following the Madras High Court order;

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

(c) whether Government, keeping in view of the problems of the students would intervene in the matter and settle the dispute for smooth counselling and admission in UTs, NITs and IIITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Organizing Institute JEE (Advanced)-2018 *i.e.* IIT-Kanpur has informed that the counselling process was temporarily stopped on July 06, 2018 following the orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. Subsequently, it was resumed on July 10, 2018 after the orders of the Divisional Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Madras staying the previous order.

**Reimbursement claimed by States under SSA**

1837. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a cap of twenty per cent on States SSA budgets for reimbursement under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Ministry has not approved complete reimbursement claimed by some States for 2016-17;
- (d) if so, the details of reimbursements claimed by each State and approved by Ministry for 2016-17 and 2017-18 along with reasons;
- (e) whether there are Project Approval Board guidelines on approval of reimbursement claimed by States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the criteria adopted by Ministry to approve or reject reimbursement claims from States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, there is a cap of twenty per cent on the budget of States for reimbursement under Section (12) (1)(c) of Right of children to Education (RTE) Act. The cap of twenty per cent was kept on account of different norms for per child cost in different States under Section 12(1)(c) which depends on the State's calculation of its per child cost. The Central Government therefore limited support under this component to a maximum of 20% of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Annual Work Plan and Budget of the year to each State/UT.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) approves funds annually to States and UTs for children admitted/studying in Classes 1 and above as per approved norms on re-imbursement basis. The details of the proposals received from the States, the approvals given by Ministry of Human Resource Development and reasons for non-reimbursement/Partial reimbursement for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry requires the following documents from States for approval of reimbursement claimed by States and UTs:

- (i) Notification regarding Per Child Cost by the State/UT for reimbursement to Private Schools for admissions under Section 12(1) (c).

- (ii) Letter of Grant or Letter of Approval from State's Finance Department to State's Education Department regarding financial provision and approval for reimbursement to private schools against admissions under Section 12(1) (c).
- (iii) Letter from State's Education Department regarding actual reimbursement to Private Unaided Schools towards admission under Section 12(1)(c).

**Statement-I**

*The status of Reimbursement Claims of States/UTs under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009 for the year, 2016-17, consider by PAB of 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Proposed (₹ in Lakh)	Amount Approved (₹ in Lakh)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	6057.07	0	State had itself not reimbursed to private unaided Schools. Proposal for 2016-17 has been approved in 2018-19.
2.	Chhattisgarh	3184.92	0	State had not reimbursed to private unaided schools. The proposal of the State was approved in principle, subject to reimbursement to private unaided schools by the State. Proposal for 2016-17 has been approved in 2018-19.
3.	Delhi	7351.31	0	State had not reimbursed to private unaided schools. The proposal of the State was approved in principle, subject to reimbursement to private unaided schools by the State.
4.	Gujarat	11374.35	0	State had not notified the per Child Cost for the year 2016-17, and had also not reimbursed to private unaided schools.

1	2	3	4	5
				Proposal for 2016-17 has been approved in 2018-19.
5.	Jharkhand	1000	0	Proposal was approved in principle as the reimbursement process to private unaided schools was not complete. State was asked to complete the process. Proposal for 2016-17 has been approved in 2018-19.
6.	Karnataka	28762.09	18246.75	Approved for Classes 1 and above. Nursery classes not approved as per norms.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	14919.6	14919.6	Approved as proposed.
8.	Maharashtra	1400	1400	Approved as proposed.
9.	Odisha	35.11	35.11	Approved as proposed.
10.	Rajasthan	12453.41	12453.41	Approved as proposed.
11.	Tamil Nadu	12570	0	State had not reimbursed to private unaided schools. The Project Approval Board (PAB) advised the State to first reimburse to private unaided schools. Proposal for 2015-16 has been approved in 2018-19.
12.	Tripura	406.48	0	State had not started admission in private unaided schools.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1166.29	0	State had not reimbursed to private unaided schools. Proposal for 2016-17 has been approved in 2018-19.
14.	Uttarakhand	8189.4	3950.42	Proposal of the State was based on anticipated expenditure. Actual expenditure towards reimbursement to private unaided school for students of Classes I and above was approved.
TOTAL		108870.03	51005.29	



**Statement-II**

*The status of reimbursement claim of States/UTs for the year 2017-18, considered by PAB of 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Amount Proposed	Amount Approved	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	9000.3	9000.3	Approved as proposed and included reimbursement for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.
2.	Chandigarh	68.45	2.959	<p>The proposal of the UT was w.e.f. 2010-11 to 2015-16. However, the reimbursement under section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is available w.e.f. 2014-15 only.</p> <p>For the year 2014-15, UT has reimbursed a total amount of ₹ 20.73 lakh to 25 private unaided schools for admission under Section 12(1)(c), out of which ₹ 2.95 lakh was reimbursement for children in Classes 1 and above. Hence, the same amount was approved as per norms.</p> <p>For the year 2015-16, UT has not notified per child cost, hence, the amount was not admissible to the UT.</p>
3.	Chhattisgarh	29500.35	14030.29	<p>Amount approved for expenditure incurred by the State towards reimbursement to private unaided schools for children admitted/studying in Classes 1 and above for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.</p> <p>However, the proposal of the State was not based on actual expenditure, but budgetary provisions made by State's Finance Department from 2011-12 to 2017-18.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	10584.05	7033.46	Approved for 2016-17 for Classes 1 and above as proposed by the State. As per documents State has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 7033.46 for 73327 children in Classes 1 and above for the year 2016-17 and the same was approved.
5.	Jharkhand	293.445	241.84	Approved for 2015-16 and 2016-17 for Classes 1 and above. The proposal included anticipated expenditure for the year, 2017-18 whereas, State is yet to start reimbursement for the year 2017-18.
6.	Karnataka	33014.1	29318.619	Approved for 2017-18 for Classes 1 and above as fund for Nursery classes not approved as per norms.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	35739.502	18712.12	Approved for 2016-17 for Classes 1 and above as fund for Nursery classes not approved as per norms.
8.	Maharashtra	74675.73	24427.949	Approved the amount which the State has actually reimbursed to private unaided schools for the year 2016-17. The proposal also included anticipated expenditure 2017-18, which State has not yet reimbursed to private schools.
9.	Odisha	88.33	88.33	Approved as proposed.
10.	Rajasthan	23582.499	23581.55	Approved as proposed.
11.	Tamil Nadu	9900.04	2769.99	Approved as per actual reimbursement made to private unaided schools by the State for Classes 1 and above for the year 2015-16. The proposal included funds for 2016-17 also but State is yet to reimburse it to private unaided schools.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2494.15	653.59	Approved as per actual reimbursement made to private unaided schools by the State for Classes 1 and above for year 2016-17 and 2017-18.
13.	Uttarakhand	5000.22	4714.644	Approved as per actual reimbursement made to private unaided schools by the State for Children in Classes 1 and above for the academic session 2016-17 and 2017-18 and fund for nursery classes not approved as per norms.
TOTAL		233941.146	134575.641	

#### **Drop-out at primary and higher secondary stage**

1838. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drop-out rate in Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stage has been increasing in different States of the country; and

(b) if so, the drop-out number and percentage in different States at present in above categories, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per UDISE data the drop-out rate at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary stage has shown an increase in a few States/UTs. The State-wise and category-wise details of drop-out rate are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise and category wise drop-out number, as per UDISE is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*The details of State-wise and category-wise Drop-out Rate  
(2014-15 and 2015-16)*

States/UTs	Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Higher Secondary	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.21	0.51	0.51	1.69	7.20	9.87	15.87	16.93
Andhra Pradesh	4.35	6.72	3.78	5.20	12.65	15.71	11.79	-
Arunachal Pradesh	10.89	10.82	5.59	6.71	14.49	17.11	17.07	18.42
Assam	7.44	15.36	7.05	10.51	30.43	27.06	7.24	-
Bihar	2.09	-	2.98	4.08	25.33	25.90	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	1.08	0.44	-	-	11.28	10.55
Chhattisgarh	1.42	2.91	3.80	5.85	23.41	21.26	-	2.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.57	1.47	4.13	4.02	28.59	16.77	6.24	9.47
Daman and Diu	0.85	1.11	3.56	3.11	19.86	32.27	9.86	40.48
Delhi	-	-	2.78	0.76	8.90	11.81	16.25	17.32
Goa	0.20	0.73	-	0.07	9.58	11.15	13.36	13.91
Gujarat	0.76	0.89	5.55	6.41	21.61	25.04	7.83	7.04
Haryana	0.41	5.61	2.55	5.81	12.51	15.89	2.18	5.75
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.64	0.78	0.87	9.09	6.07	7.07	7.41
Jammu and Kashmir	5.46	6.79	4.30	5.44	15.36	17.28	7.64	12.65
Jharkhand	6.41	5.48	7.42	8.99	23.15	24.00	-	3.41
Karnataka	2.32	2.02	2.51	3.85	27.57	26.18	-	1.96
Kerala	-	-	-	-	14.46	12.32	6.40	0.47
Lakshadweep	-	-	1.86	2.78	8.03	6.76	2.82	3.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	10.14	6.59	11.70	9.20	26.47	24.77	1.55	-
Maharashtra	0.55	1.26	0.61	1.79	14.47	12.87	3.34	1.83
Manipur	18.00	9.66	7.02	4.20	13.81	14.38	3.20	-
Meghalaya	10.34	9.46	6.84	6.52	24.75	20.52	-	-
Mizoram	12.96	10.10	6.02	4.78	18.70	21.88	-	6.91
Nagaland	19.41	5.61	17.86	7.92	35.11	18.23	14.19	6.97
Odisha	2.94	2.86	2.80	3.81	49.48	29.56	-	-
Puducherry	0.66	0.37	0.60	0.56	14.24	12.19	11.16	4.50
Punjab	1.29	3.05	2.85	3.22	8.83	8.86	5.81	5.83
Rajasthan	8.39	5.02	6.03	3.07	18.77	13.48	-	-
Sikkim	4.57	2.27	5.14	1.57	12.89	15.89	12.91	11.76
Tamil Nadu	0.46	-	4.52	-	12.20	8.10	4.44	3.41
Telangana	5.81	2.08	4.71	2.30	17.43	15.53	13.43	0.77
Tripura	3.58	1.28	2.72	1.99	25.09	28.42	9.11	8.93
Uttar Pradesh	7.08	8.58	0.53	2.70	7.30	10.22	-	2.10
Uttarakhand	3.07	4.04	1.68	1.19	8.70	10.40	-	3.01
West Bengal	2.91	1.47	4.31	4.30	18.34	17.80	7.90	8.11
ALL INDIA	4.34	4.13	3.77	4.03	17.86	17.06	1.54	-

Source: U-DISE 2014-15 and 2015-16

### Statement-II

State-wise and category-wise drop-out number (2015-16)

States/UTs	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161	324	1277	1110
Andhra Pradesh	256436	110229	200351	0

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	24234	6789	9031	3590
Assam	622194	189533	254825	0
Bihar	26850	276874	786884	0
Chandigarh	0	282	0	2210
Chhattisgarh	84171	97218	210954	7434
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	519	918	2116	229
Daman and Diu	201	311	1936	670
Delhi	0	8528	77020	55538
Goa	906	73	5721	2626
Gujarat	51448	216392	437227	35587
Haryana	139876	84808	137258	18483
Himachal Pradesh	3755	3204	16127	8890
Jammu and Kashmir	84489	33151	58528	17578
Jharkhand	244592	186705	243357	9841
Karnataka	108697	114420	462594	10961
Kerala	0	4	136143	2945
Lakshadweep	0	94	199	32
Madhya Pradesh	572400	443738	630074	2024
Maharashtra	127107	108421	471628	24000
Manipur	34329	6418	12123	0
Meghalaya	50982	14170	20420	0
Mizoram	14671	3299	8909	822
Nagaland	13530	8967	9662	1060
Odisha	120883	82367	362281	0
Puducherry	393	369	5654	765
Punjab	78417	46752	77732	20513
Rajasthan	408713	119407	312745	0

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	1516	691	4044	1083
Tamil Nadu	0	0	180323	29802
Telangana	66359	39791	160736	3566
Tripura	4794	4043	41774	2637
Uttar Pradesh	2213005	297325	685462	56769
Uttarakhand	45348	6942	41422	4546
West Bengal	119934	208820	468170	68837
ALL INDIA	5520910	2721377	6534707	394148

Source: U-DISE, 2015-16

### National Digital Library of India

1839. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the new digital initiative "National Digital Library of India" under the aegis of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) to make digital educational resources available to all citizens to empower, inspire and encourage learning; 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) The National Digital Library of India project was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development at Vigyan Bhawan on 19.06.2018 and the portal ([www.ndl.gov.in](http://www.ndl.gov.in)) has been dedicated to the Nation.

National Digital Library of India is an open digital library implemented as part of National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) programme. It is a 24x7 learning resource and can be accessed by anyone, from anywhere and anytime, free of cost. It is a key enabler by forming a centralized knowledge platform by collecting and indexing metadata from individual and institutional Digital Repositories. The NDLI platform is becoming the reference point for various e-Learning Systems through which schools, boards and other educational platforms can provide structured courses in diverse levels and complexities of study. NDLI is Open and Inclusive. It allows all learners of

all ages to access any subject to any degree of proficiency irrespective of location and geography. It is available in 200+ languages in the form of e-book, journals and articles, simulations, animations and other forms of digital learning resources. As on date over 1.75 crore content is available on NDL, over 35 lakhs users are registered and more than 9000 Institutions are using it. NDL integrates an absolute wealth of knowledge available to the user through a single window, forming a fundamental part of Technology Enabled Learning Environment.

**Ghost teachers in higher educational institutions**

1840. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

- (a) whether 80,000 ghost teachers in higher education institutions have been detected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) This Ministry has, for the first time, collected details of individual teachers of institution; of Higher Education, through the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, for the Gurujan Portal. Data in respect of a total of 12.68 lakh teachers, with Aadhaar Number has been collected in AISHE 2016-17. As per Gurujan Portal (*gurujan.gov.in*), 85708 Aadhaar numbers are found to be either duplicate or invalid. All the names corresponding to 85708 Aadhar Numbers have been shared with both AICTE and UGC- the regulators, for taking up with the respective institutions and to verify the reasons for incorrect entries.

**Implementation of policy on school consolidation**

1841. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to implement a policy on school consolidation across the country, if so, the details thereof; and



(b) whether the Ministry is aware that several States have launched school consolidation efforts and if so, what are the key learnings from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a majority of the schools are under the purview of respective States and Union Territories. However, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted a committee to draw up guidelines for rationalizing small schools across States for better efficiency. Based on the details provided by the States, and also looking at best practices of other States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Rajasthan draft guidelines for Rationalizing small schools across States have been developed for guidance of the States so as to ensure access of all children to fully functional schools, to make all schools RTE Act 2009 compliant, to consolidate the resources for the best interest of the child, to improve the quality of education and to ensure the retention of children in schools. Some of the key learnings from the States are as under:-

- (i) Community is not in favour of small schools as small schools do not open regularly and children lose out on education, because attendance of teachers in these schools is generally low.
- (ii) All schools running in one building and having insufficient enrolment can be considered for consolidation into one school, which leads to better utilization of available resources (teacher, infrastructure, financial etc.) and the Pupil Teacher Ratio can also be maintained.
- (iii) With consolidation of schools, leading to creation of composite schools from classes 1 to 10/12, transition becomes smoother reduction in drop-out rate is expected.
- (iv) As and where primary schools have come under the overall supervision of principal/head of the secondary/higher secondary schools in the cluster, teacher attendance can be ensured along with general improvement in educational environment.
- (v) It can reduce the number of primary and upper primary schools established in excess of RTE requirement, as a result of which better teacher deployment is possible.
- (vi) Integration/rationalization of schools leads to increase in enrolment.
- (vii) Girls schools should be merged with girls schools only.

**Increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio**

1842. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has been successful in increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as per the target set by the end of the last year plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what steps have been taken by the Ministry to increase GER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The 12th Plan Document has fixed targets of 25.2% GER by 2017-18 and 30% GER by 2020-21. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2017-18, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 24.5% in 2015-16 to 25.8% in 2017-18.

(c) In order to increase the enrolment in higher educational institutions, various measures have been taken by Government which include:

- (i) Issuing of new UGC regulation for Open and Distance Learning that allows entry of reputed institutions to offer education on the distance mode.
- (ii) Using of ICT technology- SWAYAM portal to reach out of people and allow them to secure good quality education.
- (iii) Opening of more centrally funded institutions.
- (iv) Encouraging opening of institutions by State Governments through the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in unserved and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.
- (v) More scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education.

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.

**Education in backward districts**

†1843. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had announced to identify the educationally backward districts and to make special efforts for development of higher education there;
- (b) if so, the progress made in this regard, so far, and the number of districts where educational institutes have been opened, so far;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to establish higher educational institutes in districts/blocks and sub-divisional headquarters of Bihar also under this scheme; 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) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data.

During the first phase of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality, central assistance to States has been provided for creation of one Model Degree College each in 60 EBDs.

NITI Aayog has identified 117 districts as 'Aspirational Districts'. The districts have been selected on the basis of composite index which includes published data of deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census, Health and Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure.

During the second phase of RUSA, the focus is on opening new Model Degree Colleges in 'Aspirational Districts' identified by NITI Aayog and in unserved and underserved districts in North Eastern and Himalayan States.

The Project Approval Board of RUSA has approved central assistance for setting up of one new Model Degree College each in the 4 Aspirational Districts of Bihar namely Gaya, Araria, Katihar and Purnia.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Establishment of IEST**

1844. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST) established in the country and number of seats allocated to each of them, State-wise;

(b) the total number of SC/ST/OBC category students admitted in IESTs and what is their report card; and

(c) whether Government is considering to upgrade Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT) formerly University College of Engineering (UCE), Burla in Odisha to the level of IEST as VSSUT is located in the SC/ST/OBC populated western Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India has upgraded Bengal Engineering Science University (BESU), Shibpur (West Bengal) into the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IEST), Shibpur (West Bengal). BESU is the only Institute upgraded as IEST. The number of seats allocated to IEST, Shibpur during last three years is mentioned hereunder:

Academic Year	No. of seats allocated		
	UG	PG	Total
2015-2016	710	538	1248
2016-2017	639	538	1177
2017-2018	590	574	1164

(b) The total number of SC/ST/OBC category students admitted in IEST, Shibpur during last three academic years Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) courses and their status of report card is mentioned hereunder:

Academic Year	No. of students admitted		No. of students appeared in final exam		No. of students passed		% of passed students	
	UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG	UG	PG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2015-2016	330	161	318	138	313	138	98.4	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016-2017	330	171	288	154	260	151	90.2	98
2017-2018	296	180	286	155	246	150	86	96.7
Total (Cumulative of last three years)	956	512	892	447	819	439	91.8	98.2

(c) No Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not considered Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT), Burla in Odisha for upgradation to the level of IEST.

#### Mining operations by China in Arunachal Pradesh

1845. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a large scale mining operations being carried out by China inside the border of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether China has been claiming Arunachal Pradesh as part of Southern Tibet and thus such mining was inside China;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the details of correspondences, if any, made with China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (d) No such activity has been carried out by China inside the territory of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.

China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

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

**Halving of NCERT syllabus**

1846. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMTI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to halve the NCERT syllabus as students are overburdened;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether efforts would be made to include national values, nurturing ethics and integrity, religious tolerance and communal harmony in the NCERT syllabus;
- (d) if so, whether any committee has been set up to include these subjects; and
- (e) if not, how the Ministry would ensure that students are inculcated national values, patriotism, communal harmony and non-violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The purpose of education is to bring out a good human being out of the system. For real development along with knowledge, Life Skill education, value education, physical education, experiential learning is essential. Creative skills need to be nurtured. It was demand from all stakeholders that because of heavy curriculum, there is no time left for all these aspects. Also rote learning is not the way forward. Therefore, School Syllabus must be rationalized. To achieve this, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been advised to undertake an exercise to review its syllabus with a view to reducing the curriculum load on the students. They have conducted a workshop in this regard and have come out with following plan of action for reducing the Curriculum burden:

1. Analysis of NCERT's syllabi and textbooks across subject areas and classes focusing on the following:
  - (a) Learning outcomes.
  - (b) Curriculum linkages across classes and subjects
  - (c) Overlapping in the content (science and geography; physics and chemistry, etc.)
  - (d) Comprehensibility of language

- (e) Age-appropriateness of the content
- (f) Diverse contexts
- 2. Inviting suggestions from teachers, students, parents and other stake holders through web portal on the reduction of curriculum load.
- 3. Developing framework for Experiential Learning through mapping of curricular concepts, life skills and values for holistic development of children.

NCERT have invited suggestions from various stakeholders in this regard.

(c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 seeks to nurture ethical development, inculcating the values, attitude and skills required for living in harmony with oneself and with others, including nature. It encompasses respect for human rights, justice, tolerance, cooperation, social responsibility and respect for cultural diversity, in addition to a firm commitment to democracy and non-violent conflict resolution. Values and ethics are already integrated across the curriculum in different subject areas in the form of experiential activities, reflective exercises and in the content, wherever possible.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) These concerns are already reflected in the syllabi and textbooks of different stages of school education, brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

#### **Universities and colleges audited by NAAC**

1847. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of universities and colleges, audited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) till date;
- (b) whether the NAAC is able to achieve the targets set for auditing;
- (c) if so, the details of such targets and achievements during the last three years;
- (d) whether NAAC is currently facing any dearth of capacity or resource crunch towards covering the prospective work related to accreditation; and

(e) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete measures to address the issues, if any, being faced by NAAC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that it has carried out Peer Team Visits for 540 Universities and 11424 Colleges till 03/07/2018.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. NAAC has informed that it has been able to achieve its set targets. Further, NAAC has launched Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF) which is designed to handle large volume of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) for Assessment & Accreditation process (A&A) keeping in view the huge influx in the number of applications for Assessment in the coming days since Accreditation has been made mandatory to the HEIs.

Details of of NAAC targets and accreditation over the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Universities	Colleges	Target Fixed	Total Number of Institutions accredited
2015-16	100	1185	1898*	1285 (Actual)
2016-17	95	1546	940*	1641 (Actual)
2017-18	40	959	1000	999
TOTAL	235	3690	3838	3925

In the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 there was no specific target. The actual applications received for Accreditation was assumed to be targets. The balance of 2015-16 was completed in 2016-17.

(d) and (e) The Revised Accreditation Framework (RAF) is designed to handle large volume of HEIs for A&A processes. NAAC is also strengthening its ICT capacity to automate most of its process. The Present ICT infrastructure is robust enough to handle large numbers with appropriate hardware and software provisions in place.

#### **Increase in candidates for IIT**

1848. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) have decided to increase the number of eligible candidates for admission to the prestigious institution;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether IITs have been asked to release a supplementary merit list for admission this year; 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) Admission in IITs in various courses is done on the basis of merit in the admission tests such as Joint Entrance Examination (Advanced) [JEE (Advanced)], Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) and Joint Admission Test for M.Sc (JAM). However, the IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved the proposal for increasing the overall students' strength in the IITs to one lakh by the year 2020.

(c) and (d) As per the criterion laid down in the Information Brochure of JEE (Advanced) 2018, a total of 18138 candidates were declared qualified. However, considering the results of the previous years, this Ministry and the Joint Admission Board (JAB) 2018 asked the Organizing Institute *i.e* IIT-Kanpur to release additional list. Accordingly, a total of 31988 candidates were finally declared qualified in JEE(Advanced) 2018.

#### **Computer based test by National Testing Agency**

1849. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that computer based test would be conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA) and not by the Central Board of Secondary Education or by other agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assured that the syllabus would remain the same and there would be no increase in cost of application while the exams would be more transparent and leak proof; 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) National Testing Agency (NTA)

has been established as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct entrance examinations currently being conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) or any other examination entrusted to it. NTA will conduct these examinations twice a year in order to give adequate opportunities to the candidates to bring out their best. All examinations will be computer based in order to ensure efficiency, transparency, as well as to avoid human error in evaluation and any other malpractices. Final decision in this regard will be announced soon. The syllabus and the examination fee will remain same.

### **Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya**

1850. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the backward districts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned and started in above States during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

(c) During last three years, 21 KVs were sanctioned in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Chhattisgarh under "Challenge Mode", out of which, 19 KVs have been opened on fulfilment of the required pre-requisites by the State Authorities. The details are as under:

Name of State	No. of KV sanctioned	No. of KVs started
Haryana	1	1
Rajasthan	6	5
Madhya Pradesh	8	7

Name of State	No. of KV sanctioned	No. of KVs started
Chhattisgarh	6	6
Delhi	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	21	19

In addition to the above, 18 KVs have also been opened during last three years in these States/UT against earlier sanctions and under Project/IHL Sector, as per details given below:

Name of State	No. of KVs staged
Haryana	4
Rajasthan	6
Madhya Pradesh	6
Chhattisgarh	1
TOTAL	18

#### **Yoga as compulsory subject in schools**

1851. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make yoga a compulsory subject in all the schools including those under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to appoint certified yoga trainers and doctors of naturopathy in all Government schools at all levels to promote yoga and naturopathy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for promoting yoga courses in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the details of utilization of funds, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all level of school education. For schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education

(CBSE), which has adopted National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) curriculum and syllabi, Health and Physical Education is compulsory for Classes I to X and optional at classes XI and XII.

(b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, appointment of yoga trainers and doctors of Naturopathy is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Government.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH has informed that funds to the tune of ₹ 3.50 crore, ₹ 4.00 crore and ₹ 12.02 crore have been allocated/earmarked for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18 respectively for the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), an autonomous institute under that Ministry, which offers various courses in the field of Yoga.

#### **Quality of education in Government schools**

†1852. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of education in Government schools is declining due to which parents are enrolling their children in private schools;

(b) the details of gap between the number of enrolment in private and Government schools during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to improve the quality of education in Government schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in Classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes for I classes III, V and VIII has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable States/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District Report Cards are available along with learning gaps for each district. Similarly, on 05th February, 2018, NAS for Class X has been conducted using multiple test booklets in Mathematics, Modern Indian Languages, English, Sciences and Social Sciences. District Report Cards (provisional) for NAS 2018 for Class X are available on MHRD website.

(b) The total enrolment in Government and Private schools during last three years is as under:

Years	Enrolment in classes 1 to XII in Government schools	Enrolment in classes I to XII in Private schools	Difference (Gap) in enrolment between Government and Private schools.
2014-15	144194283	79991560	64202723
2015-16	143152245	82421710	60730535
2016-17	137222799	80582804	56639995

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve and maintain the quality of education in the country.

- (i) In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Learning outcomes have been translated in different languages and serve as a benchmark for student's capabilities to be achieved in each subject and class.
- (ii) Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, 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.

- (iii) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13 Lakh teachers have joined these courses.
- (iv) The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme for school education named as Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes of school education *i.e* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE). The common objectives of all these Schemes were to enhance access, to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and to improve the quality of education. The Samagra Shiksha scheme, envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

The Samagra Shiksha scheme focuses on improvement of quality of education by providing support for different interventions like; in-service training of teachers and schools heads, conduct of achievement surveys at National and State level, provision of textbooks as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, ICT and digital initiatives, vocational education, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment has been increased and from this year provisions for library grants and grants for sports and physical education have also been introduced.

- (v) Shaala Siddhi is a School Standards and Evaluation Framework, developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), which enables the schools to self evaluate based on seven key domains.
- (vi) The NCERT has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states. PINDICS is a framework for assessing teacher performance and providing constructive feedback for further improvement.

- (vii) The Government has also launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.
- (viii) e PATHSHALA: a single point repository of e resources containing NCERT textbooks and various other learning resources has been developed for showcasing and disseminating all educational resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals, and a variety of other print and non-print materials.
- (ix) The Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in foundational years of schooling.

#### **Permanent post of Secretary in NIOS**

1853. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recruited the full time Secretary in NIOS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the interview held for the post and the details of total applicants from all the States till June 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided to fill up the post of Secretary, National Institute of open Schooling (NIOS) through Central Staffing Scheme (CSS). A request for the same has been sent to the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) in the month of September, 2017. The DoP&T has circulated the post, inviting applications from the eligible candidates.

#### **Delay in getting degrees due to convocation ceremony**

†1854. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that students don't get their degrees on time as universities don't conduct their convocation ceremony every year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any concrete and effective step to provide degree to students on time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has notified full-fledged regulations entitled UGC (Grant of Degrees and other award by Universities) Regulations, 2008, clause 4.4 of which mandates that:

"The Degree award date/s shall be within 180 days of the date/s by which the students are expected to qualify and become eligible for them"

The aforesaid regulations of University Grants Commission are available at [https://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/regulation awarddegree.pdf](https://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/regulation%20awarddegree.pdf)

Further, UGC has, time and again, written to institutions of higher education in the country about the rights and entitlements of students. UGC has also requested the Universities to hold the convocation ceremony on time. Students get their degree by hand or by post.

#### **Setting up of colleges and universities**

1855. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of colleges and universities set up during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds spent for this purpose; and

(c) the proposals pending in this regard from States and the action taken, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that name of a University is included in the UGC list on receipt of the Act passed by the Parliament/State Legislature. During the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, a total of 150 Universities have been included in the UGC list. The Colleges are established by State Government/Trust/Registered Societies and



Private Management and are included under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956. The Year-wise and State-wise details of number of Universities included in the UGC list and Colleges included under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds provided by UGC for setting up and development purpose of one Central University (Mahatma Gandhi Central University) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Grant Released (in lakhs)	500	1800	1946.05

(c) No such proposal is pending with UGC/MHRD.

**Statement**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of Universities included in the UGC list and Colleges included under Section 2(f)/12(B) of the UGC Act 1956*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Univer- sites	Colleges	Univer- sites	Colleges	Univer- sites	Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	18	0	32	2	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
4.	Assam	0	5	1	7	0	7
5.	Bihar	1	4	0	2	2	2
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	19	0	16	1	25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1	2	0	8	0	2
11.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Gujarat	8	13	7	8	4	6
13.	Haryana	2	2	0	15	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	4	1	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	5	0	4	2	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	4	5	4	3	5
17.	Karnataka	4	62	1	55	6	44
18.	Kerala	1	0	1	4	0	9
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7	13	5	15	4	17
21.	Maharashtra	5	50	1	57	6	50
22.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	2	2
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	1	0	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1	1	1	0	3
26.	Odisha	0	21	5	15	3	5
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	0	0
28.	Punjab	3	4	2	4	1	6
29.	Rajasthan	3	11	3	15	4	23
30.	Sikkim	0	1	0	2	0	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	40	0	24	0	33
32.	Telangana	1	15	0	6	2	11
33.	Tripura	1	1	0	2	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	208	9	190	3	228
35.	Uttarakhand	1	2	1	3	5	10
36.	West Bengal	7	5	1	17	1	33
TOTAL		49	511	44	515	57	549

**Swachh Bharat Summer Internship**

1856. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would offer Swachh Bharat Summer Internship-100 Hours of Swachhata to students of universities and higher educational institutions this academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the internship is meant to improve sanitation and hygiene in villages and would give students a chance to win cash awards upto 2 lakh and two academic credits; 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) Government of India launched a "Swachh Bharat Summer Internship-100 hours of Swachhta" programme for the students of Universities and Higher Education Institutions. The students are to devote approximately 100 hours conducting Swachhta-related activities in villages selected by them and approved by their parent institution. The participants are to conduct (i) Information- Education- Communication activities for increasing awareness of village people about sanitation and hygiene and (ii) Solid Waste Management related activities in villages.

All the participants of the Internship programme will be given a Swachh Bharat Summer Internship Certificate on completion of their internship and its approval by their parent institution. Apart from these Certificates, the Best interns will be recognised with Shields/cups at college level and cash prizes of ₹ 30,000, ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 10,000 at University level; ₹ 50,000, ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 20,000 at State level and ₹ 2 Lakh, ₹ 1 Lakh and ₹ 50,000 at the National level. As per the guidelines of the Internship programme, 2 curriculum credits are to be given by institutions affiliated with UGC to those interns whose internships are certified by the parent institution as eligible for the credits on the basis of higher parameters.

**Compliance to CEI Act**

1857. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Central Educational Institutions (CEI) have complied with Central

Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 at post-graduate and M.Phil/Ph.D. level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the year of compliance and consequent increased intake/admission in Masters and M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes for each CEI;

(c) whether the implementation of the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedures for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degrees) Regulation, 2016 has impacted admission in M.Phil/Ph.D. programme of a CEI compliant with the CEI Act of 2006; 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 Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for the reservation of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/ Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of citizens to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively, in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government subject to exceptions provided under Section 4 of the Act and subject to special provisions for regions specified in the amendment to the Act in 2012. The implementation of the provisions of the CEI Act, 2006 in Central Educational Institutions is being followed in letter and spirit.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Minimum Standard and Procedure for the award of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree) Regulations 2016 on 5th July, 2016. These regulations are mandatory in nature.

As per All India Survey of Higher Education reports, enrolment of students in Masters and M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes has been showing constant increase every year. The increase noticed after the implementation of UGC M.Phil/Ph.D regulations, 2016 was particularly high in comparison to previous years. Year-wise comparison is as under:

Years	Student Enrolment	
	Ph.D.	M.Phil.
2014-15	117301	33371
2015-16	126451	42523
2016-17	141037	43267

**Dearth of funds for quality of higher education**

†1858. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is dearth of funds for improving the quality of higher education and promoting it;
- (b) if so, the amount of shortage of funds and the amount of public expenditure thereon; and
- (c) the share of private sector in total expenditure on higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The allocation of funds for Department of Higher Education has been steadily increasing every year with an increase from ₹ 26,855.26 crores in 2015-16 to ₹ 35,010.29 crores in 2018-19.

The central institutions of higher learning are currently dependent on Government budgetary support totally as they impart education with minimal fees. While the Central Government continues its support for these institutions, these funds may not be sufficient for the requirements of these institutions.

Hence, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up to leverage funds from the market using market-based instruments duly securitizing the future flows that the institutions command. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been raised to ₹ 10,000 crores, with the facility to leverage additional resources from market, based on requirement. An additional Government equity of ₹ 5,000 crores, apart from the existing ₹ 1,000 crores has been approved.

The HEFA Board has so far given in-principle approval to projects amounting to ₹ 10,065.37 crores. Of these, an amount of ₹ 5,260.90 crores has been approved so far.

**Students appearing in NIOS exams**

1859. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of the students, who gave the exam from State examination boards and then appeared in NIOS examination during last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of those tenth and twelfth class students, Arts, Commerce and Science stream-wise;

(c) the details of the passed students per cent-wise during last three years in above classes and stream-wise; and

(d) the details of NIOS passed students who came from other examination boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that the NIOS does not capture such information from the candidates for appearing in the examination.

(b) and (c) NIOS has informed that they do not have stream-wise system of education, *i.e.*, Arts, Commerce and Science for Secondary and Sr. Secondary Courses. The learners have the option to opt any five subjects, including minimum 01 or maximum 02 language subjects out of all the subjects available in NIOS Secondary or Sr. Secondary Course education to be eligible to complete the certification. The details of the students registered, appeared and passed in the Secondary and Sr. Secondary examinations conducted by NIOS during last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

***Statement***

*Details of the students registered, appeared and passed in the Secondary and Sr. Secondary examination conducted by NIOS during last three years (i.e. 2015-16 to 2017-18)*

Sl. No.	Exam	Secondary				Sr. Secondary			
		Registe- red	Appeared	Passed	%	Registe- red	Appeared	Passed	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	April-2015	144142	131146	77646	59.21	215369	192860	99095	51.38
2.	October-2015	135785	124766	49618	39.77	181446	167257	62780	37.54
3.	April-2016	145839	137419	57479	41.83	203481	183733	71489	38.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	October-2016	123261	116162	44193	38.04	159689	146902	45938	31.27
5.	April-2017	141830	135234	52596	38.89	195235	175528	69522	39.61
6.	October-2017	111468	105729	33680	31.86	147469	127791	46481	36.37
7.	April-2018	181339	174365	60009	34.42	213021	181696	70026	38.54

Sl. No.	Session	Secondary			Sr. Secondary		
		Student	Passed	%	Student	Passed	%
1.	2015-16	36252	27929	77.041	36954	24235	65.5815
2.	2016-17	27024	17298	64.01	29443	15859	53.8634
3.	2017-18	29524	16561	56.093	27329	12524	45.8268

#### Complaints received by Central Vigilance Commission

†1860. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Central Vigilance Commission during 2017-18, till date; and

(b) the details of action taken on these complaints, till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) In all, 39,600 complaints (including spillover as on 01.01.2017) were received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the calendar years 2017 and 2018 (till 30.06.2018). Of these, 36,625 complaints were disposed of.

The action taken on these complaints included the filing of 12,803 anonymous/pseudonymous/vague/unverified complaints, forwarding of 23,507 complaints to the appropriate authorities with jurisdiction, and sending 315 complaints for inquiry to Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) or Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vacancies in different Ministries/Departments**

1861. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of vacancies in different Ministries/Departments of Government of India;
- (b) if so, the details of vacancies for the posts, Class I and above and Class II and below during the last three years, Ministry-wise;
- (c) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up;
- (d) whether Government has initiated any action and fixed any time frame in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The classification of posts as *Class-I* or *Class-II* no longer exists in Government of India. The Central Civil posts in the Government of India are now classified as Group 'A', Group 'B' or Group 'C'.

As per the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees, the estimated number of sanctioned posts, incumbents in position and vacancy position group-wise and Department-wise for the years as on 01.03.2014, 01.03.2015 and 01.03.2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The posts sanctioned in Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules as and when vacancies arise. The filling up of posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/Departments during the years and action calendars of the recruiting agencies. In this regard all Ministries/Departments have been requested to take advance action for reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment Posts recruiting agencies such as Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Staff Selection Commission (SSC) etc. Further all Ministries/Departments have also been requested for timely convening of the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting for filling up of promotional posts.



## Statement

*Details of estimated number of cancelled posts, incumbents in position and vacancy position group-wise and Department-wise for the years as on 1.3.2014, 1.3.2015 and 1.3.2016*

(A) Group-wise and status (g/ng) wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2014

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position					Vacant Post				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total
				(NG)	(NG)\$				(NG)	(NG)\$				(NG)	(NG)\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research & Education**	20	0	20	4	44	20	0	20	4	44	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	571	479	539	3754	5343	401	336	377	2632	3746	170	143	162	1122	1597
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	339	148	117	3434	4038	209	86	70	2411	2776	130	62	47	1023	1262
4.	Atomic Energy	10582	637	10812	15401	37432	9993	592	10059	11183	31827	589	45	753	4218	5605
5.	AYUSH	79	34	96	100	309	65	10	49	72	196	14	24	47	28	113
6.	Bio-Technology	79	40	49	87	255	68	15	43	55	181	11	25	6	32	74
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	60	51	100	143	354	52	43	81	112	288	8	8	19	31	66
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	99	49	97	235	480	84	38	60	194	376	15	11	37	41	104
9.	Civil Aviation	785	96	260	814	1955	398	64	102	463	1027	387	32	158	351	928

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10.	Coal	53	50	82	234	419	41	34	72	162	309	12	16	10	72	110
11.	Commerce**	678	897	1019	4409	7003	678	897	1019	4409	7003	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	194	187	221	608	1210	143	144	119	473	879	51	43	102	135	331
13.	Corporate Affairs	448	0	798	1066	2312	337	0	500	632	1469	111	0	298	434	843
14.	Culture**	257	351	616	6441	7665	257	351	616	6441	7665	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422	245	8231	17293	161285	187054
16.	Development of NE Region	65	74	47	144	330	49	50	33	110	242	16	24	14	34	88
17.	Disinvestment	20	8	13	14	55	20	7	13	14	54	0	1	0	0	1
18.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	32	27	35	43	137	24	16	24	30	94	8	11	11	13	43
19.	Earth Sciences	605	1298	2758	3488	8149	312	1122	1979	1968	5381	293	176	779	1520	2768
20.	Economic Affairs	435	171	23	884	1513	372	132	13	721	1238	63	39	10	163	275
21.	Environment & Forests	854	1004	296	2717	4871	665	550	157	1711	3083	189	454	139	1006	1788
22.	Expenditure	327	205	172	707	1411	250	160	102	430	942	77	45	70	277	469
23.	External Affairs	2569	1112	2116	2760	8557	2242	952	1761	2267	7222	327	160	355	493	1335
24.	fertilizers	65	33	70	164	332	56	31	58	117	262	0	2	12	47	70
25.	Financial Services	261	146	352	822	1581	220	106	211	608	1145	41	40	141	214	436
26.	Food & Public Distribution	244	86	221	804	1355	174	80	156	430	840	70	6	65	374	515
27.	Food Processing Industries	30	32	33	65	160	31	32	22	49	134	-1	0	11	16	26

28. Health & Family Welfare**	3066	855	1346	22450	27717	3066	855	1346	22450	27717	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Heavy Industry	55	45	56	122	278	47	23	37	76	183	8	22	19	46	95	
30. Higher Education	206	169	359	513	1247	161	106	205	393	865	45	63	154	120	382	
31. Home Affairs	20468	4742	52206	913810	991226	17279	2930	41345	860034	921588	3189	1812	10861	53776	69638	
32. Indian Audit & Accounts	696	25498	0	42417	68611	539	19778	0	27781	48098	157	5720	0	14636	20513	
33. Industrial Policy & Promotion**	310	181	208	1521	2220	310	181	208	1521	2220	0	0	0	0	0	
34. Information and Broadcasting	509	438	912	4647	6506	332	314	629	3096	4371	177	124	283	1551	2135	
35. Information Technology	3387	840	147	1812	6186	3183	766	118	1252	5319	204	74	29	560	867	
36. Labour & Employment	1247	1183	700	5316	8446	821	774	481	4206	6282	426	409	219	1110	2164	
37. Land Resources	35	24	29	43	131	27	12	18	25	82	8	12	11	18	49	
38. Law and Justice	266	239	266	1102	1873	88	136	147	713	1084	178	103	119	389	789	
39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	232	388	56	1204	1880	232	388	56	1204	1880	0	0	0	0	0	
40. Mines	4356	1602	3077	8900	17935	2447	666	1923	6274	11310	1909	936	1154	2626	6625	
41. Minority Affairs	59	34	42	142	277	45	31	24	107	207	14	3	18	35	70	
42. New & Renewable Energy	121	56	15	150	342	94	19	9	105	227	27	37	6	45	115	
43. Panchayati Raj	27	13	29	15	84	25	9	16	6	56	2	4	13	9	28	
44. Parliamentary Affairs	21	20	33	85	159	21	18	21	63	123	0	2	12	22	36	
45. Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	1402	709	2403	6160	10674	1118	526	1862	5397	8903	284	183	541	763	1771	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
46.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	58	77	70	136	341	54	61	65	84	264	4	16	5	52	77
47.	Planning Commission	621	263	302	650	1836	391	171	252	465	1279	230	92	50	185	557
48.	Posts**	576	1406	6868	191494	200344	576	1406	6868	191494	200344	0	0	0	0	0
49.	Power	616	376	331	681	2004	373	116	212	341	1042	243	260	119	340	962
50.	President's Secretariat	19	37	56	201	313	17	35	51	138	241	2	2	5	63	72
51.	Prime Minister's Office	56	71	118	280	525	54	69	98	184	405	2	2	20	96	120
52.	Public Enterprises	30	10	30	52	122	24	10	12	24	70	6	0	18	28	52
53.	Railways**	9089	7932	0	1316904	1333925	9089	7932	0	1316904	1333925	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Revenue	13168	30173	36446	105367	185154	8164	19465	24938	50002	102569	5004	10708	11508	55365	82585
55.	Road Transport & Highways	280	188	347	471	1286	241	151	308	370	1070	39	37	39	101	216
56.	Rural Development	103	109	121	251	584	92	87	86	163	428	11	22	35	88	156
57.	School Education and Literacy	97	31	97	171	396	71	26	65	126	288	26	5	32	45	108
58.	Science & Technology	603	831	271	10622	12327	419	1334	204	5266	7223	184	-503	67	5356	5104
59.	Shipping	288	215	730	1632	2865	183	171	441	1026	1821	105	44	289	606	1044
60.	Social Justice & Empowerment	106	85	148	306	645	83	64	99	246	492	23	21	49	60	153
61.	Space	8838	604	3290	6016	18748	8378	475	2832	3022	14707	460	129	458	2994	4041
62.	Statistics & Programme Implementation	542	1687	2796	1289	6314	423	1389	1792	959	4563	119	298	1004	330	1751

63. Steel	51	41	65	120	277	42	35	55	100	232	9	6	10	20	45
64. Telecommunication**	933	462	173	1319	2887	933	462	173	1319	2887	0	0	0	0	0
65. Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739	262	180	665	3131	4238	57	26	60	358	501
66. Tourism	64	85	58	373	580	51	75	37	329	492	13	10	21	44	88
67. Tribal Affairs	72	41	74	120	307	49	25	37	36	197	23	16	37	34	110
68. Union Public Service Commission	173	269	539	1010	1991	144	185	388	693	1410	29	84	151	317	581
69. Urban Development ***	2490	814	5559	15043	23906	2429	639	4546	9146	16760	61	175	1013	5897	7146
70. Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	0	49	60	5	3	0	41	49	1	2	0	8	11
71. Water Resources	1777	2509	2780	6313	13379	1347	1506	1663	4241	8757	430	1003	1117	2072	4622
72. Women & Child Development	93	39	192	393	717	72	31	135	286	524	21	8	57	107	193
73. Youth Affairs and Sports	38	80	72	284	474	33	49	46	161	289	5	31	26	123	185
TOTAL	114725	131704	191236	3207919	3645584	98155	100108	141068	2884595	3223926	16570	31596	50168	323324	421658

## (B) Group-wise and Status (G/NG) wise estimated number of Central Government civilian employees as on 1.3.2015

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position					Vacant Post				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B	C	Total
				(NG)	(NG)\$				(NG)	(NG)\$			(NG)	(NG)	(NG)\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research & Education**	22	0	20	7	49	22	0	20	7	49	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	582	488	550	3828	5448	394	330	370	2587	3681	188	158	180	1241	1767
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	329	216	119	3323	3987	205	108	74	2191	2578	124	108	45	1132	1409
4.	Atomic Energy	9330	560	8900	18670	37460	8909	447	8594	14142	32092	421	113	306	4528	5368
5.	AYUSH	70	41	41	85	237	64	20	20	75	179	6	21	21	10	58
6.	Bio Technology**	79	40	49	87	255	68	15	43	55	181	11	25	6	32	74
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	111	85	21	137	354	95	73	14	106	288	16	12	7	31	66
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	95	43	87	250	475	80	25	44	183	332	15	18	43	67	143
9.	Civil Aviation	788	95	262	797	1942	408	70	103	458	1039	380	25	159	339	903
10.	Coal	54	50	90	233	427	38	34	76	152	300	16	16	14	81	127
11.	Commerce**	678	897	1019	4409	7003	678	897	1019	4409	7003	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	185	187	256	594	1222	147	137	160	404	848	38	50	96	190	374

13. Corporate Affairs	548	0	916	862	2326	308	0	448	707	1463	240	0	468	155	863
14. Culture**	252	323	872	6125	7572	252	323	872	6125	7572	0	0	0	0	0
15. Defence (Civilian)**	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422	245	8231	17293	2E+05	187054
16. Development of NE Region	85	55	39	156	335	73	35	31	107	246	12	20	8	49	89
17. Disinvestment	21	8	14	13	56	20	6	11	13	50	1	2	3	0	6
18. Drinking Water & Sanitation	34	31	37	48	150	23	16	20	26	85	11	15	17	22	65
19. Earth Sciences	605	1298	2755	2828	7486	301	1065	1745	1849	4960	304	233	1010	979	2526
20. Economic Affairs	392	179	213	709	1493	311	133	195	546	1185	81	46	18	163	308
21. Environment & Forests	919	1103	245	2753	5020	671	643	116	1688	3118	248	460	129	1065	1902
22. Expenditure	203	359	199	661	1422	174	294	117	406	991	29	65	82	255	431
23. External Affairs	2683	1161	2136	2637	8617	1954	829	1894	2090	6767	729	332	242	547	1850
24. Fertilizers	44	33	43	147	267	38	30	92	109	269	6	3	-49	38	-2
25. Financial Services	265	135	341	814	1555	218	103	230	604	1155	47	32	111	210	400
26. Food & Public Distribution	235	85	311	669	1300	210	79	177	417	883	25	6	134	252	417
27. Food Processing Industries	40	26	29	65	160	50	23	21	54	148	-10	3	8	11	12
28. Health & Family Welfare**	2556	713	1122	18720	23111	2556	713	1122	18720	23111	0	0	0	0	0
29. Heavy Industry	55	44	57	132	288	44	27	29	87	187	11	17	28	45	101
30. Higher Education	211	169	339	675	1394	156	117	199	448	920	55	52	140	227	474
31. Home Affairs	21784	12981	58688	923048	1016501	17471	9690	43159	887407	957727	4313	3291	15529	35641	58774

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
32.	Indian Audit & Accounts	694	18391	0	49246	68331	570	14966	0	31338	46874	124	3425	0	17908	21457
33.	Industrial Policy & Promotion**	310	181	208	1521	2220	310	181	208	1521	2220	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Information and Broadcasting	515	596	887	4324	6322	349	364	703	2725	4141	166	232	184	1599	2181
35.	Information Technology	3699	575	727	1566	6567	3510	492	649	938	5589	189	83	78	628	978
36.	Labour & Employment	1564	1668	1173	6416	10821	1058	1191	985	5013	8247	506	477	188	1403	2574
37.	Land Resources	35	24	30	42	131	26	11	17	22	76	9	13	13	20	55
38.	Law and Justice	282	157	257	663	1359	197	115	204	530	1046	85	42	53	133	313
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	217	362	52	1124	1755	217	362	52	1124	1755	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Mines	4350	1011	3433	5318	14112	2654	525	1993	3192	8364	1696	486	1440	2126	5748
41.	Minority Affairs	62	30	60	131	283	47	23	43	80	193	15	7	17	51	90
42.	New & Renewable Energy	118	40	53	93	304	79	23	35	64	201	39	17	18	29	103
43.	Panchayati Raj	27	13	29	15	84	26	9	20	11	66	1	4	9	4	18
44.	Parliamentary Affairs	21	20	33	85	159	21	22	26	56	125	0	-2	7	29	34
45.	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**	1402	709	2403	6160	10674	1118	526	1862	5397	8903	284	183	541	763	1771
46.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	55	77	66	127	325	52	67	52	66	237	3	10	14	61	88
47.	Planning Commission	548	295	321	587	1751	344	196	224	329	1093	204	99	97	258	658



48. Posts**	576	1406	6868	191494	200344	655	1563	7634	182931	192783	-79	-157	-766	8563	7561
49. Power	540	309	371	718	1938	405	148	198	427	1178	135	161	173	291	760
50. President's Secretariat	29	36	68	190	323	48	16	69	134	267	-19	20	-1	56	56
51. Prime Minister's Office	57	62	108	279	506	56	63	104	172	395	1	-1	4	107	111
52. Public Enterprises	31	10	30	52	123	24	9	13	24	70	7	1	17	28	53
53. Railways**	9462	7610	0	1309365	1326437	9462	7610	0	1309365	1326437	0	0	0	0	0
54. Revenue	12492	32220	34345	98511	177568	7952	24338	17370	46876	96536	4540	7882	16975	51635	81032
55. Road Transport & Highways	311	127	279	423	1140	257	113	180	298	848	54	14	99	125	292
56. Rural Development	96	118	85	239	538	86	100	66	169	421	10	18	19	70	117
57. School Education and Literacy**	97	31	97	171	396	71	26	65	126	288	26	5	32	45	108
58. Science & Technology**	603	831	271	10622	12327	419	1334	204	5266	7223	184	-503	67	5356	5104
59. Shipping	284	249	632	1689	2854	196	214	417	1083	1910	88	35	215	606	944
60. Social Justice & Empowerment	136	124	211	322	793	105	90	157	271	623	31	34	54	51	170
61. Space	7251	496	2699	4936	15382	7034	399	2377	2537	12347	217	97	322	2399	3035
62. Statistics & Programme Implementation	488	1627	2780	1346	6241	351	1310	1732	1007	4400	137	317	1048	339	1841
63. Steel	51	41	72	113	277	46	38	65	94	243	5	3	7	19	34
64. Telecommunication**	933	462	173	1319	2887	933	462	173	1319	2887	0	0	0	0	0
65. Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739	262	180	665	3131	4238	57	26	60	358	501

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
66.	Tourism**	64	85	58	373	580	51	75	37	329	492	13	10	21	44	88
67.	Tribal Affairs	72	42	47	146	307	51	29	35	77	192	21	13	12	69	115
68.	Union Public Service Commission	173	269	539	1004	1985	145	218	354	746	1463	28	51	185	258	522
69.	Urban Development ***	2839	999	5882	20830	30550	2649	1036	5565	9233	18483	190	37	317	11597	12067
70.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	7	42	60	5	3	5	34	47	1	2	2	8	13
71.	Water Resources	1652	1160	2584	6001	11397	1246	771	1465	3891	7373	406	389	1119	2110	4024
72.	Women & Child Development	108	79	142	388	717	80	68	90	278	516	28	11	52	110	201
73.	Youth Affairs and Sports	50	71	99	253	473	44	43	79	136	302	6	28	20	117	171
TOTAL		1113279	133036	194806	3208347	3649468	96309	106187	136046	2890379	3228921	16970	26849	58760	317968	420547

## (C) Group wise and status (G/NG) wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2016

Sl. No	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Posts				Number in Position				Vacant Post						
		A(G)*	B(G)	B (NG)	C (NG)\$	Total	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	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Agricultural Research & Education**	20	0	19	7	46	20	0	19	7	46	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	652	545	614	4274	6085	432	362	405	2837	4036	220	183	209	1437	2049

3. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	327	169	187	3269	3952	194	86	102	2072	2454	133	83	85	1197	1498
4. Atomic Energy	11439	561	9770	15040	36810	11006	532	9174	11337	32049	433	29	596	3703	4761
5. AYUSH	73	38	37	89	237	60	26	25	68	179	13	12	12	21	58
6. Bio Technology	78	29	69	78	254	61	19	42	49	171	17	10	27	29	83
7. Cabinet Secretariat	96	0	80	122	298	96	0	80	122	298	0	0	0	0	0
8. Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	70	45	65	209	389	60	39	62	165	326	10	6	3	44	63
9. Civil Aviation	807	70	464	883	2224	452	48	169	444	1113	355	22	295	439	1111
10. Coal	58	51	94	221	424	42	29	83	146	300	16	22	11	75	124
11. Commerce**	669	886	1006	4354	6915	669	886	1006	4354	6915	0	0	0	0	0
12. Consumer Affairs	228	140	255	564	1187	176	97	147	393	813	52	43	108	171	374
13. Corporate Affairs	495	172	696	1110	2473	318	97	359	602	1376	177	75	337	508	1097
14. Culture**	206	269	259	7128	7862	206	269	259	7128	7862	0	0	0	0	0
15. Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422	245	8231	17293	161285	187054
16. Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	58	37	37	105	237	10	19	13	69	111
17. Drinking Water & Sanitation	37	33	43	51	164	36	15	33	28	112	1	18	10	23	52
18. Earth Sciences	747	1625	2252	2861	7485	382	1355	1342	1784	4863	365	270	910	1077	2622
19. Economic Affairs	256	132	198	499	1085	256	132	198	499	1085	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20.	Environment & Forests	855	1104	278	2730	4967	638	637	145	1509	2929	217	467	133	1221	2038
21.	Expenditure	218	336	252	602	1408	176	284	151	332	943	42	52	101	270	465
22.	External Affairs	2376	1028	2571	2727	8702	2125	901	1820	2347	7193	251	127	751	380	1509
23.	Fertilizers	47	51	13	88	199	39	34	8	55	136	8	17	5	33	63
24.	Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161	57	15	188	279	539
25.	Food & Public Distribution	228	82	299	503	1112	206	78	258	385	927	22	4	41	118	185
26.	Food Processing Industries	47	27	45	70	189	53	14	30	47	144	-6	13	15	23	45
27.	Health & Family Welfare	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Heavy Industry	55	44	57	132	288	47	26	43	82	198	8	18	14	50	90
29.	Higher Education	283	132	341	651	1407	175	93	234	441	943	108	39	107	210	464
30.	Homo Affairs	24780	17005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266	4240	3964	6834	57327	72365
31.	Indian Audit & Accounts	696	18022	288	49189	68195	553	14590	242	30494	45879	143	3432	46	18695	22316
32.	Industrial Policy & Promotion**	227	133	198	1451	2009	227	133	198	1451	2009	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Information and Broadcasting	516	644	784	4314	6258	347	411	630	2624	4012	169	233	154	1690	2246
34.	Information Technology	3852	605	511	1599	6567	3649	539	437	897	5522	203	66	74	702	1045
35.	Investment & Public Asset Manegment	21	8	16	14	59	20	7	13	13	53	1	1	3	1	6

36. Labours and Employment	1373	511	1237	4914	8035	941	346	883	3100	5270	432	165	354	1814	2765
37. Land Resources	35	24	30	42	131	26	11	17	22	76	9	13	13	20	55
38. Law and Justice	282	157	257	663	1359	197	115	204	530	1046	85	42	53	133	313
39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises***	222	370	96	2090	2778	173	289	73	1576	2111	49	81	23	514	667
40. Mines	3039	741	2104	3841	9725	2791	564	1791	3248	8394	248	177	313	593	1331
41. Minority Affairs	69	59	36	97	261	42	43	22	62	169	27	16	14	35	92
42. New & Renewable Energy**	115	34	52	88	289	81	18	41	70	210	34	16	11	18	79
43. Panchayati Raj	31	21	29	51	132	29	16	20	36	101	2	5	9	15	31
44. Parliamentary Affairs	23	21	45	59	148	23	12	35	52	122	0	9	10	7	26
45. Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	1549	620	2598	6331	11098	1159	436	1816	5271	8682	390	184	782	1060	2416
46. Petroleum and Natural Gas	56	77	66	113	312	50	65	64	65	244	6	12	2	48	68
47. Planning Commission	225	124	121	176	646	171	96	99	165	531	54	28	22	11	115
48. Posts**	614	3070	5588	184539	193811	614	3070	5588	184539	193811	0	0	0	0	0
49. Power	545	240	441	631	1857	415	124	235	432	1206	130	116	206	199	651
50. President's Secretariat	29	36	68	190	323	48	16	69	134	267	-19	20	-1	56	56
51. Prime Minister's Office	57	62	115	271	505	59	63	102	179	403	-2	-1	13	92	102
52. Public Enterprises	31	10	25	56	122	24	7	16	24	71	7	3	9	32	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
53.	Railways	9557	7103	0	1314773	1331433	9557	7103	0	1314773	1331433	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	178933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280	4608	7156	16568	50321	78653
55.	Road Transport & Highways	347	69	289	371	1076	321	66	237	296	920	26	3	52	75	156
56.	Rural Development	106	110	127	244	587	94	91	98	178	461	12	19	29	66	126
57.	School Education and Literacy	82	74	131	172	459	60	47	102	109	318	22	27	29	63	141
58.	Science & Technology	592	789	291	10505	12177	267	660	777	3693	5397	325	129	-486	6812	6780
59.	Shipping	371	156	620	1739	2886	203	164	378	1089	1834	168	-8	242	650	1052
60.	Social Justice & Empowerment	127	122	192	309	750	106	89	159	241	595	21	33	33	68	155
61.	Space	7251	496	2699	4936	15382	7034	399	2377	2537	12347	217	97	322	2399	3035
62.	Statistics & Programme Implementation	518	1801	2751	1285	6355	375	1492	1776	968	4611	143	309	975	317	1744
63.	Steel	53	40	77	107	277	45	44	71	82	242	8	-4	6	25	35
64.	Telecommunication**	1048	391	94	1230	2763	1048	391	94	1230	2763	0	0	0	0	0
65.	Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739	262	180	665	3131	4238	57	26	60	358	501
66.	Tourism	73	102	1	402	578	64	91	1	334	490	9	11	0	68	88
67.	Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	145	310	60	31	41	109	241	16	11	6	36	69
68.	Union Public Service Commission	172	282	433	1046	1933	155	191	384	678	1408	17	91	49	368	525

69. Urban Development ***	3281	891	5620	10586	20378	3078	1186	5207	8922	18393	203	-295	413	1664	1985
70. Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	2	47	60	5	4	1	39	49	1	1	1	8	11
71. Water Resources	1724	1155	2565	6000	11444	1271	834	1428	3760	7293	453	321	1137	2240	4151
72. Women & Child Development	93	79	151	391	714	78	59	82	249	468	15	20	69	142	246
73. Youth Affairs and Sports	50	36	95	269	450	49	30	68	255	402	1	6	27	14	48
TOTAL	117185	136079	168481	3212190	3633935	101901	109769	118741	2890772	3221183	15284	26310	49740	321418	412752

\* Includes some non gazetted posts also

\*\* Sanctioned strengthen/in position are provisional.

\*\*\* Including HUPA

\$ Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC

**Promotion and demotion of SCs and STs**

†1862. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of 'Reservation in Promotion' to the reserved categories of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) the details of directions issued and measures taken for its implementation; and

(c) the details regarding demotion of such persons promoted earlier under 'Reservation in Promotion' policy and action taken to reinstate them on the promoted posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court in Special Leave Petition (Civil) No.30621/2011 has passed the following order on 17.5.2018:-

"It is directed that the pendency of this Special Leave Petition shall not stand in the way of Union of India taking steps for the purpose of promotion from 'reserved to reserved' and 'unreserved to unreserved' and also in the matter of promotion on merits..".

Further, in the matter related to Special Leave Petition (Civil) No.31288/2017 connected to Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.28306/2017, the Supreme Court held as under on 05.06.2018:-

"Heard learned counsel for the parties, Learned ASG has referred to order dated 17.05.2018 in SLP(C) No.30621/2011. It is made clear that the Union of India is not debarred from making promotions in accordance with law, subject to further orders, pending further consideration of the matter. Tag to SLP (C) No.30621 of 2011."

Based on interim Orders/directions of the Supreme Court dated 17.05.2018 and 05.6.2018, Department of Personnel and Training *vide* Office Memorandum No. 36012/11/2016- Estt.(Res-I) {Pt-II} dated 15.06.2018 requested all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to carry out promotions in accordance with above directions of the Supreme Court on existing seniority/select lists subject to further orders which

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



may be passed by the Supreme Court. The State Governments were advised to take necessary action in accordance with the above-mentioned orders passed by the Supreme Court.

The respective cadre controlling authorities carry out promotions and data on persons promoted, etc. are maintained by them.

#### **Leakage of examination papers**

1863. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of question papers of Government examinations that were leaked since June 2014, till date;
- (b) the details of action taken against persons responsible for the leak of such question papers;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that interest of appearing candidates is safeguarded; and
- (d) the details of action taken to ensure that such paper leaks do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No such data is maintained centrally. However, there have been a few reported instances of leakage of question papers in the conduct of examinations. Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has informed that there were leakage of question paper in two of its recruitment examinations conducted in the year 2016. Railways Recruitment Board (RRB) has informed that leakage of question paper had come to its notice in one of the examinations conducted by Railway Recruitment Cell/ Eastern Railway in November 2014. Leakage of two papers *viz.* Economics of Class XII and Maths of Class X were also reported in the year 2018 in the conduct of examinations by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Immediately after the leakage of papers had come to notice SSC lodged a complaint with the local Police for investigation and the aforementioned examinations were cancelled and re-examinations were conducted by using the Computer Based Mode (CBM). In the case of RRB, CBI had taken up the matter and departmental action has been initiated against erring employees. CBSE has informed that besides arrest of culprits by police the schools concerned have been disaffiliated for vitiating sanctity of examination.

Computer Based Tests (CBT) have been introduced in examinations conducted by SSC and Railway Board for recruitment in place of the erstwhile Optical Marks Reader (OMR) mode.

**Delay in operationalising Whistle Blowers Protection Act**

1864. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of RTI users or activists have been killed since May, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to address the issue of attacks on RTI users;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011 has not come into force till date; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay in operationalising the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security to all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Governments concerned.

The framework of existing laws such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code etc. is considered adequate to provide for safety and security to all citizens, including RTI activists.

Government of India has drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration.

(c) and (d) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014 has been notified on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2014. As the Act required amendments aimed at safeguarding against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity of India, Security of the State, etc., before it is brought into force, the Government introduced the Whistle Blowers Protective (Amendment) Bill, 2015 in the Lok Sabha which has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2015. The said Bill has been transmitted to the Rajya Sabha and is presently, pending in the Rajya Sabha.

**Appointment of Assistant Secretaries**

†1865. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trainee officers from Indian Administration Services are being appointed as Assistant Secretaries in Government Department without having sufficient experiences;

(b) whether consultations have been made with expert Committee in this regard; and

(c) whether this would affect the administrative quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The IAS officers on completion of their training at LBSNAA, Mussoorie are deputed to Central Government for a period of 13 weeks in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The objective is to provide an exposure to the IAS officers to Government of India functioning at a very early stage in their career.

The exposure helps them acquire a national perspective and a deeper appreciation of the harmonization of diversities in national policies. In the long run it would also be useful in facilitating a uniform standard of administration across States in sync with national priorities and policies, an essential prerequisite for maintaining the integrity and unity of the nation. As primary implementers in the field, this exposure also facilitates a broader macro perspective even when they work in field.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir. Based on the feedback received from the earlier batches of Assistant Secretaries, the experience gained by them during their posting in Central Government is very useful for their field posting in their Cadre States.

The Ministries where they were posted have also found the inputs of Assistant Secretaries useful.

**Filling up of vacancies in CAT and SATs**

1866. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned strength of Chairman and Members of CAT and SATs, tribunal-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of vacancies in each tribunal and since how long such vacancies exist, tribunal-wise;

(c) how many recommendations/requests for filling up of the vacancies have been made by CAT and SATs to the Ministry; and

(d) what steps have been taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of sanctioned strength of Chairman and Members of CAT and SATs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) CAT intimated the vacancies for the year 2018 as 14 (06 Judicial Members and 08 Administrative Members) and vacancies were advertised by the Government on 01.02.2018.

As regards filling up the vacancies in SATs, the recommendations/requests are received from concerned State Government. As on date, requests have been received from two State Governments, one from Maharashtra State for appointment of two Judicial Members and one Administrative Member in Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal; and other from State Government of Kerala for appointment of one Administrative Member.

(d) For the Central Administrative Tribunal, vacancies are received from CAT on yearly basis. Appointment orders in respect of 26 Members for the vacancies of the year 2017 have been issued on 03.7.2018. The process for filling up the vacancies for the year 2018 has already been started.

As regards filling up the vacancies of SATs, proposals for filling up the vacancies are received from concerned State Government and role of this Department in the matter is only to get the approval of the Competent Authority thereon.

***Statement-I***

*The Details of Sanctioned Strength of Chairman and Members of CAT and SATs*

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	Chairman	Judicial Members	Administrative Members	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)	1	32	33	66

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (APAT)	1	4	5	10
3.	Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (HPAT)	1	1	2	4
4.	Odisha Administrative Tribunal	1	3	4	8
5.	West Bengal Administrative Tribunal	1	2	3	6
6.	Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal	1	4	5	10
7.	Kerala Administrative Tribunal	1	2	3	6
8.	Karnataka Administrative Tribunal	1	4	5	10

**Statement-II***The Details of vacancies of Chairman and Members of CAT and SATs*

Sl. No.	Name of Tribunal	Chairman	Date of vacancies	Judicial Members	Date of vacancies	Adminis- strative Members	Date of vacan- cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)	0	-	13	As per Note given below	11	As per Note given below
2.	Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (APAT)	0	--	3	02.01.2017, 07.11.2017, 04.04.2018	5	22.09.2014, 02.12.2014, 11.03.2015, 23.12.2015, 13.04.2018
3.	Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (HPAT)	0	--	0	--	2	17.04.2017, 14.04.2018
4.	Odisha Administrative Tribunal	1	06.06.2014	2	12.07.2014, 06.05.2018	3	09.01.2013, 14.03.2015, 11.06.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	West Bengal Administrative Tribunal	0	–	0	–	0	–
6	Maharashtra Administrative Tribunal	0	–	2	17.01.2017, 29.09.2017	1	20.08.2017
7	Kerala Administrative Tribunal	0	–	0	–	2	05.9.2016, 16.04.2018
8	Karnataka Administrative Tribunal	0	–	3	01.7.2018, 13.8.2015, 13.8.2015	3	28.10.2015, 13.8.2015, 13.8.2015

*Note:* As on 25.07.2018, total 24 (13 Judicial Members + 11 Administrative Members) are lying vacant in CAT, out of which 09 are those for which appointment orders have already been issued on 03.7.2018. Vacancies in CAT are calculated on yearly basis. In the above 24 vacancies, 14 (9+5) are of the year 2017 and 10 are of the year 2018.

### **Re-employment of retired government officials**

1867. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the rules regarding re-employment of retired Government officials, there is a cooling off period of one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any check is in place regarding its implementation by all the Ministries especially in the Indian Armed Forces; and

(d) the action being taken by the Department to cancel such illegal appointments by private sector companies employing retired Government officials immediately after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There is no provision of cooling off period of one year for re-employment of retired Government officials.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a), question does not arise.

(d) As per rules, if a pensioner who, immediately before his retirement was a Group 'A' officer (including officers belonging to All India Services), wishes to accept any commercial employment before the expiry of one year from the date of his retirement, he shall obtain the previous sanction of the Government to such acceptance by submitting an application in the prescribed form. The rules also provide that if such a pensioner takes up any commercial employment at any time before the expiry of one year from the date of his retirement without prior permission of the Government, it shall be competent for the Government to declare that he shall not be entitled to the whole or such part of the pension and for such period as may be specified.

#### **Cut-off date for Civil Services Examination**

1868. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the current guidelines, UPSC permits only those candidates to sit for the Civil Services Examination who have not completed 32 years of age on 01.08.2018;

(b) if so, what is the reason for fixing that date as the cut-off date; and

(c) whether the same would not be unfair for candidates born in the first eight months of the year *vis-a-vis* those born in the last four months since the notification itself stipulates 6 attempts or 32 years of age, whichever is earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The upper age limit as on 01.08.2018 for Civil Services Examination (CSE) 2018 is 32 years. This upper-age limit is relaxable for reserved category candidates.

(b) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) on crucial date for determining, age limits for competitive examination conducted in parts by the UPSC/SSC *vide* OM No. AB.14017/70/87-Estt.(RR) dated 14th July, 1988, the cutoff date for Civil Services Examination is decided. The copy of said OM is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The rule is equally applicable to all the candidates. Therefore the question of being unfair to some does not arise.

***Statement***

*Copy of office order of DoPT regarding age-limits for competitive exams*

**No.AB. 14017 /70/87-Estt.(RR)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of personnel, P.G. & Pensions**

**Department of Personnel & Training**

New Delhi, the 14 July, 88

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject:-** Crucial date for determining age-limits for competitive examinations conducted in parts by the UPSC/SSC.

As the Ministry of Defence etc., are aware, according to the instructions contained in para 2 of this Department's O.M.No. 42013/1/79-Estt(D) dated 4th December, 1979, the crucial date for determining the age limits for competitive examinations held for recruitment by UPSC/SSC etc. in the first half of the year is the first day of January of the year in which the examination is held and if the examination is held in the second half of the year, the crucial date will be the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

2. Some doubts have been expressed as to what should be the crucial date for determining the age limits in respect of examinations which are held in two parts on two different dates of the year. For instance, the Preliminary examination of the Civil Services Examination is normally held in the first half of the year and the Main examination is held in the second half of the year. In this case the position has been clearly indicated in the rules for this examination that the later of the two-dates would be the crucial date. If, however, both parts of an examination fall in the first half of the year, the crucial date for determining the age limits will normally be the 1st of January. Similarly, if both parts of an examination fall in the second half of the year, the crucial date for determining the age limits would be the 1st of August. The position in this regard is clarified in the following illustrations:-



**Illustrations**

Name of Examination	Date on which first part of Exam. held	Date on which second part of Exam. held	Date for determining the age limits (Minimum and Maximum)
Exam A	1-3-88	25-8-88	As an 1-8-88
Exam B	3-9-88	1-3-89	As an 1-1-89
Exam C	1-3-88	1-5-88	As an 1-1-88

3. It may sometimes so happen that due to exigencies of circumstances an examination, which is normally held during the first half of the year, is shifted to the second half. In such a case, the date for determining the age limits would still be the 1st of January. The exact position should be clearly indicated in the rules for the respective examinations, which are notified for the the purpose.

**(M.V. Kesavan)**

**Director (E)**

To

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. All attached offices of Department of Personnel and Training.
3. Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
4. Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.
5. Rajya Sabha Secretariat (Admn. Branch), New Delhi
6. Lok Sabha Secretariat (Admn. Branch), New Delhi.
7. Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.
8. Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
9. Central Vigilance Commission/Election Commission.
10. Secretary, Staff Side, National Council, 9 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
11. All Members of the Staff Side of the National Council.
12. All Sections of the Department of Personnel & Training.

Copy forwarded for information and similar action to:-

1. Comptroller & Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
2. President's Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat.
3. Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport (Department of Railways, (Railway Board), New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to Chief Secretaries of all states Govts/ Union Territories for information.

**(M.V. Kesavan)**

**Director (E)**

#### **Redressal of public grievances**

1869. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current provisions for redressal of public grievances;
- (b) the number of grievances received and the number of grievances addressed during the last three months;
- (c) whether Government proposes to expand the redressal of public grievances to e-redressal; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has put in place a Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) which is an online centralized web application for redress of public grievances by various Central and State Government agencies and States. CPGRAMS facilitates the citizen to lodge grievance online and also view its current status, through citizen interface (<http://pgportal.gov.in>) of the application.

The grievances can also be lodged through Apex bodies like Prime Minister's Office (PMO), President's Secretariat, Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) in Cabinet Secretariat and Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DPPW), Government of India. Grievances from all these sources are received in the CPGRAMS at back end. Grievances can also be lodged through a Mobile App and grievances received through

post are scanned and uploaded on the CPGRAMS. All Ministries/Departments are connected to CPGRAMS. Status of action taken on grievances is uploaded by all concerned on CPGRAMS.

(b) Number of grievances received and redressed in the past three months related to GOI as on 26/07/2018 at 5:30PM

Month	B/F	Received	Disposed
May	104638	103803	106673
June	101768	92941	84009
July	110700	79260	88778

(c) and (d) The present Centralised Public Grievance and Redress Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an e-redressal system since it is a web based system.

#### **Tackling malnutrition under New India 2022 Plan**

†1870. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog is working on an action plan of New India 2022 the main aim of which is to make India malnutrition free by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken so far by NITI Aayog towards making the country malnutrition free by 2022 under action plan New India 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) NITI Aayog has prepared a draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document, the purpose of which is to define clear objectives for 2022-23 in a diverse range of areas that are critical for India's transformation including malnutrition; to note the progress already made; identify binding constraints in those sectors; and suggest the way forward to achieve the objectives by 2022-23.

(b) The goals for tackling malnutrition in the draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document are aligned with those stated under the POSHAN Abhiyaan. These include:—

A. Reducing stunting in children (0-6 years) from 38.4% (National Family Health Survey-4) to 25%.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

B. Reducing undernutrition in children (0-6 years) by 2% per annum from the 2015-16 levels (National Family Health Survey-4).

C. Reducing anemia among young children (6-59 months) by 3% per annum from the 2015-16 levels (National Family Health Survey-4).

D. Reducing anemia among adolescent girls and women (15-49 years) by 3% per annum from the 2015-16 levels (National Family Health Survey-4).

(c) The draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document is yet to be finalized. It is currently going through a wide-ranging consultative process for seeking the comments and suggestions of various stakeholders.

#### **Evaluation of agriculture sector**

1871. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is Delta Ranking released by NITI Aayog to evaluate agriculture sector in all districts of the country;

(b) the details of performance indicators taken into account while ranking districts;

(c) whether not even a single district from Andhra Pradesh found place in the top rankings;

(d) if so, the reason therefor;

(e) the details of top ten best performing districts in the country, indicator-wise; and

(f) the Ministry's suggestions/recommendations to Andhra Pradesh for pushing up its indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Delta Ranking means ranking of districts on the basis of incremental change in selected performance indicators in agriculture sector over a period of time. This shows the progress made by the district in this period of time. Government of India in partnership with States is implementing an initiative of rapidly transforming 117 districts called "Aspirational Districts" which have shown relatively lesser progress in key social indicators. List of these 117 districts is given in the

Statement-I (*See* below). These districts are selected on the basis of a transparent process and are spread over 28 States. Agriculture and water resource management are among the focus sectors, other's being, health and nutrition, education, financial inclusion, skill development and basic infrastructure. 49 key performance indicators having 81 data points have been identified which include 10 performance indicator and 12 data points pertaining to Agriculture sector. List of these 49 indicators and 81 data points is circulated as primer which can be found on the following website <http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Transformation-of-AspirationalDistricts-Primer-A-New-India2022.pdf>. Niti Aayog has released delta ranking of these districts by capturing progress in May, 2018 and April, 2018 over the base period of March, 2018. Indicators pertaining to agriculture sector have 10 per cent points. NITI Aayog has also released delta ranking only on basis of performance in Agriculture and water resources of 117 districts which is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). It must be mentioned that NITI Aayog is not ranking all the districts in India but such ranking is confined to only aspirational districts.

(c) There are three districts of Andhra Pradesh among the 117 aspirational districts: YSR, Vizianagram and Visakhapatnam. Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). As seen from Statement-II, their ranks in performance in agriculture and water sector are 45, 7 and 29 respectively.

(d) The dash board that calculates the ranks is a dynamic dashboard. It shows that districts which have higher rank in agriculture and water sector than districts in Andhra Pradesh have shown better performance in April and May, 2018 in the 10 indicators selected in agriculture and water resources.

(e) As seen from Statement-II, top 10 districts among the aspirational districts are (1) Kalahandi, Odisha, (2) Malkangiri, Odisha, (3) Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu, (4) Khammam, Telangana (5) Moga, Punjab, (6) Chandel, Manipur, (7) Vizianagram, Andhra Pradesh, (8) Hailakandi, Assam, (9) Yadgir, Karnataka, (10) West District, Sikkim.

(f) NITI Aayog in consultation with Central Ministries has developed and shared with district concern a primer (link for which is mentioned above) which indicates the broad steps that need to be taken to improve the performance in agriculture sector. In addition, districts have been advised to ascertain their position *vis a vis* best performing districts in the State and in India and to formulate and implement a time bound programme to achieve the progress.

***Statement-I****NITI Aayog**List of Aspirational Districts*

State	NITI Aayog Districts	Ministries pool of districts	MHA LWE Districts	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		1. Vizainagram 2. Cuddapah.	1. Visakhapatnam	3
Arunachal Pradesh		1. Namsai		1
Assam	1. Darrang 2. Dhubri 3. Barpeta 4. Goalpara 5. Baksa	1. Udalgiri 2. Hailakandi		7
Bihar	1. Katihar 2. Begusarai 3. Sheikhpura 4. Araria 5. Sitamarhi	1. Khagaria 2. Purnia	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Gaya 4. Jamui 5. Muzaffarpur 6. Nawada	13
Chhattisgarh		1. Korba 2. Mahasamund	1. Bastar 2. Bijapur 3. Dantewada 4. Kanker 5. Kondagaon 6. Narayanpur 7. Rajnandgaon 8. Sukma	10

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat		1. Narmada		2
		2. Dahod		
Haryana		1. Mewat		1
Himachal Pradesh		1. Chamba		1
Jammu and Kashmir		1. Kupwara		2
		2. Baramula		
Jharkhand	1. Sahebganj	1. Godda	1. Latehar	19
	2. Pakaur		2. Lohardaga	
			3. Palamu	
			4. Purbi Singhbhum	
			5. Ramgarh	
			6. Ranchi	
			7. Simdega	
			8. West Singhbhum	
			9. Bokaro	
			10. Chatra	
			11. Dumka	
			12. Garhwa	
			13. Girdih	
			14. Gumla	
			15. Hazaribagh	
			16. Khunti	
Karnataka		1. Yadgir		2
		2. Raichur		
Kerala		1. Wayanad		1
Madhya Pradesh	1. Damoh	1. Chhatrapur		8
	2. Singrauli	2. Rajgarh		

1	2	3	4	5
	3. Barwani	3. Guna		
	4. Vidisha			
	5. Khandwa			
Maharashtra	1. Nandurbar	1. Washim	1. Gadchiroli	4
		2. Osmanabad		
Manipur		1. Chandel		1
Meghalaya		1. Ribhoi		1
Mizoram		1. Mamit		1
Nagaland		1. Kiphire		1
Odisha	1. Rayagada	1. Kandhamal	1. Koraput	10
	2. Kalahandi	2. Gajapati	2. Malkangiri	
		3. Dhenkanal		
		4. Balangir		
		5. Nabarangpur		
		6. Nuapada		
Punjab		1. Firozpur		2
		2. Moga		
Rajasthan	1. Baran	1. Dholpur		5
	2. Jaisalmer	2. Karauli		
		3. Sirohi		
Sikkim		1. West Sikkim		1
Tamil Nadu		1. Ramanathapuram		2
		2. Virudhunagar		
Telengana		1. Bhoopalpalli	1. Khammam	3
		2. Asifabad		
Tripura		1. Dhalai		1
Uttar Pradesh	1. Chitrakoot	1. Chandauli		8



1	2	3	4	5
	2. Balrampur	2. Siddharthnagar		
	3. Bahraich	3. Fatehpur		
	4. Sonbhadra			
	5. Shrawasti			
Uttarakhand		1. Haridwar		2
		2. Udham Singh Nagar		
West Bengal	1. Murshidabad	1. Nadia		5
	2. Maldah	2. Dakshin Dinajpur		
	3. Birbhum			

*Note:* At this stage West Bengal (5 District) have not joined this programme.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Agriculture Sector Ranking*

State Name	District Name	Delta	Rank
Odisha	Kalahandi	5.528	1
Odisha	Malkangiri	3.003	2
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	3.002	3
Telangana	Khammam	3.002	4
Punjab	Moga	2.981	5
Manipur	Chandel	2.007	6
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	2.002	7
Assam	Hailakandi	2	8
Karnataka	Yadgir	1.5	9
Sikkim	West District	1.027	10
Odisha	Nabarangapur	0.049	11
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	0.04	12
Jharkhand	Dumka	0.027	13
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	0.02	14
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	0.02	15

State Name	District Name	Delta	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	0.015	16
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	0.014	17
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0.011	18
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	0.011	19
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	0.011	19
Telangana	Bhoopalapalli (Warangal)	0.011	19
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.006	22
Gujarat	Narmada	0.006	23
Bihar	Nawada	0.005	24
Jharkhand	Gumla	0.004	25
Odisha	Kandhamal	0.004	25
Jharkhand	Latehar	0.004	27
Jharkhand	Ranchi	0.003	28
Punjab	Firozpur	0.002	29
Haryana	Mewat	0.002	29
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	0.002	29
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	0.002	29
Bihar	Sitamarhi	0.002	29
Bihar	Khagaria	0.002	29
Bihar	Gaya	0.002	29
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	0.002	29
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	0.002	29
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	0.002	29
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	0.002	29
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0.002	29
Andhra Pradesh	Pradesh Visakhapatnam	0.002	29
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.002	42

State Name	District Name	Delta	Rank
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	0.002	42
Bihar	Begusarai	0.002	44
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	0.001	45
Rajasthan	Sirohi	0.001	45
Rajasthan	Baran	0.001	45
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	0.001	45
Bihar	Araria	0.001	45
Bihar	Katihar	0.001	45
Bihar	Sheikhpura	0.001	45
Bihar	Jamui	0.001	45
Jharkhand	Garhwa	0.001	45
Jharkhand	Chatra	0.001	45
Jharkhand	Godda	0.001	45
Jharkhand	Palamu	0.001	45
Odisha	Dhenkanal	0.001	45
Odisha	Nuapada	0.001	45
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	0.001	45
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0.001	45
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0.001	45
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	0.001	45
Karnataka	Raichur	0.001	45
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	0.001	45
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0.001	65
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	0	66
Rajasthan	Karauli	0	66
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0	66
Nagaland	Kiphire	0	66

State Name	District Name	Delta	Rank
Tripura	Dhalai	0	66
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	0	66
Assam	Dhubri	0	66
Assam	Goalpara	0	66
Assam	Barpeta	0	66
Jharkhand	Giridih	0	66
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	0	66
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0	66
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	0	66
Jharkhand	Khunti	0	66
Jharkhand	Simdega	0	66
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	0	66
Odisha	Balangir	0	66
Odisha	Koraput	0	66
Kerala	Wayand	0	66
Chhattisgarh	Korba	-0.001	85
Assam	Darrang	-0.002	86
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	-0.002	87
Odisha	Rayagada	-0.004	88
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	-0.005	89
Maharashtra	Washim	-0.005	89
Assam	Baksa	-0.006.	91
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	-0.01	92
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	-0.014	93
Mizoram	Mamit	-0.016	94
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	-0.017	95
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	-0.019	96

State Name	District Name	Delta	Rank
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	-0.021	97
Bihar	Aurangabad	-0.022	98
Bihar	Purnia	-0.027	99
Bihar	Banka	-0.028	100
Assam	Udalguri	-0.029	101
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	-0.03	102
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	-0.035	103
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	-0.037	104
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	-0.037	104
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	-0.039	106
Jharkhand	Pakur	-0.042	107
Gujarat	Dohad	-0.046	108
Odisha	Gajapati	-0.06	109
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	-0.06	109
Telangana	Asifabad (Adilabad)	-0.063	111
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	-0.064	112

#### New and renamed schemes since 2014

1872. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all the new/renamed schemes introduced post May, 2014 till date;
- (b) the details of the expenditure incurred on promotion of these schemes since 2014 till date; and
- (c) the details of the schemes which have been included under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) along with the actual expenditure incurred by PSUs on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) In pursuance to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, held on February 8, 2015, a Sub-Group of Chief Ministers was

constituted on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Based on the recommendations, the Government of India has rationalized Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) on 17th August, 2016 after consultations with State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The CSSs have been reduced from 66 to 28 and are now classified under three categories, namely (i) Core of the Core Schemes, (ii) Core of the Core Schemes and (iii) Optional Schemes. The list of restructured CSSs is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Some of the newly launched schemes are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The expenditure incurred on advertisements issued on behalf of various Ministries/Departments by Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) (erstwhile Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity) through Electronic, Print and other media from 2014-15 onwards is as under:

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in crores)
2014-15	979.78
2015-16	1160.16
2016-17	1264.26
2017-18	1313.57

(c) As per information furnished by 120 CPSEs to the Department of Public Enterprises, during 2014-15, 105 CPSEs during 2015-16 and 126 CPSEs during 2016-17 to the Department of Public Enterprises, an expenditure of ₹ 2450.31 crore, ₹ 4028.04 crore and ₹ 3336.50 crore respectively has been incurred for undertaking CSR activities as indicated in Schedule-VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

The details of actual CSR expenditure incurred by PSU and Sector-wise CSR expenditure for FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in Statement-III and IV respectively.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *List of new 28 umbrella schemes of Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
<b>(A) Core of the Core Schemes</b>	
1.	National Social Assistance Programme
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups
<b>(B) Core Schemes</b>	
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya KrishiVikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
a.	Har Khet ko Pani
b.	Per Drop More Crop
c.	Integrated Watershed Development Programme
d.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
a.	PMAY-Rural
b.	PMAY-Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
a.	SBM-Rural
b.	SBM-Urban
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)
a.	National Rural Health Mission
b.	National Urban Health Mission
c.	Tertiary Care Programmes
d.	Human Resources in Health and Medical Education
e.	National Mission on AYUSH

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)
17.	National Education Mission (NEM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</li><li>b. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan</li><li>c. Teachers Training and Adult Education</li><li>d. Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan</li></ul>
18.	Mid Day Meal Programme
19.	Integrated Child Development Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Anganwadi Services</li><li>b. National Nutrition Mission</li><li>c. Maternity Benefits Programme</li><li>d. Scheme for Adolescent Girls</li><li>e. Integrated Child Protection Scheme</li><li>f. National Creche Scheme</li></ul>
20.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (Beti Bachao-Beti Pado, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)
21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. National Rural Livelihood Mission</li><li>b. National Urban Livelihood Mission</li></ul>
22.	Jobs and Skill Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Employment Generation Programmes</li><li>b. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna</li></ul>
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. National Mission for a Green India</li><li>b. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats</li><li>c. Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems</li><li>d. National River Conservation Programme</li></ul>



Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)
25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas & e-Courts)
<b>(C) Optional Schemes</b>	
27.	Border Area Development Programme*
28.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

\*Shifted under the Category of Core schemes *vide* Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance O.M No 66(01)/PF.II/2015 dated 12th September, 2016.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *List of newly launched Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Sl. No.	Programme/Initiative
1.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
2.	Digital India
3.	Make In India
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
5.	Soil Health Card Scheme
6.	Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
7.	Swachh Bharat Mission
8.	HRIDAY Yojana
9.	Mission Indradhanush for Immunization
10.	Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana
11.	Stand Up India, Start Up India
12.	Nai Manzil Scheme
13.	Prime Minister Research Fellowship (PMRF)
14.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
15.	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
16.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
17.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

Sl. No.	Programme/Initiative
18.	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)
19.	National Mission on Himalayan Studies
20.	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change
21.	Atal Innovation Mission
22.	Prime Minister's Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Research"
23.	SAUBHAGYA-Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijili Har Ghar Yojana
24.	Integrated Power Development (IPDS)
25.	Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)
26.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
27.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushaly Yojana (DDUGKY)
28.	Deendayal Antyodaya National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
29.	Shram Suvudha Portal
30.	National Career Service (NCS)
31.	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)
32.	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
33.	SANK ALP and STRIVE
34.	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)
35.	Smart City Mission
36.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
37.	Sagarmala
38.	UDAN Scheme
39.	Bharatmala
40.	Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Scheme
41.	Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
42.	Hamari Dharohar
43.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)
44.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakran (PMJVK)
45.	Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)

**Statement-III***Details of CSR expenditure of PSUs and Non-PSUs*

Sl. No.	Company Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		No. of Companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)	No. of Companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)	No. of Companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)
1.	PSUs	315	2673.85	397	4163.09	132	1325.83
2.	Other Companies	14629	6890.92	18787	9664.77	6154	3393.171
	TOTAL	14944	9564.77	19184	13827.86	6286	4719.00

\* Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored

**Statement-IV***Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Sectors	CSR Expenditure (₹ in crores)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17**
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2.	Education/Differently abled/Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3.	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56
4.	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6.	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9.	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11.	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17**
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and Benefits to Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others*)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
TOTAL		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

\* Not specified

\*\* Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

### **Development of naxal affected areas**

1873. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for development of naxal affected areas in the country;

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

(c) the quantum of funds being released under this plan;

(d) whether any such funds have been released to the naxal affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the areas identified in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy for providing assistance to the LWE affected States in the areas of Security, Development, Ensuring rights and entitlements of the Tribal/forest dwellers etc. The Government is committed for holistic development of the LWE affected areas at par with other developed areas. For this purpose, a number of developmental schemes are being implemented by the line Ministries/Departments in the LWE affected areas to assist the State Governments concerned. Some of the major developmental schemes are given in Statement-I (*See below*). In order to further accelerate development in the naxal affected districts, 35 of such districts have been included in the on-going Aspirational Districts Programme. List of the same is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to Unstarred Question 1871 part (a) and (b)]

(c) to (e) As per the information available in this Ministry, State-wise release of funds under various schemes of such allocation and the identified areas in both the States are attached in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Development Intermentions in naxal affected areas in the country*

- **Special Central Assistance (SCA):** Being implemented by MHA for providing public infrastructure and services of emergent nature in the most LWE affected districts. This Scheme is approved for 3 years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 3000 crore.
- **Road Requirement Plan-I:** This Scheme is under implementation of MoRTH since Feb., 2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 most LWE districts. The Scheme envisages construction of 5422 km roads, of which 4,652 km have been completed.
- **Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected Areas (RCPLWE):** This Scheme is under implementation of MoRD since 2016-17. It envisages construction of 5412 km roads and 126 culverts in 44 LWE affected districts with an estimated cost of ₹ 11725 crore over a period of 4 years from 2016-17 to 2019-20.
- **Skill Development in the LWE affected districts:** This Scheme is under implementation of MoSDE since 2011-12. It envisages construction of 47 ITIs (01 ITI per district) and 68 Skill Development Centres (03 SDCs per district) by 2018-19, of which one ITI sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and two SDCs are sanctioned for Telangana.
- **Installation of Mobile Towers in the LWE affected districts (Phase-I):** The scheme is under implementation of the Department of Telecom. In the first phase, 2335 mobile towers have been installed in the LWE affected States, of which 58 Towers in Andhra Pradesh and 173 Towers have been installed in Telangana.
- **Installation of Mobile Towers in the LWE affected districts (Phase-II):** on 23.05.2018, the Government has approved installation of 4072 mobile towers in 10 LWE affected States, including 429 mobile towers in Andhra Pradesh and 118 mobile towers in Telangana.

Besides, other Ministries/Departments, like MoTA, MoA&FW, MNRE, MoEF&CC, Ministry of Railways, DoFS, Deptt. of Post. MoI&B, Min. of Power, DoSEL etc. are also implementing various developmental schemes in the LWE affected areas.

Progress of these developmental schemes in LWE affected areas is being monitored/ reviewed by MHA on regular basis at the level of HM/HS and Cabinet Secretary through meetings and Video Conferences with Central Ministries and State Governments.

**Statement-II***Funds allocated under various Schemes*

State	Funds released (₹ in crore)			
	SCA	RRP-I	RCPLWE	Skill Development Schemes
Andhra Pradesh	25	1150	119	5.51
Bihar	110	559	243	32.06
Chhattisgarh	200	2158	96	57.06
Jharkhand	340	1162	259	79.58
Madhya Pradesh	00	182	14	6.72
Maharashtra	25	849	60	8.81
Odisha	50	871	102	36.78
Telangana	25	00	144	4.94
Uttar Pradesh	00	44	43	6.72
West Bengal	00	00	00	6.84
TOTAL	775	6,975	1,080	245.02

**Strategy for New India 2022**

†1874. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Strategy for New India 2022 has not yet been framed;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to expedite this work; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) NITI Aayog has prepared a draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had desired a wide-ranging consultation on the document. Accordingly, the document has been shared with State Governments, Union Territories

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Magistrates/Collectors/Deputy Commissioners of all districts for seeking their comments and suggestions. It has been requested that the comments may be provided before 31st July, 2018 so that NITI Aayog can finalize the document.

(c) The draft "Strategy for New India @ 75" document is expected to be finalized following the receipt of comments from State Governments, Union Territories and Magistrates/Collectors/Deputy Commissioners of districts.

### **Review of functioning of NITI Aayog**

1875. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total budget for NITI Aayog for the year 2018-19;
- (b) the details pertaining to total number of staff, offices and other relevant aspects;
- (c) whether Government has at any point of time undertaken any review of the functioning of NITI Aayog after it came into existence;
- (d) if so, when and the major observations and recommendations that emerged out of such review, if any; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The total budget for NITI Aayog for the year 2018-19 is ₹339.65 crore.

(b) The details pertaining to total number of staff, officers and other relevant aspect are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The work of NITI Aayog is reviewed, by Parliamentary Standing Committees and Governing Council of NITI Aayog. The need for a separate review has not been felt so far.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of staff and officers in NITI Aayog*

	Sanctioned	In-position
Gazetted	363	201
Non-Gazetted	295	318
TOTAL	658	519

**Rehabilitation centres for welfare of differently-abled persons**

1876. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing financial assistance to rehabilitation centres for the welfare of differently-abled persons in the country;
- (b) if so, the quantum of financial assistance provided to various State Governments including Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether various State Governments have submitted proposals seeking Central grants for the said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a central sector scheme called Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grants-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running any of the prescribed model projects under the Scheme, relating to rehabilitation/empowerment of persons with disabilities. State-wise details of Grants-in-aid released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) including to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and current year under DDRS are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The District Disability Rehabilitation Centres are set up in the approved district of the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities at the grass root level under the Plan Scheme, "Scheme for the implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995" (SIPDA). A statement indicating State-wise details of Grant-in-aid released to DDRCs including in the State of Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Number of proposals received through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and number of proposals sanctioned during the last three years and current year under DDRS is given in Statement-III.



**Statement-I**

*State-wise Grant-in-aid released to NGOs under DDRS during the last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 27.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	826.83	763.14	1101.15	229.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.74	9.64	1.58	0.00
3.	Assam	88.92	94.01	88.98	15.08
4.	Bihar	62.03	25.16	80.58	12.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.49	17.51	24.30	14.90
6.	Delhi	197.81	82.16	196.37	0.00
7.	Goa	8.87	4.89	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	47.24	32.20	58.85	22.41
9.	Haryana	117.94	116.24	119.50	30.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	20.53	24.16	24.84	9.21
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.58	3.25	0.68	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	2.45	0.94	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	77.52	96.73	83.86	16.93
14.	Kerala	362.25	446.16	574.32	220.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	132.69	99.75	148.04	49.94
16.	Maharashtra	141.47	221.47	321.64	20.97
17.	Manipur	284.38	270.91	448.30	108.48
18.	Meghalaya	45.86	65.16	23.21	35.08
19.	Mizoram	11.25	7.38	9.44	4.18
20.	Nagaland	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	445.10	329.31	526.93	43.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	46.23	68.95	86.58	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	139.18	136.12	188.63	74.99
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	234.29	98.77	216.42	122.16
26.	Tripura	1.00	12.09	2.84	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	550.16	376.19	557.57	113.51
28.	Uttarakhand	41.47	28.01	26.52	4.34
29.	West Bengal	304.34	361.66	384.90	109.35
30.	Telangana	750.13	700.88	685.37	221.25
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	14.83	7.16	18.36	12.08
TOTAL		5018.99	4500.00	5999.77	1491.85

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Grant-in-aid released to DDRCs during the last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 27.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	9.32	4.24	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.17	3.87	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	38.39	30.38	17.77	5.77
4.	Bihar	1.00	5.71	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	5.90	2.08	0.00	2.51
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	34.40	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.09	3.75	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58.13	44.66	22.46	14.87
16.	Maharashtra	12.93	17.18	37.92	0.00
17.	Manipur	0.00	5.30	12.37	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	7.00	0.00	3.08	1.99
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	0.00	9.02	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	9.13	4.74	7.79	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	2.41	5.91	22.31	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	8.45	5.08	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	98.84	58.20	90.01	10.49
28.	Uttarakhand	4.23	4.23	23.18	0.00
29.	West Bengal	12.50	2.77	0.00	0.00
30.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	2.09	0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		287.15	247.67	243.23	35.62

**Statement-III**

*State-wise number of proposals received and number of proposals sanctioned under DDRS during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (as on 30.07.2018)		
		Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*	Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*	Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*	Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*	Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Received	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*	Number of Proposals Sanctioned*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	68	73	73	41	72	0	33				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0				
3.	Assam	20	16	13	15	16	14	0	2				
4.	Bihar	0	7	5	6	8	6	0	2				
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	7	3	6	3	5	0	3				
6.	Delhi	19	21	14	14	2	13	0	0				
7.	Goa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0				
8.	Gujarat	17	19	28	17	26	16	0	10				
9.	Haryana	29	17	22	18	26	20	0	9				

10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	5	6	5	5	0	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	9	8	7	9	4	6	0	2
14.	Kerala	64	41	60	56	52	51	0	38
15.	Madhya Pradesh	25	31	34	23	37	26	0	14
16.	Maharashtra	51	28	31	29	28	29	0	6
17.	Manipur	49	30	44	37	42	37	0	15
18.	Meghalaya	6	6	6	7	1	4	0	4
19.	Mizoram	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1
20.	Nagaland	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	50	48	46	49	51	46	0	7
22.	Puducherry	5	1	1	4	4	2	0	6
23.	Punjab	14	6	11	11	10	11	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	36	30	25	27	27	26	0	17
25.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	17	28	27	22	32	21	0	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Tripura	3	1	2	4	1	1		0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	58	51	52	52	55	52		17
29.	Uttarakhand	0	9	7	0	1	5		1
30.	West Bengal	60	41	40	37	25	36		20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
36.	Telangana	55	61	64	64	51	55		25
TOTAL		669	587	623	592	554	562		254

\* These include previous year proposals also.

**Difference in income limit for availing OBC scholarships**

1877. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed the income limit for parents of OBC and other students for availing scholarships;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is difference in the income limit of parents of OBC and other students;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government is aware that the said difference is causing social injustice among parents;
- (f) whether Government has received any requests for the revision of the limit; and
- (g) Government's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (e) Yes. Details of income limit for parents of OBC and other students in the following schemes implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are as under:

(Amount in lakh)

Name of scheme	SCs	OBCs	EBCs	DNTs
Pre-Matric Scholarship	2.50	2.50	-	2.00
Post-Matric Scholarship	2.50	1.00	1.00	

Welfare Schemes for OBCs/EBCs/DNTs are funds limited and there is a huge demand from the States. To award scholarship to the most needy students, the income ceiling have been fixed accordingly.

(f) and (g) Yes. There is a proposal under examination for enhancement of income ceiling for parents under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students in India from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 1.50 lakh.

**Identification of beneficiaries without Aadhaar**

1878. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 75 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st December, 2017 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry would assure that beneficiaries are not being asked to produce their Aadhaar to avail subsidies, benefits or services under the schemes notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016;

(b) the details of alternate means of identification allowed where beneficiaries do not have Aadhaar, and the resources available to beneficiaries where Aadhaar authentication fails; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries who could not avail the benefits of welfare schemes due to Aadhaar authentication failures, or non-enrolment in Aadhaar, State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise, since 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, any individual who is desirous of availing any subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, shall require to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar based authentication. In case the individual does not have Aadhaar, she/he shall make an application for enrolment and the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

The notifications issued under section 7 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 by the Ministry also provide mechanism to handle such cases where Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual and instruct implementing agencies to deliver benefits on the basis of alternate identity documents.

(b) Cabinet Secretariat (DBT Mission) Govt, of India had issued a circular dated 19.12.2017 regarding "Use of Aadhaar in Benefit Schemes of Government - Exception Handling, which *inter-alia*, stipulated mechanism in cases where Aadhaar authentication fails.

Till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, subsidies, benefits or services



under the schemes notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 shall be given to such individuals subject to the production of the following documents:

- (a) (i) Bank Passbook of applicant in his or her name or jointly held with his or her parent or guardian, and which contains the photograph of the applicant;
- (ii) if he has enrolled, his Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or
- (iii) a copy of his request made for Aadhaar enrolment, and
- (b) Identity proofs as under—
  - (i) Voter identity card issued by the Election Commission of India; or
  - (ii) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card issued by the Income Tax Department; or
  - (iii) Passport; or
  - (iv) Driving licence issued by the Licensing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or
  - (v) Certificate of identity having photo of such member issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or
  - (vi) Any other document specified by the State Government
- (c) No such information is available.

#### **Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections**

1879. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of welfare schemes introduced for vulnerable sections of the population during the last three years including the current year;
- (b) whether all the schemes are implemented successfully to reach the targeted beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has conducted any study/survey to find out the performance of these schemes at the grassroot level;

(d) if so, the detailed outcome thereof; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and spent under the schemes during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with physical aids and assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/ quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles free of cost to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented through the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Prospective beneficiaries are identified by the doctors/technicians/other professionals to assess their needs and to prescribe the requisite Assistive Devices in the Assessment Camps organised by ALIMCO and then distributed to the identified beneficiaries in the camp mode. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). At present a total of 292 districts from all State/UTs have been selected for the implementation of RVY. As on 26-07-2018, 46 Distribution Camps have been organized where 112380 aids and assistive devices were distributed to 49184 Senior Citizens.

2. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities has introduced the Scheme of Free Coaching to Students with Disabilities (SwDs) *w.e.f.* 1.4. 2017. The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged students with disabilities, having minimum 40% disability to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and to succeed in obtaining employment in Government/ Public/Private sector. This scheme has been merged with the Umbrella scheme of Scholarships for Students with Disabilities(SwDs) *w.e.f.* 1.4.2018. The Umbrella scheme has six components i.e. Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship, National Fellowship and Free Coaching for SwDs. The scheme is being implemented successfully and at present 150 SwDs are getting free coaching.

(c) and (d) As these schemes were launched recently, the Government has not conducted any study.

(e) The fund in respect of Rashtriya Vayoshre Yojana is released to the implementing agency *i.e.* ALIMCO for organizing Assessment / Distribution Camps throughout the country. During last 2 years (*i.e.* 2017-18 and 2018-19) an amount of ₹17.5 crore has been released.

₹ 2.0 crore was allocated and spent during the year 2017-18 under the scheme of Free Coaching to Students with Disabilities. During 2018-19, ₹0.22 crore has been spent against the budgetary allocation of ₹75.66 crore.

**Pre and post-matric scholarships for SC/ST/OBC students**

1880. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been pending for disbursement to the State Government of Rajasthan on account of Pre and Post-matric scholarships for SC, ST and OBC students during the last three academic years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students studying in classes IX and X, the State Government of Rajasthan has submitted, in July 2018, an estimated pending amount of ₹ 43.47 crore for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18. Release of further grants can be considered after receipt of utilization certificate of unspent amount of ₹ 21.80 crore from the previous grants available with the Government of Rajasthan.

Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste Students, no arrear is pending up to 2016-17. For 2017-18 and 2018-19, Government of Rajasthan has not submitted their demand as per revised Committed liability after 12th Plan period.

Under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe, no arrear is pending up to 2016-17 and proposal for 2017-18 has been processed for sanction of ₹ 22.88 crore. Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe, part payment for 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been made. Proposal for balance amount upto 2017-18 of ₹ 339.71 crore has been processed for sanction.

Central Assistance under Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scheme for OBC students are released as per National Allocation. No amount is pending for disbursement to Rajasthan.

**Reduction in disability percentage for pension**

†1881. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disability percentage is being reduced from 80 per cent to 40 per cent under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and if so, by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme. They have informed that there is no such proposal to decrease the disability percentage from 80 to 40 under the said scheme. The disability pension scheme under National Social Assistance Programme, being a welfare scheme, is targeted to extend benefits only to persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL category) as per laid down criteria in the Guidelines.

**Backward class post-matric scholarship scheme**

†1882. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State receives very less than required/partial amount only, from the Ministry under Backward Class Post-matric Scholarship Scheme; and

(b) whether the funds being provided by Government is needed to be increased under this scheme, keeping in view the limited financial resources of State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students is a funds limited scheme and it is not possible for Central Govt, to meet the full demand of the State Governments. Every year the total budget provided under the scheme is bifurcated and allocated to States/UT Administrations having OBC population on Notional Allocation based on their total population (as per 2011 census data). The Notional Allocation is conveyed to the States/UTs at the beginning of the 0 financial year and are requested to send proposals within their Notional Allocation.

During the current financial 2018-19 under the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, budget allocation has already been increased from ₹ 885.00 crore to 1100.00 crore as compared to the last financial year 2017-18.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Status of Jhava community in SC list**

1883. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the status of Jhava community of Odisha regarding their inclusion in the list of Schedule Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): Government has laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Castes. According to the said modalities, concerned State Government/UT Administration should initiate the proposal duly supported with ethnographic details. There is no proposal from Government of Odisha for inclusion of Jhava community in the list of Scheduled Castes.

**Recommendations of national council of senior citizens**

1884. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any National Council has been constituted by Government for senior citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said Council has submitted its recommendations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when the recommendations of the Council are likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) has been constituted *vide* Gazette notification dated 22.02.2012. The mandate of NCSrC is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life, with special reference to the Policies, Programmes and legislative measures; Promotion of physical and financial security, health and independent and productive living, and Awareness generation and community mobilisation. A copy of the Gazette notification is given in Statement (*See* below).

The suggestions of the Council relate to entire gamut of issues pertaining to welfare of senior citizens and are acted upon on priority basis.

**Statement***Copy of Gazette Notification***No. 51] New Delhi, Wednesday, February 22, 2012/Phalguna 3, 1933****Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment****Resolution**

New Delhi, the 17th February, 2012

**Subject: Re-constitution of the "National Council for Older Persons" as the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)**

**F.No. 15-40(4)/2010-11/AG—**Article 41 in Part IV ("Directive Principles of State Policy") of the Constitution states as follows:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other case of undeserved want".

2. The Central Government adopted a National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) in January, 1999, Para 95 of which reads as follows:—

"95. An autonomous National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) headed by the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment will be set up to promote and co-ordinate the concerns of older persons. The Council will include representatives of relevant Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. Five States will be represented on the Council by rotation. Adequate representation will be given to non-official members representing Non-Government Organizations, Academic Bodies, Media and Experts on Ageing issues from different Fields."

3. In pursuance of the above, an NCOP was first constituted *vide* this Ministry's OM No. 22-3/99-SD dated. 10-5-1999 and was then reconstituted *vide* OM No. 1 15-38(14)/2003-AG dated 1-8-2005. Membership of the NCOP constituted *vide* OM dated 1-8-2005 was also expanded from time to time. However, the NCOP does not, at present, have a definite structure.

4. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, enacted by Parliament in December 2007, defines and refers to 'Senior Citizens' and not "older persons". It defines 'Senior Citizen' as "any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above".

5. In the light of the above, the Government of India has now decided to rename the National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) as the "National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC)" and to lay down its structure as follows:—

- I. Union Minister for Social Justice and —Chairperson Empowerment
- II. Union Minister of State for Social —Vice Chairperson Justice and Empowerment
- III. *Ex-Officio* Members:
  - (1) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
  - (2) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
  - (3) Representatives, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary, in the following Ministries/Departments:
    - (i) Health and Family Welfare
    - (ii) Department of Pensions and Pensioners Welfare
    - (iii) Ex-Servicemen's Welfare
    - (iv) Railways
    - (v) Consumer Affairs
    - (vi) Labour and Employment
    - (vii) Rural Development
    - (viii) Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
    - (ix) Revenue

- (x) Financial Services
  - (xi) Home Affairs
  - (xii) Legal Affairs
  - (xiii) Justice
  - (xiv) Human Resource Development
  - (xv) Planning Commission
- (4) Representatives of the following Commissions, not below the rank of Joint Secretary:—
- (i) National Human Rights Commission
  - (ii) National Commission for Women
- IV. Representatives of State Governments and Union Territory administrations:—
- Representatives of five State Governments (one each from the North, South, East, West and North Eastern regions) and of one Union Territory, to be nominated by the Central Government, by rotation.
- V. Members of Parliament:—
- (i) Oldest Member of the Lok Sabha
  - (ii) Oldest Member of the Rajya Sabha
- VI. Five representatives each from the following categories to be nominated by the Central Government, one from each of the five regions, mentioned in IV above:—
- (i) Senior Citizen's Associations;
  - (ii) Pensioners' Associations;
  - (iii) Non-Governmental Organisations working for Senior Citizens;
  - (iv) Experts in the field of Ageing, and other related areas;



VII. Five senior citizens who have distinguished themselves in various fields to be nominated by the Central Government.

50% of the nominees at VI and VII shall be women.

VIII. Member Secretary-Joint Secretary dealing with the subject of Ageing in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, *Ex-Officio*.

6. The Chairperson may nominate any other suitable person as a Special Invitees to the Council, either for an individual meeting or for a specified period.

7. The NCSrC will advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life, with special reference to the following:—

- (i) Policies, programmes and legislative measures;
- (ii) Promotion of Physical and financial security, health, and independent and productive living, and
- (iii) Awareness generation and community mobilization.

8. Members nominated under categories IV, V, VI and VII shall have a tenure of three years but will continue till nomination of their successors.

9. The NCSrC will meet at least twice a year.

10. T.A./D.A. etc. to non-official members will be admissible as per relevant rules/instructions of the Government of India.

11. Expenditure on meetings of the NCSrC shall be met from the non-plan budget of the Ministry.

T. R. MEENA, Jt. Secy.

**Exclusion of elderly and disabled due to Aadhaar**

1885. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GAOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of schemes for the elderly and differently-abled which have been notified under Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who could not avail their entitlements due to non-enrolment in Aadhaar and Aadhaar authentication failures, State-wise and scheme-wise, since 2013 onward; and

(c) the measures being taken to ensure that differently-abled people who are unable to register their biometrics, are not excluded from welfare schemes for want of Aadhaar linking or authentication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) {previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)} under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments / Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. This Scheme has been notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has notified a total of 11 Schemes under section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Date of notification under Section 7 of Aadhar Act
1	2	3
1.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchasing/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	03.03.2017

1	2	3
2.	National Action Plan for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities	03.03.2017
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	03.03.2017
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	03.03.2017
5.	Scholarship for Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities	03.03.2017
6.	National Overseas Scholarship for Students with Disabilities	03.03.2017
7.	National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities	03.03.2017
8.	Free Coaching for Students with Disabilities	03.03.2018
9.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	31.03.2017
10.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres	27.04.2018
11.	Incentive Scheme for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities in the Private Sector	03.10.2017

As per information received from Department of Food and Public Distribution, "The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013" has been implemented in all States/UTs for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Beneficiaries under NFSA comprise Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and 'Priority Households (PHH)'. Old and disabled persons are eligible under the AAY Scheme for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. AAY families are entitled to received 35 kg. of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarsegrains) per family per month @₹3/2/1 per kilogram respectively. NFSA has been notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

As per information received from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry has approved the launch of "Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM)" which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 Crore beneficiaries). AB-NHPM has been notified under Section 7 of Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

(b) No such information is available in this Ministry.

(c) A differently-abled person entitled to receive the benefits or service under the schemes, who does not possess the Aadhaar number or has not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrollment. However, benefits under the schemes shall be given to such individuals, subject to the production of the following documents namely:-

I. Disability certificate issued by the competent authority; and

II. Any one of the following documents:-

- (a) Voter Identity Card; or
- (b) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card; or
- (c) Passport; or
- (d) Ration Card; or
- (e) Employee ID Card; or
- (f) Bank or Post Office Passbook with Photo; or
- (g) Photo identity card issued by Competent Authority for handicapped persons; or
- (h) Driving license issued by the Licensing authority under the Motor Vehicle Act 1988; or
- (i) Certificate of identity having photo of such person issued by a Gazetted officer or a Tehsildar on their official letter head; or
- (j) Any other documents as specified by the Department.

#### **Removal of creamy layer for OBCs**

1886. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved setting up of a panel to study quota within OBC quota;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in constituting the panel;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have already introduced the system of quota within OBC quota for effective implementation of OBC reservation;

(d) if so, whether it has studied the quota within quota system in these States; and

(e) the efforts being made to remove creamy layer for OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes. The Commission commenced functioning with effect from 11.10.2017 *i.e.* the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. There has been no delay in constituting the panel.

(c) and (d) Certain States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have introduced sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes reservation quota. The sub-categorization adopted by these States is being studied by the Commission for Other Backward Classes to examine the issues of sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes in the Central List.

(e) The Government has implemented the 'creamy layer' concept in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order in the case of Indra Sawhney and others etc. *vs* Union of India and others [(Civil) No. 930/1990]. At present, there is no proposal in this Ministry for removal of Creamy Layer.

#### **Implementation of UDID card scheme**

1887. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the reasons for implementing the UDID card scheme by the Ministry when the Aadhaar number is already mandatory for availing the benefits under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): With a view to create a National database of persons with disabilities in the country, the Government implements Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Card project through a web based platform which would also provide a uniform platform for issuance of certification of disability across the country, and

cover vital statistics concerning persons with disabilities such as type of disability, validity of disability/certificate, percentage of disability etc which are not available in Aadhaar card.

### **Incentives for inter-caste marriages**

1888. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has called for applications for various grants and incentives for inter-caste marriages from people across the country since 2016 onwards;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of applications examined and cleared from these States and the action initiated in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to address every application received by the Foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing and administering Inter-caste marriage Scheme under which relief is granted to the eligible applicants.

(b) and (c) **Andhra Pradesh:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	F.Y. 2016-17			F.Y. 2017-18		
		No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Incentive amount release (₹ in Lakh)	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Incentive amount release (₹ in Lakh)
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages.	64	03	7.50	96	30	75.00

**Tamil Nadu:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	F.Y. 2016-17			F.Y. 2017-18		
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages.	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Incentive amount release (₹ in Lakh)	No. of applicants	No. of beneficiaries	Incentive amount release (₹ in Lakh)
	Caste Marriages.	117	—	156	15	37.50	

(d) All the applications received by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation are scrutinized and if they meet the mandatory requirement as per the Scheme, are processed for approval and final release of the grants/incentives. In those cases where the documents are incomplete, the deficiencies are intimated to the applicants who are requested to provide the necessary documents/recommendations.

**Inclusion of various communities in OBC list**

1889. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from States and interested groups for inclusion of sub-castes of various communities in the OBC list during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response to those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government did not receive any representation for inclusion of sub-castes of various communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.

**Post-matric scholarship for SC students**

1890. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrears which have been accumulated from Central Government, under the Post-matric scholarship for SC students in various States including Punjab;

(b) the quantum of funds released under Post-matric scholarship for SC students, since 2014, year- wise and State-wise;

(c) the total number of students covered under this scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether Government has received complaints for misutilisation of these funds or scam in the State; and

(e) the details of deserving students who have to leave their studies in the absence of such scholarship in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of arrears under Post Matric Scholarship for SC students in various States/Union Territory upto the year 2016-17 including Punjab are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of Central Assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students since 2014, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The number of students covered under this scheme during the last three years, as informed by States/UTs, year-wise and State-wise is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Complaints on misutilization of funds under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students are sent to concerned State Government, being the implementing agency, to take necessary action.

(e) All the eligible students under Post Matric scholarship scheme for SC students are considered for Scholarships.

***Statement-I***

*Details of arrears under Post Matric Scholarship for SC students*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arrear * (in ₹ crore)
1.	Bihar**	75.85
2.	Chandigarh	7.79
3.	Goa	0.67
4.	Gujarat	180.65



Sl. No.	State/UT	Arrear * (in ₹ crore)
5.	Haryana	58.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.75
7.	Jharkhand**	8.92
8.	Maharashtra	928.95
9.	Odisha	170.66
10.	Punjab	719.52
11.	Tamil Nadu	1172.91
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1196.32
TOTAL		4596.08

Note:

1. (\*) Arrears as reported by States/UTs upto 2016-17.
2. (\*\*) These two States have not reported their arrears, hence these are estimated figures.

### Statement-II

*Details of central assistance released under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC) from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (as on 31.07.2018)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		CA Released	CA Released	CA Released	CA released	CA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9300.00	13341.00	14398.00	31742.54	-
2.	Assam	683.28	810.00	1690.00	0	-
3.	Bihar	3000.00	7476.00	4081.00	0	-
4.	Chandigarh	275.00	0.00	0.00	145.97	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1100.00	628.00	190.00	3902.02	-
6.	Daman and Diu	20.31	0.00	0.00	0	-
7.	Delhi	1700.00	0.00	473.76	0	-
8.	Goa	07.00	14.00	0.00	14.99	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	3900.00	5964.00	5244.00	14339.54	-
10.	Haryana	2700.00	6867.00	10735.00	0	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2700.00	2400.00	7425.00	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	298.00	91.00	202.00	1362.76	-
13.	Jharkhand	900.00	911.00	2071.00	892.95	-
14.	Karnataka	2400.00	3840.00	3300.00	39546.98	-
15.	Kerala	4200.00	1647.00	4267.20	8391.00	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6350.00	10300.00	3308.00	23042.54	-
17.	Maharashtra	17635.00	27988.00	10669.00	50497.96	50497.00
18.	Manipur	1193.50	620.32	583.31	750.56	-
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-
20.	Odisha	4222.83	8995.00	19879.80	4747.76	-
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-
22.	Punjab	37687.61	8930.00	28008.40	11573.21	32739.00 -
23.	Rajasthan	5500.00	8252.00	20056.00	32922.79	-
24.	Sikkim	46.95	164.53	255.50	0	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	25400.00	46064.00	74324.00	43448.24	23447.00
26.	Telangana	8800.00	12454.00	33166.00	14024.24	-
27.	Tripura	1768.59	1625.15	1904.68	1991.84	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	47249.56	46903.00	27000.00	25420.46	37800.00
29.	Uttarakhand	1800.00	2519.00	7301.00	3969.00	-
30.	West Bengal	6600.00	2284.00	4369.00	21256.91	-
TOTAL		196337.63	221388.00	279876.65	341409.26	144483.00

**Statement-III***Details of beneficiaries under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	552723	505843	600089	685102	The details of the beneficiaries for the year 2017-18 are required to be furnished by the State Government/Union Territory along with the proposals for the year 2018-19.
2.	Assam	27554	31145	40236	38366	
3.	Bihar	118300	125000	155000	0	
4.	Chandigarh	1686	1843	2600	3000	
5.	Chhattisgarh	82871	89501	86335	90871	
6.	Daman and Diu	188	136	156	170	
7.	Delhi	45528	25831	27064	0	
8.	Goa	164	356	247	108	
9.	Gujarat	111181	127210	159013	166582	
10.	Haryana	75913	105184	76222	94377	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	19709	6852	48685	55213	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	10131	7221	12452	4094	
13.	Jharkhand	13292	28710	33733	0	
14.	Karnataka	267142	315795	318125	297478	
15.	Kerala	123771	122927	120667	131314	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	237813	274018	288358	323642	
17.	Maharashtra	406427	461315	524232	404656	
18.	Manipur	4969	5892	4041	7310	
19.	Meghalaya	107	121	133	146	
20.	Odisha	141776	172504	179454	106668	
21.	Puducherry	1953	8635	5426	0	
22.	Punjab	216214	286394	305822	309468	
23.	Rajasthan	249703	151621	143602	310639	
24.	Sikkim	278	273	291	328	
25.	Tamil Nadu	698174	713928	758290	796206	

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
26.	Telangana	0.00	270810	265108	278363	
27.	Tripura	16610	21177	16765	14943	
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1095526	861474	947622	1095469	
29.	Uttarakhand	70182	81415	20194	39864	
30.	West Bengal	405554	514992	540976	607744	
TOTAL		4995439	5318123	5680938	5862121	

#### **Extension of term of commission for sub-categorization of OBC**

1891. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a final extension of the term of the Commission constituted to examine sub-categorization within Other Backward Classes in the Central list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Commission which has a term till June 30, 2018 will now work till July 31, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes. The Commission commenced functioning with effect from 11.10.2017. The Commission was to initially submit its report in twelve weeks from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. The tenure of the Commission has since been extended from time to time and has now extended on 31.07.2018, till 30.11.2018.

#### **Reusable launch vehicle**

1892. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved any demonstrable lead in its endeavour to have reusable launch vehicle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the cost cutting effect of reusable launch vehicle; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) On May 23, 2016, India became the fifth nation to successfully conduct the flight demonstration of a scaled down version of a winged-body reusable launch vehicle, thereby validating the critical technologies such as autonomous navigation, guidance and control, reusable thermal protection system and re-entry mission management. This flight represented the first baby step towards the realisation of a future fully reusable Two Stage To Orbit (TSTO) space transportation system.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A fully reusable Two Stage To Orbit (TSTO) Launch Vehicle, that can launch pay loads to Low Earth Orbit with 15 times reusability, is expected to reduce the launch cost by approximately 50 - 60% when compared to that of an expendable launch vehicle.

#### **Making of green propellant**

1893. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO is making green propellant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is an effort to replace the conventional hydrazine rocket fuel, a highly toxic and carcinogenic chemical with a greener propellant for future missions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ISRO is developing green propellants for use in future rocket and satellite propulsion systems.

(b) All space faring nations have been investigating green propulsion systems to minimise environmental impact while improving overall efficiency and economy. ISRO has made a beginning by developing an eco-friendly solid propellant based on Glycidyl Azide Polymer (GAP) as fuel and Ammonium Di-Nitramide (ADN) as oxidizer at the laboratory level, which will eliminate the emission of chlorinated exhaust products from

rocket motors. In addition, ISRO is also carrying out various technology demonstration projects involving green propellant combinations such as Hydrogen Peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ), Kerosene, Liquid Oxygen (LOX), Liquid Methane, ADN-Methanol-water, ADN-Glycerol-water etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) ISRO has already begun the move towards environment-friendly and green propellants with the acceptance of Liquid Oxygen (LOX)/Liquid Hydrogen (LH2) and LOX/Kerosene based propulsion systems for launch vehicles, and use of electric propulsion for spacecraft. The LOX/LH2 combination is already being used in the cryogenic upper stages of GSLV and GSLV Mk-III launch vehicles. ISRO has successfully developed ISROSENE, which is a rocket grade version of kerosene as an alternative to conventional hydrazine rocket fuel. ISRO has successfully demonstrated electric propulsion system for station keeping operations in the South Asia Satellite, launched on May 5, 2017.

#### **Flight testing of unmanned Crew Escape System**

1894. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully flight-tested unmanned Crew Escape System (CES);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would enhance the capability for undertaking human spaceflight mission; and

(d) if so, whether the next mission is planned for Moon or Mars and any timeframe has been worked out and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, ISRO has carried out Pad Abort Test successfully to qualify Crew Escape System required for Human Spaceflight, on 5th July 2018 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(b) Pad Abort Test has been conceived as an experimental mission to demonstrate the crew escape system during any exigency at launch pad. The crew

escape system is configured using specially designed quick acting solid motors that deliver a relatively large thrust to take the crew module to a safe distance.

(c) Experimental data from this mission will serve as a useful input to undertake human spaceflight programme.

(d) As of now, human spaceflight mission is not planned for Moon or Mars.

#### **Visit of NCST to Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh**

1895. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visit of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) to Polavaram;

(b) the details of members of NCST team that visited Polavaram;

(c) the specific villages visited by NCST;

(d) whether the tribals of nearly 95 per cent of new re-settlement villages were not allowed to meet the visiting NCST team; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation of not meeting the tribals in East Godavari district and several affected villages of West Godavari at Polavaram Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under the leadership of, NCST visited few villages and met Scheduled Tribe persons / families affected on account of Polavaram Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh from 26th to 28th March, 2018, Thereafter, the Commission met the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and other Senior Officers dealing with the Project. Based on the interaction with the Polavaram Irrigation Project affected people, the Commission prepared a Special Report which comprises important features of Polavaram Irrigation Project, details regarding land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement issue raised in the various representations received from the project affected people and the Commission's recommendations / advises for better rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected Scheduled Tribes families. The Commission submitted the report to the Hon'ble President on 03.07.2018.

(b) A delegation of NCST led by Shri Nand Kumar Sai (Chairperson), Miss Anusuiya Ukey (Vice-chairperson) and other Members namely 'Shri Harshadbhai Vasava,

Shri Hari Krishna Damor and Shrimati Maya Chintamn Ivante' along with Officials from NCST visited the affected areas of Polavaram Indira Sagar Project, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) As per programme drawn up by State Government the delegation visited Koya Tribal Village, Iddikulakotta Village, Ramanapallem village, Madhapuram and Devaragongi Village, during field visit on 27.03.2018.

(d) There was no instance of villagers being refused to meet the NCST delegation.

(e) As per the mandate of the NCST under Article 338A of the Constitution of India, any person belonging to Scheduled Tribe can submit their grievances / petition to the Commission. The Commission will examine the matter and will take necessary measures / steps to protect the interest of the Scheduled tribes.

#### **Permanent teachers under Eklavya scheme**

†1896. SHRI RATHWA NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no permanent teachers in schools run under Eklavya scheme for promotion of education in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to non-effective implementation of the scheme by the Central Government, the State Governments have not taken any action in this regard due to which the scheme is not successful; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) In the context of providing quality middle and high school education to Scheduled Tribes students, Ministry of Tribal Affairs approves establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in the States/UTs through release of funds under "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India". The State Governments / Union Territory Administrations are solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of EMRSs. State Governments/UT Administrations may opt for any feasible / suitable mode of management whether by autonomous education societies; public-private partnership with reputed educational institutions; in arrangement with the State Department of Education or any other mode found suitable. The tasks of school admissions, appointment of teachers,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools is handled entirely by the society chosen by the State Government/UT Administration and in the manner deemed most suitable.

(c) and (d) Education being an essential and effective tool for personal growth and for reaping the benefits of socio-economic development interventions, Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to improve the quality of education in EMRSs including insisting on availability of teachers, smart classes, providing computer labs, updating science laboratory, provision for extra classes for Mathematics, Science and English, coaching etc. besides extra-curricular activities.

The progress of implementation of scheme is reviewed from time to time by Ministry of Tribal Affairs through receipt of progress reports / review meetings with State Governments / Societies running the EMRSs, regional consultations etc. The Project Appraisal Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which appraises and approves Annual Plans under "Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India", also comprehensively reviews functioning of the EMRSs with the State representatives. Due to constant review / follow up on implementation of the scheme, number of functional EMRSs have increased from 137 in June, 2016 to 219 in August, 2018.

In the academic year 2017-18, there was nearly 90% pass percentage of which 53% have secured 1st division in 10th Board and similarly 81% pass percentage of which 61% have secured 1st division in 12th Board in EMRS across the country. Further 146 students have cleared NEET, 253 students have cleared JEE Main Exams, 8 have cleared CLAT. Apart from education, ST students also excel in co-curricular activities and they have participated in various sports competition such as National Karate Championship, State Level Badminton Championship, National Volleyball Championship and EMRS, Nagrakata in West Bengal even bagged the Best Marching Contingent in the State level Republic Day Parade 2018.

#### **Inclusion of castes in SC list**

1897. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to declare/include Kudmi and Routia tribes from Odisha in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down modalities for determining claims for inclusion in and other modifications in the lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these, only those proposals recommended and justified by State Government / UT Administration concerned and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are considered for amendment of legislation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any proposal from Government of Odisha for inclusion of Kudmi and Routia tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Odisha. As per extant modalities, recommendation of State Government is a pre-requisite, to process the proposal further.

**Assistance to villages of Gujarat**

†1898. SHRI RATHWA NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing assistance to any village of Gujarat under special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, village-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of works being done in this regard; and
- (d) whether above works are being done in a time-bound manner and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SC A to TSP)', now called as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), is an additive to State funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. Under the SCA to TSS scheme, funds are provided to the State Government based on the proposal received from them after appraisal and approval by Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Formulation of proposal including inter-village allocation under SCA to TSS is the responsibility of State Governments. Funds provided to Government of Gujarat under SCA to TSS for

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementation of various projects at different locations since 2014-15 to 2017-18 which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, skill development etc. are as under:

Year	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	113264.14
2015-16	139226.79
2016-17	126581.37
2017-18	150939.99

State Government has been submitting Utilisation Certificate of the released funds from time to time thereby indicating that the funds were utilized for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

#### **Sub plan for development of tribals**

†1899. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed to formulate a sub plan for development of tribals; and

(b) if so, by when it would be formulated and what would be its format?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) Strategy was adopted in 5th Five Year Plan (1974-75) for accelerated development of tribal people. It envisages channelising the flow of outlays and benefits from all sectors of development to st population. STC is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has issued revised norms on 26.12.2017 for allocation of STC by Central Ministries/Departments. As per Union Budget 2018-19, there are 37 Central Ministries and Departments having stc funds catering to specific tribal development in various sectors through 299 different schemes.

So far as State TSP is concerned, as per extant Guidelines, State Governments are to allocate funds under tsp out of total Plan/Scheme Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census.

#### **Development of forest villages in Rajasthan**

1900. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had prepared any scheme for development of forest villages during the Twelfth Five year Plan in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in forest villages/habitations in the country. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan' and funds were released from the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 only. No fund has been released during Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

#### **Socio-economic development of tribals**

1901. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total population of tribals in the country and by what rate their population is growing;

(b) the details of their demographical and geographical distribution, State-wise, community-wise and caste-wise;

(c) whether any committees were formed during the last three years for the socio-economic development of tribals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the major recommendations of those committees and whether those recommendations of the committees were followed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per Census 2011, total population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 crore. Based on Census figures, the growth of st population in 2001 (Census, 2001) as compared to st population in 1991 (Census, 1991) is 24.45% and it is 23.98% in 2011 (Census, 2011) as compared to st population in 2001 (Census, 2001).

(b) State/UT-wise and tribe-wise population of STs, based on Census 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above question does not arise.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise ST Population and Tribe-wise Population: Census 2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Name of Scheduled Tribe (ST)	ST Population
1	2	3	4
	<b>India</b>	<b>All Scheduled Tribes</b>	104545716
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	All Scheduled Tribes	1493299
		Gujjar	980654
		Bakarwal	113198
		Other ST communities	399447
2.	Himachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	392126
		Gaddi	178130
		Gujjar	92547
		Other ST communities	121449

1	2	3	4
3.	Uttarakhand	All Scheduled Tribes	291903
		Tharu	91342
		Jaunsari	88664
		Other ST communities	111897
4.	Rajasthan	All Scheduled Tribes	9238534
		Mina	4345528
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi etc.	4100264
		Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	314194
		Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	111377
		Bhil Mina	105393
		Other ST communities	261778
5.	Uttar Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	1134273
		Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond	569035
		Kharwar, Khairwar	160676
		Tharu	105291
		Other ST communities	299271
6.	Bihar	All Scheduled Tribes	1336573
		Santal	406076
		Gond	256738
		Tharu	159939
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	144472
		Kharwar	125811
		Other ST communities	243537
7.	Sikkim	All Scheduled Tribes	206360
		Bhutia	69598
		Limboo	53703
		Other ST communities	83059

1	2	3	4
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	951821
		Nyishi	249824
		Galo	79327
		Other ST communities	622670
9.	Nagaland	All Scheduled Tribes	1710973
		Naga	1667712
		Other ST communities	43261
10.	Manipur	All Scheduled Tribes	1167422
		Thadou	215913
		Tangkhul	178568
		Other ST communities	772941
11.	Mizoram	All Scheduled Tribes	1036115
		Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	734910
		Chakma	96972
		Other ST communities	204233
12.	Tripura	All Scheduled Tribes	1166813
		Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	592255
		Riang	188220
		Other ST communities	386338
13.	Meghalaya	All Scheduled Tribes	2555861
		Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam, etc.	1411775
		Garos	821026
		Other ST communities	323060
14.	Assam	All Scheduled Tribes	3884371
		Boro, Borokachari	1361735
		Miri	680424
		Karbi	430452

1	2	3	4
		Rabha	296189
		Kachari, Sonwal	253344
		Other ST communities	862227
15.	West Bengal	All Scheduled Tribes	5296953
		Santal	2512331
		Oraon	643510
		Bhumij	376296
		Munda	366386
		Other ST communities	1398430
16.	Jharkhand	All Scheduled Tribes	8645042
		Santhal	2754723
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	1716618
		Munda, Patar	1229221
		Ho	928289
		Kharwar	248974
		Lohra	216226
		Bhumij	209448
		Other ST communities	1341543
17.	Odisha	All Scheduled Tribes	9590756
		Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, etc.	1627486
		Santal	894764
		Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	888581
		Kolha	625009
		Other ST communities	5554916
18.	Chhattisgarh	All Scheduled Tribes	7822902
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, etc.	4298404



1	2	3	4
		Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, etc.	887477
		Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	748789
		Other ST communities	1888232
19.	Madhya Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	15316784
		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	5993921
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, etc.	5093124
		Kol	1167694
		Other ST communities	3062045
20.	Gujarat	All Scheduled Tribes	8917174
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	4215603
		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	643120
		Rathawa	642348
		Dhodia, Dhodi	635695
		Other ST communities	2780408
21.	Daman and Diu	All Scheduled Tribes	15363
		Dubla (Halpati)	11087
		Other ST communities	4276
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	All Scheduled Tribes	178564
		Varli	112061
		Other ST communities	66503
23.	Maharashtra	All Scheduled Tribes	10510213
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	2588659

1	2	3	4
		Gond, Raj gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta etc.	1618090
		Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	1459565
		Other ST communities	4843899
24.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	All Scheduled Tribes	5918073
		Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	2407637
		Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, etc.	590739
		Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	537808
		Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	519337
		Other ST communities	1862552
25.	Karnataka	All Scheduled Tribes	4248987
		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, etc.	3296354
		Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	158243
		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	112190
		Other ST communities	682200
26.	Goa	All Scheduled Tribes	149275
		Gawda	106659
		Other ST communities	42616
27.	Lakshadweep	All Scheduled Tribes	61120
		Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands	4
		Other ST communities	61116
28.	Kerala	All Scheduled Tribes	484839
		Paniyan	88450

1	2	3	4
		Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	35171
		Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	33216
		Other ST communities	328002
29.	Tamil Nadu	All Scheduled Tribes	794697
		Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)	357980
		Irular	189661
		Other ST communities	247056
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All Scheduled Tribes	28530
		Nicobarese	27168
		Other ST communities	1362

*Note:* No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011.

*Source:* Office of Registrar General, India (RGI).

### Unspent funds under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

1902. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not spent the funds allocated under the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) scheme; and

(b) the details of the reasons therefor and what action Government has taken against these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) During 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore was allocated under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (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. State-wise details of funds released under VKY for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, utilization reported by the States and details of States from where utilization

report is awaited, is given in the Statement (*See below*). Utilization of funds by the States is a continuous process and submission of Utilization Certificate is made by the State on completion of the project. Concerned State Governments have been addressed for submission of pending Utilization Certificates and the issue is also flagged during meetings with States.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of funds released under VKY for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, utilisation reported by the States and details of States from where utilisation report is awaited*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16		
		Funds Released	Utilisation Certificate Reported	Utilisation Certificate Awaited	Funds Released	Utilisation Certificate Reported	Utilisation Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	0	500.00	300.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	600.00	600.00	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	852.00	852.00	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	760.00	0	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1000.00	0	1384.50	1273.44	111.06
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	0	1723.00	0	1723.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	700.10	299.90	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1000.00	1000.00	0	1344.80	1344.80	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	500.00	0	500.00
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	300.00	300.00	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	0	1909.28	1418.00	491.28
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0	1000.00	1400.00	0	1400.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0	0	490.50	490.50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	766.65	766.65	0
15.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00	0	1650.00	1650.00	0
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	382.43	207.00	175.43
17.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	0	1046.42	1046.42	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	700.00	0	700.00
19.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00	0	427.42	427.00	0.42
20.	Tripura	0	0	0	613.00	613.00	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	200.00	0	200.00
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2450.00	2025.00	425.00
TOTAL		10000.00	8700.10	1299.90	20000.00	13313.81	6686.19

#### Demand of tribal status

1903. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal communities in different parts of the country and the number of these accorded Scheduled Tribe status, State-wise; and

(b) the details of tribal communities demanding to get tribal status and the steps taken by Government to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes (STs). According to these modalities, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government/UT Administration, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (now National Commission for STs) will be 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 that 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 or the RGI or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes does not support are rejected.

In the decadal Population Census conducted by Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, only those castes and tribes are enumerated separately which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. Accordingly, the enumeration of tribes other than STs has not been done separately in any of the decadal Censuses since 1951 Census. The State/UT-wise list of communities included in the list of STs is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of proposals received from States/UTs for inclusion in list of STs are given in Statement-II (*See below*). These proposals are at various stages of processing.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details regarding State/UT-wise list of communities included in the list of STs*

##### **Andhra Pradesh**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Andh, Sadhu Andh  | 10. Kammara  |
| 2. Bagata  | 11. Kattunayakan   |
| 3. Bhil  | 12. Kolam, Kolawar   |
| 4. Chenchu   | 13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi   |
| 5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba | 14. Konda Kapus  |
| 6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur  | 15. Kondareddis  |
| 7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)  | 16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga |
| 8. Hill Reddis   | 17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko  |
| 9. Jatapus   |  |

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya | 3. Apatani             |
| 19. Kulia   | 4. Nyishi              |
| 20. Malis   | 5. Galo                |
| 21. Manna Dhora   | 6. Khampti             |
| 22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora  | 7. Khowa               |
| 23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)   | 8. Mishmi, Idu, Taroan |
| 24. Pardhan   | 9. Momba               |
| 25. Porja, Parangiperja   | 10. Any Naga tribes    |
| 26. Reddi Dhoras  | 11. Sherdukpen         |
| 27. Rona, Rena  | 12. Singpho            |
| 28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras   | 13. Hrusso             |
| 29. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara  | 14. Tagin              |
| 30. Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)   | 15. Khamba             |
| 31. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi   | 16. Adi                |
| 32. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula  |                        |
| 33. Nakkala, Kurvikaran   |                        |
| 34. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)   |                        |

**Assam**

- I. In the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills

1. Chakma
2. Dimasa, Kachari
3. Garo
4. Hajong
5. Hmar
6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
7. Any Kuki tribes, including:—

- (i) Biate, Biete
- (ii) Changsan
- (iii) Chongloi
- (iv) DOUNGEL

**Arunachal Pradesh**

All tribes in the State including:—

1. Abor
2. Aka

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (v) Gamalhou                  | (xxxiii) Sukte   |
| (vi) Gangte                   | (xxxiv) Thado  |
| (vii) Guite                   | (xxxv) Thangngeu   |
| (viii) Hanneng                | (xxxvi) Uibuh  |
| (ix) Haokip, Hauptit          | (xxxvii) Vaiphei   |
| (x) Haolai                    | 8. Lakher  |
| (xi) Hengna                   | 9. Man (Tai speaking)  |
| (xii) Hongsungh               | 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes   |
| (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh   | 11. Karbi  |
| (xiv) Jongbe                  | 12. Any Naga tribes  |
| (xv) Khawchung                | 13. Pawi   |
| (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong | 14. Syntheng   |
| (xvii) Khelma                 | 15. Lalung   |
| (xviii) Kholhou               | II. In the State of Assam including the Bodoland territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills:— |
| (xix) Kipgen                  | 1. Barmans in Cachar   |
| (xx) Kuki                     | 2. Boro, Borokachari   |
| (xxi) Lengthang               | 3. Deori   |
| (xxii) Lhangum                | 4. Hojai   |
| (xxiii) Lhoujem               | 5. Kachari, Sonwal   |
| (xxiv) Lhouvun                | 6. Lalung  |
| (xxv) Lupheng                 | 7. Mech  |
| (xxvi) Mangjel                | 8. Miri  |
| (xxvii) Misao                 | 9. Rabha   |
| (xxviii) Rieng                | 10. Dimasa   |
| (xxix) Sairhem                | 11. Hajong   |
| (xxx) Selnam                  | 12. Singhpho   |
| (xxxi) Singson                |  |
| (xxxii) Sitlhou               |  |



13. Khampti

14. Garo

### **Bihar**

1. Asur, Agaria

2. Baiga

3. Banjara

4. Bathud

5. Bedia

6. Omitted

7. Binjhia

8. Birhor

9. Birjia

10. Chero

11. Chik Baraik

12. Gond

13. Gorait

14. Ho

15. Karmali

16. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia

17. Kharwar

18. Khond

19. Kisan, Nagesia

20. Kora, Mudi-Kora

21. Korwa

22. Lohara, Lohra

23. Mahli

24. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia

25. Munda, Patar

26. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)

27. Parhaiya

28. Santal

29. Sauria Paharia

30. Savar

31. Kawar

32. Kol

33. Tharu

### **Chhattisgarh**

1. Agariya

2. Andh

3. Baiga

4. Bhaina

5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando

6. Bhattra

7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia

8. Bhil Mina

9. Bhunjia

10. Biar, Biyar

11. Binjhwar

12. Birhul, Birhor

13. Damor, Damaria

14. Dhanwar

15. Gadaba, Gadba

16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abujh Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru,

Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi

17. Halba, Halbi

18. Kamar

19. Karku

20. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri

21. Khairwar, Kondar

22. Kharia

23. Kondh, Khond, Kandh

24. Kol

25. Kolam

26. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya

27. Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku

28. Majhi

29. Majhwar

30. Mawasi

31. Munda

32. Nagesia, Nagasia

33. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad

34. Pao

35. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti

36. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba districts, (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tehsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tehsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tehsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tehsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tehsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tehsils of Dhamtari district]

37. Parja

38. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharla, Sehria, Sosia, Sor

39. Saonta, Saunta

40. Saur

41. Sawar, Sawara

42. Sonr

#### **Goa**

1. Dhodia

2. Dubla (Halpati)

3. Naikda (Talavia)

4. Siddi (Nayaka)

5. Varli

6. Kunbi

7. Gawda

8. Velip

**Gujarat**

1. Barda

2. Bavacha, Bamcha

3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)

4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.

5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)

6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)

7. Chodhara

8. Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi

9. Dhodia, Dhodi

10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati

11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi

12. Gond, Rajgond

13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari

14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna

15. Omitted

16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha

17. Kunbi (in the Dangs district)

18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka

19. Padhar

20. Omitted

21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)

22. Patelia

23. Pomla

24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)

25. Rathawa

26. Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)

27. Omitted

28. Varli

29. Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia

30. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia

31. Tadvil Bhil, Bawra, Vasave,

32. Padvi

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Bhot, Bodh

2. Gaddi

3. Gujjar

4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa

5. Kanaura, Kinnara

6. Lahaula

7. Pangwala

8. Swangla

9. Beta, Beda

10. Domba, Gara, Zoba

**Jammu and Kashmir**

1. Balti
2. Beda
3. Bot, Boto
4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
5. Changpa
6. Garra
7. Mon
8. Purigpa
9. Gujjar
10. Bakarwal
11. Gaddi
12. Sippi

**Jharkhand**

1. Asur, Agaria
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho

14. Karmali

15. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan, Nagesia
19. Kora, Mudi-Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
24. Munda, Patar
25. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
26. Parhaiya
27. Santhal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar
30. Bhumij
31. Kawar
32. Kol

**Karnataka**

1. Adiyani
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar

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|--|---|
| 6. Chodhara  | 32. Malasar   |
| 7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati   | 33. Malayekandi   |
| 8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi                                 | 34. Maleru  |
| 9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond  | 35. Maratha (in Coorg district)   |
| 10. Gowdalu  | 36. Marati (in South Kanara district)   |
| 11. Hakkipikki   | 37. Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud  |
| 12. Hasalaru   | 38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki |
| 13. Irular   | 39. Palliyan  |
| 14. Iruliga  | 40. Paniyan   |
| 15. Jenu Kuruba  | 41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari   |
| 16. Kadu Kuruba  | 42. Patelia   |
| 17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district) | 43. Rathawa   |
| 18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)                   | 44. Sholaga   |
| 19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari   | 45. Soligaru  |
| 20. Kattunayakan   | 46. Toda  |
| 21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna  | 47. Varli   |
| 22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha                                    | 48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia  |
| 23. Konda Kapus  | 49. Yerava  |
| 24. Koraga   | 50. Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)   |
| 25. Kota   | <b>Kerala</b>   |
| 26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya  | 1. Adiyen   |
| 27. Kudiya, Melakudi   | 2. Arandan, Aranadan  |
| 28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)   | 3. Eravallan  |
| 29. Kurumans   | 4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazh Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan  |
| 30. Maha Malasar   |   |
| 31. Malaikudi  |   |

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| 5. Irular, Irulan  | 29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan                                    |
| 6. Kadar, Wayanad Kadar  | 30. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan                         |
| 7. Omitted   | 31. Omitted   |
| 8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar   | 32. Omitted   |
| 9. Kattunayakan  | 33. Paniyan   |
| 10. Kochuvelan   | 34. Ulladan, Ullatan  |
| 11. Omitted  | 35. Uraly   |
| 12. Omitted  | 36. Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)             |
| 13. Koraga   | 37. Ten Kurumban Jenu Kurumban                                    |
| 14. Omitted  | 38. Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan                               |
| 15. Kudiya, Melakudi   | 39. Cholanaickan  |
| 16. Kurichchan, Kurichiyen   | 40. Mavilan   |
| 17. Kurumans, Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman   | 41. Karimpalan  |
| 18. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban   | 42. Vetta Kuruman   |
| 19. Maha Malasar   | 43. Mala Panickar   |
| 20. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan  | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   |
| 21. Malai Pandaram   | 1. Agariya  |
| 22. Malai Vedan, Malavedan   | 2. Andh   |
| 23. Malakkuravan   | 3. Baiga  |
| 24. Malasar  | 4. Bhaina   |
| 25. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts) | 5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando |
| 26. Malayarayar  | 6. Bhattra  |
| 27. Mannan   | 7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia                                 |
| 28. Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)   | 8. Bhil Mina  |
|  | 9. Bhunjia  |
|  | 10. Biar, Biyar   |

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| 11. Binjhwar   | 28. Korwa, Kodaku  |
| 12. Birhul, Birhor   | 29. Majhi  |
| 13. Damor, Damaria   | 30. Majhwar  |
| 14. Dhanwar  | 31. Mawasi   |
| 15. Gadaba, Gadba  | 32. Omitted  |
| 16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Wade Maria, Daroi | 33. Munda  |
|  | 34. Nagesia, Nagasia   |
|  | 35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad   |
|  | 36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia Tehsils of Datia district]   |
| 17. Halba, Halbi   | 37. Pao  |
| 18. Kamar  | 38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti   |
| 19. Karku  | 39. Omitted  |
| 20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri   | 40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tehsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tehsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tehsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tehsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tehsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tehsil of Khandwa district] |
| 21. (Omitted)  |  |
| 22. Khairwar, Kondar   |  |
| 23. Kharia   |  |
| 24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh  |  |
| 25. Kol  |  |
| 26. Kolam  |  |
| 27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya  |  |

41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharla, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
43. Saonta, Saunta
44. Saur
45. Sawar, Sawara
46. Sonr

**Maharashtra**

1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Barda
4. Bavacha, Bamcha
5. Bhaina
6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
7. Bhattra
8. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvl Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhwar
11. Birhul, Birhor
12. Omitted
13. Dhanka, Tadvl, Tetaria, Valvi
14. Dhanwar
15. Dhodia
16. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
17. Gamit, Gamta, Gavlt, Mavchi, Padvi
18. Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Man newar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria
19. Halba, Halbi
20. Kamar
21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
22. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
23. Khairwar
24. Kharia
25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
26. Kol
27. Kolam, Mannervarl
28. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
30. Koli Malhar
31. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
32. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya



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|--|------------------------------|
| 34. Nagesia, Nagasia   | 10. Koirao, Thangal          |
| 35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka   | 11. Koireng                  |
| 36. Oraon, Dhangad   | 12. Kom                      |
| 37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti   | 13. Lamgang                  |
| 38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia | 14. Mao                      |
| 39. Parja  | 15. Maram                    |
| 40. Patelia  | 16. Maring                   |
| 41. Pomla  | 17. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes |
| 42. Rathawa  | 18. Monsang                  |
| 43. Sawar, Sawara  | 19. Moyon                    |
| 44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar   | 20. Paite                    |
| 45. Omitted  | 21. Purum                    |
| 46. Varli  | 22. Ralte                    |
| 47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia   | 23. Sema                     |
|  | 24. Simte                    |
|  | 25. Suhte                    |
|  | 26. Tangkhul                 |
|  | 27. Thadou                   |
|  | 28. Vaiphei                  |
|  | 29. Zou                      |

**Manipur**

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aimol                      | 30. Poumai Naga     |
| 2. Anal                       | 31. Tarao           |
| 3. Angami                     | 32. Kharam          |
| 4. Chiru                      | 33. Any Kuki tribes |
| 5. Chothe                     | 34. Mate            |
| 6. Gangte                     |                     |
| 7. Hmar                       | <b>Meghalaya</b>    |
| 8. Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei      | 1. Chakma           |
| 9. Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme | 2. Dimasa, Kachari  |

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| 3. Garo   | (xxiv) Lhouvun                  |
| 4. Hajong   | (xxv) Lupheng                   |
| 5. Hmar   | (xxvi) Mangjel                  |
| 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam | (xxvii) Misao<br>(xxviii) Riang |
| 7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-                       | (xxix) Sairhem                  |
| (i) Biate, Biete                                      | (xxx) Selnam                    |
| (ii) Changsan   | (xxxi) Singson                  |
| (iii) Chongloi  | (xxxii) Sitlhou                 |
| (iv) Doungel  | (xxxiii) Sukte                  |
| (v) Gamalhou  | (xxxiv) Thado                   |
| (vi) Gangte   | (xxxv) Thangngeu                |
| (vii) Guite   | (xxxvi) Uibuh                   |
| (viii) Hanneng  | (xxxvii) Vaiphei                |
| (ix) Haokip, Hauptit                                  | 8. Lakher                       |
| (x) Haolai  | 9. Man (Tai Speaking)           |
| (xi) Hengna   | 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes    |
| (xii) Hongsungh                                       | 11. Mikir                       |
| (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh                           | 12. Any Naga tribes             |
| (xiv) Jongbe  | 13. Pawi                        |
| (xv) Khawchung  | 14. Synteng                     |
| (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong                         | 15. Boro Kacharis               |
| (xvii) Khelma   | 16. Koch                        |
| (xviii) Kholhou                                       | 17. Raba, Rava                  |
| (xix) Kipgen  | <b>Mizoram</b>                  |
| (xx) Kuki   | 1. Chakma                       |
| (xxi) Lengthang                                       | 2. Dimasa (Kachari)             |
| (xxii) Lhangum  | 3. Garo                         |
| (xxiii) Lhoujem                                       |                                 |

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| 4. Hajong   | (xxiv) Lhouvun                                     |
| 5. Hmar   | (xxv) Lumpheng                                     |
| 6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam) | (xxvi) Mangjel<br>(xxvii) Missao<br>(xxviii) Rieng |
| 7. Any Kuki tribes, including:—   | (xxix) Sairhem                                     |
| (i) Baite or Beite  | (xxx) Selnam                                       |
| (ii) Changsan   | (xxxi) Singson                                     |
| (iii) Chongloi  | (xxxii) Sitlhou                                    |
| (iv) Doungel  | (xxxiii) Sakte                                     |
| (v) Gamalhou  | (xxxiv) Thado                                      |
| (vi) Gangte   | (xxxv) Thangngeu                                   |
| (vii) Guite   | (xxxvi) Uibuh                                      |
| (viii) Hanneng  | (xxxvii) Vaiphei                                   |
| (ix) Haokip or Haupit   |  |
| (x) Haolai  | 8. Lakher  |
| (xi) Hengna   | 9. Man (Tai-speaking)                              |
| (xii) Hongsungh   | 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes                       |
| (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh   | 11. Mikir  |
| (xiv) Jongbe  | 12. Any Naga tribes                                |
| (xv) Khawchung  | 13. Pawi   |
| (xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong   | 14. Synteng  |
| (xvii) Khelma   | 15. Paite  |
| (xviii) Kholhou   | <b>Nagaland</b>                                    |
| (xix) Kipgen  | 1. Naga  |
| (xx) Kuki   | 2. Kuki  |
| (xxi) Lengthang   | 3. Kachari   |
| (xxii) Lhangum  | 4. Mikir   |
| (xxiii) Lhoujem   | 5. Garo  |

**Odisha**

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|--|---|
| 1. Bagata, Bhakta  | 22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond   |
| 2. Baiga   | 23. Ho  |
| 3. Banjara, Banjari  | 24. Holva   |
| 4. Bathudi, Bathuri  | 25. Jatapu  |
| 5. Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara  | 26. Juang   |
| 6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan  | 27. Kandha Gauda  |
| 7. Bhumia  | 28. Kawar, Kanwar   |
| 8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij | 29. Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia  |
| 9. Bhunjia   | 30. Kharwar   |
| 10. Binjhal, Binjhar   | 31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond |
| 11. Binjhia, Binjhoa   | 32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia   |
| 12. Birhor   | 33. Kol   |
| 13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja   | 34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas  |
| 14. Chenchu  | 35. Kolha   |
| 15. Dal  | 36. Koli, Malhar  |
| 16. Desua Bhumij   | 37. Kondadora   |
| 17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva  | 38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara   |
| 18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai  | 39. Korua   |
| 19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba                   | 40. Kotia   |
| 20. Gandia   | 41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya  |
| 21. Ghara  |   |

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| 42. Kulis   | Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya   |
| 43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh  | Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora,   |
| 44. Madia   | Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro  |
|   | Saora, Vesu Saora  |
| 45. Mahali  |  |
| 46. Mankidi   | 60. Shabar, Lodha  |
| 47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi   | 61. Sounti   |
| 48. Matya, Matia  | 62. Tharua, Tharua Birdhani  |
| 49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda   | <b>Rajasthan</b>   |
| 50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda   | 1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave |
| 51. Mundari   | 2. Bhil Mina   |
| 52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya  | 3. Damor, Damaria  |
| 53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran  | 4. Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi  |
| 54. Parenga   | 5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)  |
| 55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja  | 6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari  |
| 56. Pentia  | 7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna   |
| 57. Rajuar  | 8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha   |
| 58. Santal  | 9. Mina  |
| 59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juara Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kanchar Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria | 10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka   |
|   | 11. Patelia  |
|   | 12. Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya  |
|   | <b>Sikkim</b>  |
|   | 1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophthapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)   |
|   | 2. Lepcha  |

3. Limboo 4. Tamang

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Adiyam
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadar
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
8. Kaniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Konda Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
15. Kudiya, Melakudi
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)
18. Kurumans
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram

22. Malai Vedan

23. Malakkuravan

24. Malasar

25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)

26. Malayekandi

27. Mannan

28. Mudugar, Muduvan

29. Muthuvan

30. Palleyan

31. Palliyan

32. Palliyar

33. Paniyan

34. Sholaga

35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)

36. Uraly

**Telangana**

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh

2. Bagata

3. Bhil

4. Chenchu

5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba

6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur

7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 8. Hill Reddis         | Karimnagar, Khammam,                    |
| 9. Jatapus             | Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda,           |
| 10. Kammara            | Nizam abad and Warangal districts)      |
| 11. Kattunayakan       | 30. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala     |
| 12. Kolam, Kolawar     | Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi     |
| 13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi | 31. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, |
| 14. Konda Kapus        | Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula      |
| 15. Kondareddis        | 32. Nakkala, Kurvikaran                 |
- Tripura**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya        | 1. Bhil                                     |
| Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya        | 2. Bhutia                                   |
| Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity         | 3. Chaimal                                  |
| Kondhs, Kuvinga                        | 4. Chakma                                   |
| 17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, | 5. Garoo                                    |
| Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko             | 6. Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng,           |
| 18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya,       | Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum,             |
| Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi        | Rupini, Sukuchep, Thangchep                 |
| Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha       | 7. Jamatia                                  |
| Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary),      | 8. Khasia                                   |
| Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya        | 9. Kuki, including the following sub-       |
| 19. Kulia                              | tribes:-                                    |
| 20. Manna Dhora                        | (i) Balte (ii) Belalhut (iii) Chhalya       |
| 21. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora           | (iv) Fun (v) Hajango (vi) Jangtei           |
| 22. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)      | (vii) Khareng (viii) Khephong               |
| 23. Pardhan                            | (ix) Kuntei (x) Laifang (xi) Lentei         |
| 24. Porja, Parangiperja                | (xii) Mizel (xiii) Namte (xiv) Paitu, Paite |
| 25. Reddi Dhoras                       | (xv) Rangchan (xvi) Rangkhole               |
| 26. Rona, Rena                         | (xvii) Thangluya                            |
| 27. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya      | 10. Lepcha                                  |
| Savaras, Khutto Savaras                | 11. Lushai                                  |
| 28. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara         | 12. Mag                                     |
| 29. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad,     | 13. Munda, Kaur                             |
|  | 14. Noatia, Murashing                       |

15. Orang
16. Riang
17. Santal
18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
19. Uchai.

**Uttarakhand**

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu
6. Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbadra)
7. Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
8. Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
9. Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
10. Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
11. Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)

12. Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
13. Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
14. Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
15. Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)

**West Bengal**

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Bedia, Bediya
4. Bhumij
5. Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo
6. Birhor
7. Birjia
8. Chakma
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Garo
12. Gond
13. Gorait
14. Hajang
15. Ho
16. Karmali
17. Kharwar
18. Khond
19. Kisan
20. Kora
21. Korwa
22. Lepcha



23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
24. Lohara, Lohra.
25. Magh
26. Mahali
27. Mahli
28. Mal Pahariya
29. Mech
30. Mru
31. Munda
32. Nagesia
33. Oraon
34. Parhaiya
35. Rabha
36. Santal
37. Sauria Paharia
38. Savar
39. Limbu (Subba)
40. Tamang

#### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
2. Jarawas
3. Nicobarese
4. Onges
5. Sentinelese
6. Shom Pens

#### Dadra and Nagar Haveli

1. Dhodia

2. Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

#### Daman and Diu

Throughout the Union territory:

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli.

#### Lakshadweep

Throughout the Union Territory: -

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'.

Explanation: The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under Clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994.

#### Puducherry

Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran)

*Note:* In case of any discrepancies in the spelling of the community in above list, the concerned original Notification will be final and authenticated.

***Statement-II****Details of proposals received from States/UTs for inclusion in list of STs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposals received from States/UTs for inclusion of communities in list of STs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Odisha	19
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

**Utilization of Grants-in-aid by NGOs in North-East**

1904. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Assam and other North Eastern States which have received grant-in-aid from

Government for implementation of various schemes under the Ministry in their respective States during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism available for proper monitoring of utilisation of grants-in-aid by the NGOs and whether such mechanism has been found to be effective;

(c) whether it is a fact that many NGOs have been found to be non performing and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Government provides budgetary support to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of a number of welfare schemes for women and children such as Swadhar, Ujjwala, Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children or working mothers etc. State-wise No. of NGOs implementing various Schemes in the North Eastern Region of the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under Working Women Hostel (WWH) regular monitoring of the functioning of the hostel is the responsibility of the District Women Welfare Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate/ Municipal Commissioner. Under STEP Scheme, regular inspection of the projects is done by respective State Government and has been found to be effective, and found to be satisfactory. Under Ujjwala Scheme the scheme contains provisions for monitoring of the projects at Panchayat/Block/District Level, State Level and the Central Level. Under Swadhar Greh Scheme, funds to the States/ UTs are released in two installments every year. First installment amounting to 50% of allocated grant is released in the beginning of the Financial Year after deducting any unspent balance available with the State/UT. Second installment is released after 60% of the first instalment has been utilized. State Governments are required to furnish half yearly statement of expenditure to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Under Scheme of Family Counselling Centre and National Creche Scheme, Monitoring through ICT as well as physical monitoring through the Officers of Government of India/State Government and Central Social Welfare Board is being done for effective implementation of the scheme.

(c) and (d) The NGOs who are not implementing programme as per norms of the scheme are stated to be non performing NGOs. There are no non performing NGOs

under Short Stay Home scheme. The details of non performing NGOs under the Family Counseling Centre and National Creche Scheme are given in above mentioned Statement (*See below*). Grant has been suspended with immediate effect to the NGO's who are not implementing programme as per norms of the scheme under CSWB.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of NGOs implementing various schemes in the North Eastern Region in the country*

Sl. No.	State	STEP			WWII			Family Counselling			National Creche Scheme	
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam							29	27	25	115	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							4	4	4	40	29
3.	Manipur							12	11	11	292	170
4.	Meghalaya							3	2	2	70	39
5.	Mizoram							9	9	9	162	-
6.	Nagaland							2	2	2	08	-
7.	Sikkim							3	3	3	50	34
8.	Tripura							10	11	11	75	33
TOTAL		01	—	—	02	05	09	72	69	67	812	348

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of Schemes (2015-16)		
		Ujjwala	Swadhar	Short Stay Home
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
2.	Assam	32	24	12
3.	Manipur	11	23	5
4.	Mizoram	0	2	1
5.	Meghalaya	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Nagaland	4	1	1
7.	Sikkim	1	1	1
8.	Tripura	0	4	4
TOTAL		48	58	25

Note: (1) The Ujjwala and Swadhar Schemes are being implemented through the State Governments/ UT Administration w.e.f 01.04.2016. The National Creche Scheme has been handed over to the respective State Government w.e.f 1.1.2017.

*State-wise details of no. of non-performins NGOs*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Family Counselling Centre	National Creche Scheme
1.	Assam	2	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	03
3.	Manipur	-	46
4.	Meghalaya	1	26
5.	Mizoram	-	06
6.	Nagaland	-	02
7.	Sikkim	-	22
8.	Tripura	-	19

**Regulation of playschools**

1905. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by Government to regulate the operation of play schools in various parts of the country, especially in view of the increasing incidents of atrocities against young children;

(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) The Government of India has laid down a National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy, 2013 and its salient features are as under:

- (i) Access with equity and inclusion in programmes and interventions across service providers;
- (ii) Improving quality, Strengthening Capacity, Monitoring and Supervision;
- (iii) Research and Documentation;
- (iv) Advocacy and awareness generation;
- (v) Convergence and Coordination among policies and programmes;
- (vi) Institutional and Implementation Arrangements;
- (vii) Partnerships, Periodic Review and Increased investment towards ECCE.

The objectives of the ECCE Policy, 2013 are:

- (a) Facilitate comprehensive childcare supports, infrastructure and services aimed at holistic well-being of children and responsive to their developmental needs along with the continuum of care from conception to age of six years.
- (b) Universalise and reinforce ECCE and ensure adaptive strategies for inclusion of all children with specific attention to vulnerable children.
- (c) Engage capable human resources and build their capacity to enhance and develop quality services for children and their families.
- (d) Set out the quality standards and curriculum framework for ECCE provisions and ensure their application and practice through advocacy and enforcement through appropriate institutional arrangements.
- (e) Raise awareness and create common understanding about the significance of ECCE and promote strong partnerships with communities and families in order to improve the quality of life of young children through institutional and programmatic means and appropriate use of technology as require.
- (f) Recognise diversity of contexts, develop and promote culturally appropriate strategies and materials and work within the framework of decentralized governance using participating and locally responsive approaches.

**Mahila Shakti Kendra in Tamil Nadu**

1906. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Ministry of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme in specific parts of the country;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether any such Mahila Shakti Kendra has been set up in the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in the Tuticorin District;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government of India has approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation. The Scheme is implemented with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States except for North East and Special Category States where the ratio is 90:10. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for Women) technical support to the respective Government on issues related to women is provided. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 aspirational districts as part of the Block Level initiatives. Student volunteers are to play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important Government schemes/programmes as well as social issues. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) has also been envisaged for 640 districts to be covered in phased manner. These centres to serve as a link between village, block and State level in facilitating women centric schemes and also give foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme at the district level.

(c) to (e) In the State of Tamil Nadu, State Resource Centre for Women is functional "under Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme, Government of Tamil Nadu. During FY 2017-18 and 2018-19, District level Centre for Women (DLCW) has been approved for 13 districts namely Cuddalore, Salem, Ariyalur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal, Perambalur, Viluppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tiruchirappalli, Chennai, Virudhunagar and Ramnathapuram. Block level activities have

also been approved for the aspirational districts namely Virudhunagar and Ramnathapuram. Under Mahila Shakti Scheme, District Level Centre for Women is approved for all districts as per Census of India, 2011 including Tuticorin (Thoothukkudi) in the State of Tamil Nadu to be covered in a phased manner.

### **Sakhi Centres**

1907. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established Sakhi centres in the country for women affected by violence;
- (b) whether any such centre has been opened in Kerala; and
- (c) if so, the number of complaints registered and disposed of by such centres during the last three years?

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. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up in every district across the country in phased manner. So far, 195 One Stop Centres are functional in the country to provide single window services such as medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psychosocial counseling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence.

Ministry has approved setting up of five One Stop Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Mallapuram, Kannur, Wayanad districts of Kerala. So far, two One Stop Centres at Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur are functional. The details of complaints registered and disposed off during last three years are as below:-

Districts	2017		2018	
	Received	Disposed off	Received	Disposed off
Thiruvananthapuram *	21	21	86	86
Thrissur**			18	18

\* One Stop Center is functional from 30.06.2017

\*\* One Stop Center is functional from 01.04.2018



**Procurement of mobiles and tablets for nutrition data**

†1908 SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of clear guidelines about the procurement of mobiles and tablets, States are facing problems in their procurement under the nutrition drive launched by the Prime Minister;
- (b) the number of mobiles and tablets required, State-wise;
- (c) the details of States and their proposals regarding procurement of mobiles and tablets which have been received by the Ministry; and
- (d) the number and details of mobiles and tablets procured by each State till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan have to procure devices through Government e Market (GeM) portal. To facilitate the procurement of devices by States/UTs; a separate tab as "POSHAN Abhiyaan" has been created on GeM Portal by the GeM.

(b) and (d) State/UT-wise total number of devices required and the total number of devices procured by each State/UT as of now are given in Statement (See below).

(c) States/UTs are required to procure the devices directly from GeM Portal.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of devices required and procured by each State/UT*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of mobiles and tablets required	No. of mobiles and tablets procured
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	751	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	59,170	46,014
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,244	Nil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	13,268	Nil
5.	Bihar	1,25,208	27,003
6.	Chandigarh	496	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	45,760	11,406
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	315	315
9.	Daman and Diu	114	Nil
10.	Delhi	10,740	Nil
11.	Goa	1,413	Nil
12.	Gujarat	48,342	Nil
13.	Haryana	16,645	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,967	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,635	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	31,302	12,649
17.	Karnataka	42,841	Nil
18.	Kerala	9,369	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep	112	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,00,544	27,931
21.	Maharashtra	93,625	Nil
22.	Manipur	9,172	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	6,159	Nil
24.	Mizoram	1,598	Nil
25.	Nagaland	690	Nil
26.	Odisha	67,535	Nil
27.	Puducherry	22	9
28.	Punjab	8,865	Nil
29.	Rajasthan	44,891	22,970
30.	Sikkim	344	Nil

1	2	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,319	Nil
32.	Telangana	26,570	Nil
33.	Tripura	5,907	Nil
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,90,314	54,818
35.	Uttarakhand	7,696	Nil
36.	West Bengal	1,02,398	Nil

**Implementation of Seventh Pay Commission in  
Central Social Welfare Board**

1909. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Pay Commission recommendations have been implemented in the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) an office under the Ministry's control;

(b) if so, whether all the benefits of its recommendations have been given to all retirees and retiring employees;

(c) the details of retired employees who have been left out and the reasons therefor; and

(d) how long it would take to extend all the benefits to retiring and retired employees of CSWB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir, 7th Pay Commission recommendations have been implemented.

(b) The benefits of the recommendations for the retirees and retiring employees is under consideration.

(c) The number of retired employees is 303 who have been left out. The matter for extending the benefit to them is under consideration.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

**Committees under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act**

1910. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the functioning of Internal Complaint Committees (ICCs) and Local Complaint Committees (LCCs) under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act is required to be monitored by any designated body;
- (b) if so, the details of monitoring and implementation of ICCs and LCCs, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Ministry proposes to create such a requirement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 casts responsibility on the appropriate Government that is State Government in case of States with monitoring the implementation of the Act.

(b) to (d) In view of above (a), questions do not arise.

**Reduction in allocation of funds for Anganwadi Centres**

1911. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to reduce the allocation of funds for Anganwadi Centres running in different States;
- (b) if so, the present funding schedule by the Central and State Governments for Anganwadi projects in different States; and
- (c) the number of Centres, teachers and helpers under the project, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The present funding pattern between the Centre and States/UTs for Anganwadi Services is as under:

	Anganwadi Services (General)	Salary Nutrition Programme	Supplementary
States/UTs with Legislature	60:40	25:75	50:50
NE/Himalayan States	90:10	90:10	90:10
UT without Legislature	100:0	100:0	100:0

(c) There are no teachers in Anganwadi Centres. The Centres are run by Anganwadi Workers assisted by Anganwadi Helpers. The State/UT-wise number of Anganwadi Centres, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under Anganwadi Services, is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise number of Anganwadi Centres, Anganwadi Workers and helpers under Anganwadi Services*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres		No. of Anganwadi Workers		No. of Anganwadi Helpers	
		Sancti- oned	Operati- onal	Sancti- oned	In- position/ Working	Sancti- oned	In- position/ Working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55606	55607	53951	48768	44828
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	35700	33575	31711	28820
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	6225	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	62153	62153	62153	56728	56728
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	115009	88174	107894	81130
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	50448	52474	49253	46660	42366
7.	Goa	1262	1258	1262	1208	1262	1153
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029	53029	51595	51229	48710
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	25962	25347	25450	24891
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	18925	18716	18386	18131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	31938	28707	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	38432	35424	35881	33117
13.	Karnataka	65911	65911	65911	63186	62580	59026
14.	Kerala	33318	33244	33318	33102	33189	32953
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97132	97135	97133	84465	84465
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	110486	107170	97475	92179
17.	Manipur	11510	11510	11510	10274	9958	9497
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	5896	5895	4630	4628
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2244	2244	2157
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	3980	3455	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	72587	74154	69625	63738	60168
22.	Punjab	27314	26988	27314	26462	26074	24772
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974	62010	58744	55806	52257
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	1289	1308	1285
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	38827	49499	35154
26.	Tripura	10145	10145	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	190145	173383	167855	150543
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	20067	19056	14947	13906
29.	West Bengal	119481	115384	119481	107514	119481	101651
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	720	720	689	689
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	465	500	433
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	11150	9796	11150	10744
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	302	302	247	233
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	107	102	107	102
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107	96	96
36.	Puducherry	855	855	855	855	855	855
TOTAL		1400000	1363021	1400000	1293945	1283150	1166857

**POSHAN Abhiyan for holistic nourishment**

1912. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched the POSHAN Abhiyan which is aimed at holistic nourishment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme would focus on improving the coverage and quality of ICDS nutrition services to pregnant and lactating women and children under 3 years of age; and;
- (d) whether the project would include investments in improving the skills and capacities of ICDS staff and community nutrition workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 30.11.2017 for a three year time-frame commencing from 2017-18 with an aim to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. It aims to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of children from 0-6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the next three years beginning 2017-18 with fixed targets.

(c) The Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries *i.e.* Anganwadi Workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with Smartphones. The Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) especially developed for this purpose to enable data capture, ensures service delivery and prompts for interventions wherever required. This data is then available in near real time to the supervisory staff from Sector, Block, District, State to National level through a dashboard for monitoring. ICDS-CAS is aimed to augment system strengthening including improving the coverage and quality of nutrition services.

(d) Capacity enhancement of frontline functionaries is being done through Incremental Learning Approach (ILA). Joint planning, implementation, and review of performance with health functionaries and continued knowledge and learning exchange through workshops and exposure visits to best practices are a part of this approach. A total of 21 ILA modules have been developed and disseminated to all States/UTs and are also available on Ministry's website *wcd.nic.in*.

**Khoya Paya web portal**

1913. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of children who have gone missing during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of children tracked and recovered during that period using the Khoya Paya web portal, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to popularise the web portal among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 68,874, 60,443, and 63,407 children were reported missing during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. State/UTs-wise such details during 2014-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Khoya Paya portal was launched on 2nd June, 2015. Total number of children tracked and recovered since inception to till date using the Khoya-Paya citizen corner of Trackchild State and UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has organized various meetings/consultations with different stake holders. Brochures on Khoya Paya were also printed. The Ministry collaborated with Radio channel, and jingles on Khoya Paya were produced and aired on Radio City 91.1 FM. This Ministry also collaborated with the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and various slogans on Khoya Paya were publicized on the walls in the villages as a campaign on missing children.



**Statement-I***State-wise details of missing children for the years 2014-2016**A. State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2014 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced in 2014 (including missing children from previous year)			Untraced (including previous year)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1254	789	2043	1944	1498	3442	1439	1010	2449	505	418	923
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	14	43	29	14	43	22	13	35	7	1	8
3.	Assam	881	507	1388	890	512	1402	479	242	721	411	267	678
4.	Bihar	766	773	1539	1205	1144	2349	416	474	890	789	601	1390
5.	Chhattisgarh	1066	713	1779	1367	923	2290	1112	682	1794	255	226	481
6.	Goa	39	24	63	51	41	92	36	24	60	15	14	29
7.	Gujarat	826	549	1375	1189	783	1972	781	503	1284	408	236	644
8.	Haryana	653	646	1299	1452	1829	3281	390	431	821	1062	1177	2239
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136	69	205	182	276	458	134	245	379	48	27	75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	315	323	638	753	707	1460	246	262	508	507	410	917

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	191	193	384	329	397	726	173	221	394	156	174	330
12.	Karnataka	2035	1999	4034	2344	2424	4768	1523	1459	2982	821	883	1704
13.	Kerala	601	478	1079	709	586	1295	466	439	905	243	133	376
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	2689	6689	6383	3916	10299	3622	2108	5730	2761	1718	4479
15.	Maharashtra	6844	4457	11301	11501	8182	19683	7941	5816	13757	3560	2159	5719
16.	Manipur	22	14	36	22	14	36	21	13	34	1	1	2
17.	Meghalaya	81	53	134	81	53	134	75	47	122	6	6	12
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	0	3	0	1	1
20.	Odisha	736	354	1090	2328	860	3188	271	136	407	2057	701	2758
21.	Punjab	180	393	573	409	746	1155	197	346	543	212	381	593
22.	Rajasthan	1368	964	2332	1935	1612	3547	1497	1101	2598	438	464	902
23.	Sikkim	47	47	94	49	47	96	45	43	88	4	4	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	2197	1176	3373	2750	1680	4430	2202	1138	3340	548	472	1020
25.	Telangana	1547	891	2438	1900	1128	3028	1074	607	1681	826	496	1322
26.	Tripura	326	120	446	327	123	450	325	121	446	2	2	4

27. Uttar Pradesh	854	1235	2089	1593	2340	3933	856	1409	2265	737	899	1636
28. Uttarakhand	118	118	236	118	118	236	72	72	144	46	46	92
29. West Bengal	10192	4179	14371	15449	6475	21924	10218	4575	14793	5231	1837	7068
TOTAL (STATES)	37309	23768	61077	57294	38429	95723	35638	23537	59175	21656	13754	35410
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	11	28	21	13	34	16	10	26	5	1	6
31. Chandigarh	112	52	164	178	163	341	92	45	137	86	114	200
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	5	24	19	5	24	11	2	13	8	3	11
33. Daman and Diu	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	1	4	4	1	5
34. Delhi UT	4113	3400	7513	6441	5882	12323	3354	2995	6349	3087	2689	5776
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	37	22	59	37	22	59	37	20	57	0	2	2
TOTAL (UTs)	4305	3492	7797	6703	6087	12790	3513	3073	6586	3190	2810	6000
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	41614	27260	68874	63997	44516	108513	39151	26610	65761	24846	16564	41410

Source: Crime in India

*B. State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2015 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced in 2015 (including missing children from previous year)			Untraced (including previous year)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285	1911	1367	3278	1261	848	2109	650	457	1107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102	78	27	105	60	22	82	18	3	21
3.	Assam	904	594	1498	1315	854	2169	698	439	1137	617	413	1030
4.	Bihar	1148	909	2057	1939	1584	3523	1344	1100	2444	595	441	1036
5.	Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102	1762	924	2686	1233	588	1821	529	327	856
6.	Goa	18	23	41	33	40	73	21	21	42	12	14	26
7.	Gujarat	601	491	1092	1009	771	1780	611	477	1088	398	243	641
8.	Haryana	894	842	1736	1554	1654	3208	740	661	1401	814	930	1744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249	207	115	322	142	70	212	65	43	108
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	198	414	723	643	1366	380	210	590	343	398	741
11.	Jharkhand	180	187	367	357	363	720	102	89	191	255	272	527

12. Karnataka	1018	1659	2677	1839	2655	4494	777	1436	2213	1062	977	2039
13. Kerala	807	772	1579	1050	919	1969	820	771	1591	230	135	365
14. Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919	8502	4266	12768	5917	3286	9203	2585	917	3502
15. Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450	6103	4273	10376	2808	1974	4782	3295	2079	5374
16. Manipur	22	12	34	44	26	70	19	11	30	25	15	40
17. Meghalaya	89	78	167	95	84	179	63	56	119	32	27	59
18. Mizoram	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	10	23	33	10	24	34	8	20	28	2	4	6
20. Odisha	1265	542	1807	3322	1266	4588	470	228	698	2852	1005	3857
21. Punjab	374	185	559	586	585	1171	301	177	478	285	383	668
22. Rajasthan	1544	963	2507	1982	1474	3456	723	510	1233	1259	873	2132
23. Sikkim	64	55	119	64	55	119	47	27	74	17	28	45
24. Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280	3455	1915	5370	2846	1355	4201	609	444	1053
25. Telangana	1808	1179	2987	2634	1700	4334	1990	1323	3313	644	312	956
26. Tripura	130	41	171	136	43	179	124	27	151	12	16	28
27. Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720	1994	2394	4388	930	1192	2122	1064	1143	2207
28. Uttarakhand	250	281	531	365	384	749	157	168	325	208	208	416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	10596	4211	14807	4296	1965	6261	6300	2098	8398
	TOTAL (STATES)	32073	20089	52162	53665	34619	88284	28888	19054	47942	24777	14205	38982
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	41	14	55	37	12	49	4	1	5
31.	Chandigarh	142	75	217	228	193	421	124	63	187	104	125	229
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	3	11	2	3	5	6	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	8	17	25	12	18	30	4	16	20	8	2	10
34.	Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928	7758	6164	13922	3204	2978	6182	4554	2923	7477
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	44	20	64	44	23	67	42	22	64	2	1	3
	TOTAL (UTs)	4522	3759	8281	8091	6415	14506	3413	3094	6507	4678	3052	7730
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36595	23848	60443	61756	41034	102790	32301	22148	54449	29455	17257	46712

Source: Crime in India

## C. State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children Missing during 2016 (Upto 18 years)			Total Children Missing (including missing children from previous year)			Traced in 2016 (including missing children from previous year)			Untraced (including previous year)		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1365	790	2155	2015	1309	3324	1214	698	1912	801	611	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	9	38	47	14	61	24	9	33	23	5	28
3.	Assam	857	524	1381	1474	939	2413	708	361	1069	766	578	1344
4.	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	4325	1571	5896	2324	702	3026	2001	869	2870
5.	Chhattisgarh	1643	619	2262	2172	955	3127	1483	568	2051	689	387	1076
6.	Goa	17	9	26	29	28	57	15	10	25	14	18	32
7.	Gujarat	944	371	1315	1342	665	2007	839	408	1247	503	257	760
8.	Haryana	973	795	1768	1787	1788	3575	877	818	1695	910	970	1880
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	77	170	158	122	280	104	70	174	54	52	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138	166	304	481	589	1070	190	164	354	291	425	716
11.	Jharkhand	260	219	479	515	493	1008	189	140	329	326	353	679

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	889	1054	1943	1951	2273	4224	1328	1405	2733	623	868	1491
13.	Kerala	768	756	1524	871	864	1735	773	747	1520	98	117	215
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6037	2466	8503	8622	3446	12068	5692	2505	8197	2930	941	3871
15.	Maharashtra	2532	1856	4388	5827	4155	9982	2658	1699	4357	3169	2456	5625
16.	Manipur	49	97	146	74	112	186	69	103	172	5	9	14
17.	Meghalaya	68	56	124	100	84	184	86	69	155	14	15	29
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	47	24	71	49	28	77	39	24	63	10	4	14
20.	Odisha	1363	538	1901	4215	1576	5791	379	210	589	3836	1366	5202
21.	Punjab	414	183	597	699	591	1290	346	164	510	353	427	780
22.	Rajasthan	1338	642	1980	2597	1606	4203	2093	1123	3216	504	483	987
23.	Sikkim	77	32	109	93	57	150	76	34	110	17	23	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	3162	1470	4632	3771	2030	5801	3202	1458	4660	569	572	1141
25.	Telangana	2277	1402	3679	2921	1779	4700	2340	1257	3597	581	522	1103
26.	Tripura	132	37	169	144	53	197	125	46	171	19	7	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1465	1438	2903	2529	2640	5169	846	1015	1861	1683	1625	3308



28. Uttarakhand	224	211	435	432	427	859	312	277	589	120	150	270
29. West Bengal	5986	2349	8335	12286	4595	16881	3848	1540	5388	8438	3055	11493
TOTAL (STATES)	36877	19277	56154	61526	34789	96315	32179	17624	49803	29347	17165	46512
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	40	13	53	37	11	48	3	2	5
31. Chandigarh	127	74	201	231	204	435	91	61	152	140	143	283
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	2	6	0	6
33. Daman and Diu	10	19	29	18	21	39	8	19	27	10	2	12
34. Delhi UT	3982	2939	6921	8536	6125	14661	3235	2628	5863	5301	3497	8798
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	35	18	53	37	21	58	30	19	49	7	2	9
TOTAL (UTs)	4190	3063	7253	8868	6386	15254	3401	2740	6141	5467	3646	9113
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	41067	22340	63407	70394	41175	111569	35580	20364	55944	34814	20811	55625

Source: Crime in India

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise details of the total number of children tracked and recovered in the last three years (2nd June, 2015 to 31st July, 2018) using the Khoya-Paya citizen corner of Trackchild*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Cases Closed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	2
5.	Bihar	23
6.	Chandigarh	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	7
10.	Delhi	360
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	133
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	265
18.	Kerala	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4
21.	Maharashtra	9
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Cases Closed
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Odisha	16
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	30
29.	Rajasthan	9
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3
32.	Telangana	6
33.	Tripura	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1971
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	44
37.	Others	2433
TOTAL		5427

#### Student volunteers under Mahila Shakti Kendras

1914. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of fully functional Mahila Shakti Kendras operating in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) total amount spent on each Mahila Shakti Kendra on an average; and
- (c) total number of student volunteers appointed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Government of India has approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra (during November, 2017) for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation.

The Scheme is implemented with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between centre and states except for North East and Special Category States where the ratio is 90:10. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national level (domain based knowledge support) and state level (State Resource Centre for Women) technical support to the respective governments on issues related to women is provided. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 aspirational districts as part of the Block Level initiatives. Student volunteers are to play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/ programmes as well as social issues. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) has also been envisaged for 640 districts to be covered in phased manner. These centres to serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes and also give foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme at the district level. Activities as envisaged under the Scheme are to be carried out in 440 districts (220 districts during 17-18 & 220 districts during FY 18-19) including 115 aspirational districts. The Scheme has been approved for implementation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttarakhand.

(b) The annual budget for each District Level Centre for Women is ₹ 12.30 lakh and for Block level activity the annual budget is ₹ 35.36 lakh per block.

(c) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme scheme mandates state share for setting up of necessary structure at the state, district and block level and requisite approvals from the respective State Government is necessary.

#### **Increase in heinous crime against girls**

1915. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of rape cases of minor girls have been reported during the current year which have shaken country's conscience and if so, the details thereof since January, 2018, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has examined the reasons for abnormal increase of such heinous crimes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 18,661, 19,654 and 19,765 cases were reported in the country under child rape (Sec. 4 and 6 of POCSO Act/Sec., 376 of IPC) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. State/UTs-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Latest available data pertains to the year 2016 only. Collection of annual statistics for 2017 is in process.

(b) and (c) In view of a rising trend of child rape cases, the Government has promulgated The 'Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 on 21st April, 2018 amending the existing penal sections of IPC for rape and in other corresponding Acts making the death penalty as maximum punishment.

## Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported(CR), Cases Chargesheeted(CCS), Cases Convicted(CON), Persons Arrested(PAR), Persons Chargesheeted(PCS) and Persons Convicted(PCV) on POCSO Act (Section 4 & 6) r/w Rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	522	309	13	689	424	13	621	452	52	798	585	54	459	489	40	479	550	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	41	1	45	50	1	44	32	0	53	41	0	49	30	0	48	33	0
3.	Assam	265	140	7	249	140	7	585	307	10	571	306	10	586	381	26	586	382	26
4.	Bihar	151	156	16	179	189	19	158	121	22	161	138	24	170	122	23	217	157	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1017	992	104	1112	1129	127	1014	991	371	1209	1188	401	984	983	229	1138	1127	236
6.	Goa	57	49	2	70	63	2	50	53	11	48	55	12	40	37	10	50	40	10
7.	Gujarat	383	317	5	489	427	5	1172	940	7	1350	1291	7	1054	954	5	1209	1227	6
8.	Haryana	417	386	90	503	487	102	485	406	45	517	512	53	532	460	55	643	581	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	125	24	178	166	32	139	138	22	181	190	31	146	126	18	187	168	23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	27	1	37	35	1	28	26	0	45	41	0	21	21	1	23	23	1

11. Jharkhand	83	77	9	105	90	11	87	60	8	76	66	8	205	138	14	222	158	14
12. Karnataka	992	802	23	1144	975	25	1073	922	25	1249	1072	25	1136	994	46	1260	1111	48
13. Kerala	859	747	35	954	934	38	822	728	54	893	884	71	957	909	34	1767	1685	38
14. Madhya Pradesh	2406	2380	554	2980	2983	660	2248	2232	345	2834	2849	429	2467	2347	266	3059	3040	374
15. Maharashtra	1837	1631	57	2133	2017	65	2234	1811	96	2569	2203	109	2292	2058	123	2505	2474	136
16. Manipur	42	13	0	26	7	0	33	29	1	19	26	1	39	37	1	26	21	1
17. Meghalaya	97	108	7	101	113	7	129	87	1	109	97	1	122	88	26	123	98	26
18. Mizoram	107	75	23	103	70	23	86	110	64	88	111	65	99	84	36	99	86	36
19. Nagaland	11	5	2	9	5	1	12	8	2	13	9	2	21	19	4	19	19	6
20. Odisha	846	668	13	801	742	15	1054	927	36	1029	988	37	1258	1104	35	1203	1169	45
21. Punjab	488	398	98	563	471	105	462	386	147	513	495	184	410	291	67	456	312	71
22. Rajasthan	906	687	126	843	832	140	771	626	83	783	798	115	858	708	85	898	898	94
23. Sikkim	47	36	19	43	37	3	40	37	15	40	38	15	66	54	7	73	61	7
24. Tamil Nadu	655	553	71	719	638	63	1073	839	90	1240	992	97	1169	938	153	1374	1104	160
25. Telangana	589	446	32	889	720	32	840	653	26	825	760	29	690	627	19	1050	854	23
26. Tripura	151	99	9	147	129	11	98	100	11	101	117	13	108	91	16	114	94	17
27. Uttar Pradesh	3480	3133	279	5546	4782	381	2034	1943	536	3440	3008	742	2115	1870	381	3540	2825	528
28. Uttarakhand	108	100	12	117	120	15	104	70	62	118	108	67	91	70	27	95	83	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	West Bengal	813	480	12	660	632	12	1106	1536	13	1501	1550	13	718	653	36	582	653	36	
TOTAL STATES																				
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	16	1	24	21	1	27	25	0	26	25	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	
31	Chandigarh	32	31	12	34	42	13	41	37	9	51	44	9	41	30	14	49	43	14	
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0	14	10	0	12	10	0	9	11	2	12	14	2	
33	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	7	6	0	8	5	0	7	7	0	
34	Delhi UT	1022	904	116	949	921	144	939	832	108	873	882	126	813	715	70	865	817	82	
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	
36	Puducherry	19	16	0	14	17	0	27	17	1	24	19	1	29	24	0	26	25	0	
TOTAL UT(s)		1096	970	130	1025	1005	159	1052	924	118	993	986	136	903	790	86	962	911	98	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18661	15950	1774	22459	20412	2075	19654	17494	2273	23366	21504	2751	19765	17473	1869	24007	21944	2241	

Source: Crime in India.



**Addressing stunting in children**

†1916. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is identifying/ has identified the districts falling under malnourished category, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) by when the impacts of Government's steps to address malnourishment would be visible on ground; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to address the reasons and problems of stunting in children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Malnutrition generally refers to undernutrition which results from deficiency in the intake of energy and/or nutrients in the diet. It includes underweight (low weight for age), stunting (low height for age) and wasting (low weight for height). Under the recently launched POSHAN *Abhiyaan*, districts have been identified on the basis of high prevalence of stunting as reported under NFHS-4 (2015-16) for the roll out of the *Abhiyaan*. The list of districts is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The effects of the steps taken by the Government so far have already shown positive results which are visible through the NFHS-4 data reporting 35.7% children with underweight as against 42.5% reported in NFHS-3. Further, POSHAN *Abhiyaan* aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting among children (0-6 years) in the country @ 2% per annum and undernutrition (underweight) prevalence among children (0-6 years) by 2%, prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months) by 3%, prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) by 3% and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight by 2% per annum.

(c) Stunting is a chronic form of under nutrition resulting from long standing deficiencies of key nutrients in the diet of the child. Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition through different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among children and women in the country. The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. POSHAN *Abhiyaan* aims to generate synergy through convergence among various interventions.

Further, under the identified 115 Aspirational Districts, Health and Nutrition is one of the indicators included for intensified monitoring and action.

***Statement***

*List of State/UT-wise districts identified on the basis of high prevalence of stunting as reported under NFHS-4 (2015-16) for the rollout of the Abhiyan*

Sl. No.	State	District	Children Stunted (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	65.1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	63.5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	62.8
4.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	59.4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	57.9
6.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	57.3
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	56.9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	56.4
9.	Karnataka	Koppal	55.8
10.	Karnataka	Yadgir	55.5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	55.1
12.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	54.3
13.	Bihar	Nalanda	54.1
14.	Jharkhand	Godda	54
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	53.9
16.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	53.8
17.	Bihar	Vaishali	53.7

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	53.3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	53.2
20.	Bihar	Sheohar	53
21.	Bihar	Gaya	52.9
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	52.4
23.	Haryana	Mewat	52.3
24.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	52.2
25.	Bihar	Purnia	52.1
26.	Bihar	Jehanabad	52.1
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	52.1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	52
29.	Bihar	Madhubani	51.8
30.	Bihar	Madhepura	51.8
31.	Jharkhand	Pakur	51.8
32.	Meghalaya	RiBhoi	51.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	51.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	51.5
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Bara Banki	51.5
36.	Uttar Pradesh	SantRavidas Nagar	51.4
37.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	51.1
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	51
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	50.9
40.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	50.8
41.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	50.6
42.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	50.6
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	50.5
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	50.5

1	2	3	4
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	50.4
46.	Bihar	Arwal	50.2
47.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	50.2
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	50.1
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	50
50.	Rajasthan	Banswara	50
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	49.9
52.	Bihar	Khagaria	49.8
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	49.7
54.	Bihar	Banka	49.6
55.	Jharkhand	Chatra	49.6
56.	Karnataka	Bellary	49.5
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	49.3
58.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	49.3
59.	Bihar	Katihar	49.2
60.	Bihar	Samastipur	49.2
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	49.1
62.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	49.1
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	49.1
64.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	49
65.	Bihar	Darbhanga	49
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	48.9
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	48.9
68.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	48.8
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	48.7
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	48.6
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	48.6

1	2	3	4
72.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	48.5
73.	Bihar	Rohtas	48.5
74.	Bihar	Araria	48.4
75.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	48.4
76.	Bihar	Nawada	48.4
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	48.3
78.	Bihar	Aurangabad	48.3
79.	Gujarat	Anand	48.2
80.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	48.2
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	48.1
82.	Gujarat	The Dangs	48.1
83.	Bihar	Supaul	48.1
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	48 .
85.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	47.9
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	47.7
87.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	47.6
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	47.6
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	47.6
90.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	47.6
91.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	47.5
92.	Odisha	Subarnapur	47.5
93.	Assam	Dhubri	47.4
94.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	47.4
95.	Gujarat	Narmada	47.4
96.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	47.3
97.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	47.2
98.	Bihar	Kishanganj	46.9

1	2	3	4
99.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	46.8
100.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	46.7
101.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	46.6
102.	Bihar	Munger	46.6
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	46.5
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	46.5
105.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	46.4
106.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	46.4
107.	Karnataka	Davanagere	46.4
108.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	46.3
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	46.1
110.	Bihar	Saran	46.1
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	46
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	45.9
113.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	45.9
114.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	45.9
115.	Bihar	Jamui	45.9
116.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	45.8
117.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	45.8
118.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	45.8
119.	Jharkhand	Giridih	45.8
120.	Jharkhand	Gumla	45.8
121.	Odisha	Malkangiri	45.7
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	45.6
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	45.6
124.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	45.6
125.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	45.6

1	2	3	4
126.	West Bengal	Puruliya	45.5
127.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	45.5
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	45.5
129.	Rajasthan	Karauli	45.5
130.	Gujarat	Kheda	45.5
131.	Jharkhand	Palamu	45.4
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	45.1
133.	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	45.1
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	45
135.	Rajasthan	Jalor	45
136.	Karnataka	Bijapur	44.9
137.	Bihar	Begusarai	44.9
138.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	44.8
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	44.7
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	44.7
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	44.7
142.	Odisha	Kendujhar	44.6
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	44.6
144.	Haryana	Panipat	44.6
145.	Gujarat	Dohad	44.4
146.	Odisha	Balangir	44.4
147.	Rajasthan	Pali	44.4
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar	44.2
149.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	44.2
150.	Jharkhand	Latehar	44.2
151.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	44.1
152.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	44.1

1	2	3	4
153.	Maharashtra	Jalna	44.1
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	44
155.	Maharashtra	Buldana	43.9
156.	Bihar	Saharsa	43.9
157.	Bihar	Buxar	43.9
158.	Jharkhand	Dumka	43.8
159.	Karnataka	Haveri	43.8
160.	Gujarat	Vadodara	43.8
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	43.8
162.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	43.7
163.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	43.6
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	43.6
165.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	43.6
166.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	43.6
167.	Bihar	Bhojpur	43.5
168.	Maharashtra	Nashik	43.5
169.	Assam	Darrang	43.5
170.	Odisha	Rayagada	43.5
171.	Bihar	Patna	43.5
172.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	43.5
173.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	43.4
174.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	43.3
175.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	43.3
176.	Gujarat	Valsad	43.3
177.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	43.2
178.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	43.2
179.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	43.1



1	2	3	4
180.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	43
181.	Karnataka	Bidar	42.8
182.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	42.8
183.	Assam	Goalpara	42.7
184.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur	42.7
185.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	42.6
186.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	42.6
187.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	42.5
188.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	42.4
189.	Sikkim	West Sikkim	42.3
190.	Assam	Karimganj	42.3
191.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	42.3
192.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	42.3
193.	Odisha	Baudh	42.2
194.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	42.1
195.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	42
196.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	42
197.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	41.9
198.	Rajasthan	Alwar	41.8
199.	Nagaland	Kiphire	41.8
200.	Assam	Barpeta	41.7
201.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	41.7
202.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41.7
203.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	41.6
204.	Gujarat	Bharuch	41.5
205.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	41.4
206.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	41.3

1	2	3	4
207.	Haryana	Gurgaon	41.2
208.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	41.2
209.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	41.2
210.	Maharashtra	Akola	41.2
211.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	41.1
212.	Maharashtra	Washim	41.1
213.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	41.1
214.	Haryana	Karnal	41
215.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	41
216.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	40.9
217.	Gujarat	Kachchh	40.8
218.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	40.8
219.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	40.8
220.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	40.7
221.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	40.7
222.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	40.7
223.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	40.5
224.	Gujarat	Mahesana	40.5
225.	West Bengal	Birbhum	40.5
226.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	40.4
227.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	40.4
228.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	40.4
229.	Maharashtra	Nanded	40.4
230.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	40.4
231.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	40.3
232.	Odisha	Koraput	40.3
233.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	40.3

1	2	3	4
234.	Rajasthan	Baran	40.2
235.	Odisha	Sambalpur	40.2
236.	Haryana	Sonipat	40.2
237.	Jharkhand	Khunti	40.1
238.	Assam	Chirang	40.1
239.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	40
240.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	39.8
241.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	39.7
242.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	39.7
243.	Maharashtra	Dhule	39.6
244.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	39.6
245.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	39.6
246.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	39.6
247.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	39.4
248.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	39.3
249.	Jharkhand	Simdega	39.2
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	39.2
251.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	39.2
252.	Assam	Bongaigaon	39.1
253.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	39.1
254.	Assam	Udalguri	39.1
255.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	39.1
256.	Odisha	Bargarh	39.1
257.	Gujarat	Navsari	38.9
258.	Arunachal Pradesh	KurungKumey	38.9
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	38.8
260.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	38.8

1	2	3	4
261.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	38.7
262.	NCT of Delhi	North West	38.6
263.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	38.6
264.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	38.6
265.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	38.5
266.	Maharashtra	Thane	38.5
267.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	38.5
268.	Odisha	Kandhamal	38.4
269.	Assam	Nagaon	38.4
270.	Rajasthan	Bundi	38.4
271.	Assam	Morigaon	38.4
272.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	38.3
273.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	38.3
274.	Maharashtra	Amravati	38.1
275.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	38.1
276.	Assam	Hailakandi	38.1
277.	Bihar	Siwan	37.9
278.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	37.9
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	37.9
280.	West Bengal	Maldah	37.8
281.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	37.8
282.	Maharashtra	Bid	37.8
283.	Gujarat	Amreli	37.8
284.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	37.7
285.	Gujarat	Patan	37.6
286.	Odisha	Nuapada	37.6
287.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	37.5

1	2	3	4
288	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	37.4
289.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	37.4
290.	Karnataka	Dharwad	37.4
291.	NCT of Delhi	West	37.4
292.	Daman and Diu	Diu	37.3
293.	Karnataka	Raichur	37.2
294.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	37.2
295.	Odisha	Sundargarh	37.2
296.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	37.1
297.	Manipur	Tamenglong	37.1
298.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	37
299.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	36.9
300.	Mizoram	Saiha	36.9
301.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	36.9
302.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	36.8
303.	Chhattisgarh	JanjgirChampa	36.8
304.	Karnataka	Belgaum	36.7
305.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	36.7
306.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	36.7
307.	Odisha	Kalahandi	36.6
308.	Rajasthan	Barmer	36.6
309.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	36.6
310.	Haryana	Rohtak	36.6
311.	NCT of Delhi	Central	36.6
312.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	36.5
313.	Nagaland	Tuensang	36.4
314.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	36.4

1	2	3	4
315.	Assam	Cachar	36.3
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	36.3
317.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.(Cuddapah)	36.3
318.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	36.3
319.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	36.2
320.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	36.2
321.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	36.2
322.	Manipur	Chandel	36.1
323.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	36.1
324.	Assam	Tinsukia	36
325.	Gujarat	Tapi	35.9
326.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	35.8
327.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	35.8
328.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	35.7
329.	Manipur	Churachandpur	35.7
330.	Nagaland	Mon	35.6
331.	Bihar	Gopalganj	35.6
332.	Assam	Dhemaji	35.5
333.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	35.5
334.	Assam	Sivasagar	35.5
335.	Mizoram	Lawangtlai	35.3
336.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	35.3
337.	Karnataka	Shimoga	35.3
338.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	35.2
339.	Haryana	Bhiwani	35.1
340.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	35.1
341.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	35.1

1	2	3	4
342.	Manipur	Senapati	35
343.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	35
344.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	34.9
345.	Odisha	Bhadrak	34.9
346.	Punjab	Faridkot	34.8
347.	Karnataka	Gadag	34.8
348.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	34.7
349.	Assam	DimaHasao	34.7
350.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	34.7
351.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	34.7
352.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	34.7
353.	Maharashtra	Latur	34.7
354.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	34.7
355.	West Bengal	Haora	34.6
356.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	34.3
357.	Haryana	Sirsa	34.2
358.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	34.2
359.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	34.1
360.	West Bengal	Bankura	34
361.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	34
362.	Haryana	Palwal	34
363.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	33.9
364.	Rajasthan	Dausa	33.8
365.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	33.7
366.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	33.7
367.	Haryana	Kaithal	33.6
368.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	33.6

1	2	3	4
369.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	33.6
370.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	33.6
371.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	33.5
372.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	33.5
373.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	33.4
374.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	33.4
375.	Odisha	Debagarh	33.4
376.	Assam	Dibrugarh	33.3
377.	Assam	Kamrup	33.3
378.	Odisha	Baleshwar	33.2
379.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	33.2
380.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	33.1
381.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	33
382.	Uttarakhand	Almora	32.9
383.	Mizoram	Champhai	32.9
384.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	32.9
385.	West Bengal	DakshinDinajpur	32.9
386.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	32.8
387.	Manipur	Ukhrul	32.7
388.	NCT of Delhi	South West	32.7
389.	Assam	Golaghat	32.6
390.	Tripura	Dhalai	32.5
391.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	32.5
392.	Odisha	Gajapati	32.5
393.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	32.5
394.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	North & Middle Andaman	32.5
395.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	32.5



1	2	3	4
396.	Assam	Baksa	32.4
397.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	32.3
398.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	32.2
399.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	32.2
400.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	32.1
401.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	32.1
402.	Puducherry	Yanam	32
403.	Karnataka	Kolar	32
404.	Rajasthan	Tonk	32
405.	Rajasthan	Kota	32
406.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	31.9
407.	Odisha	Anugul	31.8
408.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	31.8
409.	Punjab	Muktsar	31.5
410.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	31.5
411.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	31.4
412.	NCT of Delhi	South	31.3
413.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	31.3
414.	Puducherry	Mahe	31.3
415.	Mizoram	Mamit	31.2
416.	Rajasthan	Churu	31.2
417.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	31.2
418.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	31.1
419.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	31.1
420.	Gujarat	Rajkot	30.9
421.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	30.9
422.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	30.8

1	2	3	4
423.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	30.8
424.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	30.6
425.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	30.6
426.	Assam	Kokrajhar	30.6
427.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	30.6
428.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	30.5
429.	Maharashtra	Wardha	30.5
430.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	30.5
431.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	30.3
432.	Odisha	Jajapur	30.3
433.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	30.1
434.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	30.1
435.	West Bengal	Hugli	30.1
436.	Manipur	Thoubal	30.1
437.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	30.1
438.	Punjab	Ludhiana	30.1
439.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	30
440.	Gujarat	Surat	30
441.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	30
442.	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	29.9
443.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	29.9
444.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	29.9
445.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	29.9
446.	Maharashtra	Raigarh	29.9
447.	Karnataka	Kodagu	29.8
448.	Nagaland	Peren	29.8
449.	Haryana	Faridabad	29.7

1	2	3	4
450.	Punjab	Mansa	29.6
451.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	29.4
452.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	29.4
453.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	29.4
454.	West Bengal	Paschimi Medinipur	29.4
455.	Punjab	Jalandhar	29.3
456.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	29.3
457.	Assam	Lakhimpur	29.3
458.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	29.3
459.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	29.1
460.	West Bengal	Darjiling	29.1
461.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	29
462.	Tripura	North Tripura	29
463.	Odisha	Ganjam	28.9
464.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	28.9
465.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	28.7
466.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	28.7
467.	Assam	Sonitpur	28.7
468.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	28.6
469.	Karnataka	Tumkur	28.6
470.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	28.6
471.	Punjab	Moga	28.6
472.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	28.5
473.	NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	28.5
474.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	28.5
475.	Haryana	Fatehabad	28.5
476.	NCT of Delhi	North	28.5

1	2	3	4
477.	Rajasthan	Sikar	28.4
478.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	28.4
479.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	28.3
480.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	28.3
481.	Punjab	Firozpur	28.3
482.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	28.2
483.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	28.2
484.	Karnataka	Bangalore	28.1
485.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	28.1
486.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	28
487.	Odisha	Nayagarh	28
488.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	27.9
489.	Gujarat	Junagarh	27.9
490.	NCT of Delhi	North East	27.9
491.	Nagaland	Phek	27.8
492.	Haryana	Rewari	27.8
493.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	27.7
494.	Kerala	Wayanad	27.7
495.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	27.6
496.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch	27.6
497.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	27.5
498.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	27.4
499.	Punjab	Sangrur	27.3
500.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	27.3
501.	West Bengal	South Twenty Four Parganas	27.3
502.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	27.3
503.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	27.2

1	2	3	4
504.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	27
505.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	27
506.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	27
507.	Karnataka	Hassan	27
508.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	26.9
509.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	26.9
510.	Odisha	Kendrapara	26.9
511.	Assam	Nalbari	26.8
512.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	26.7
513.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	26.6
514.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	26.5
515.	Kerala	Malappuram	26.3
516.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	26.3
517.	Manipur	Imphal East	26.2
518.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	26.2
519.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	26.1
520.	Nagaland	Longleng	26.1
521.	Haryana	Jind	26
522.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	26
523.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	25.9
524.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	25.7
525.	Mizoram	Serchhip	25.6
526.	Haryana	Hisar	25.6
527.	Mizoram	Kolasib	25.6
528.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	25.6
529.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	25.6,
530.	Assam	Jorhat	25.5

1	2	3	4
531.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	25.5
532.	Maharashtra	Solapur	25.4
533.	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	25.4
534.	Mizoram	Lunglei	25.3
535.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	25.3
536.	Kerala	Kannur	25.3
537.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	25.2
538.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	25.1
539.	Karnataka	Mysore	25.1
540.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	25.1
541.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	25
542.	Tripura	South Tripura	25
543.	Nagaland	Kohima	24.7
544.	Manipur	Bishnupur	24.7
545.	Punjab	Bathinda	24.7
546.	Odisha	Khordha	24.7
547.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	24.6
548.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	24.6
549.	Punjab	Barnala	24.6
550.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	24.5
551.	Tamil Nadu	Nagappattinam	24.5
552.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	24.4
553.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	24.3
554.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24.2
555.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	24.2
556.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	24.1
557.	Puducherry	Puducherry	24.1

1	2	3	4
558.	Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	24.1
559.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	24
560.	Sikkim	East District	24
561.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	23.9
562.	West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	23.8
563.	Mizoram	Aizawl	23.7
564.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	23.5
565.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	23.5
566.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	23.5
567.	Maharashtra	Satara	23.3
568.	Maharashtra	Sangli	23.3
569.	West Bengal	Nadia	23.3
570.	Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	23.3
571.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	23.2
572.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	23.2
573.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti	23
574.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	22.9
575.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan	22.8
576.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	22.7
577.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	22.6
578.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	22.6
579.	Gujarat	Porbandar	22.6
580.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	22.5
581.	NCT of Delhi	East	22.5
582.	Punjab	Amritsar	22.4
583.	Maharashtra	Pune	22.4
584.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	22.4

1	2	3	4
585.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	22.3
586.	Haryana	Jhajjar	22.3
587.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	22.1
588.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	22
589.	Kerala	Kottayam	22
590.	Haryana	Panchkula	21.5
591.	Goa	North Goa	21.4
592.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	21.3
593.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	21.2
594.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	21.2
595.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	21.1
596.	Karnataka	Udupi	21.1
597.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	21
598.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	21
599.	Manipur	Imphal West	21
600.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	20.9
601.	Nagaland	Dimapur	20.9
602.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	20.9
603.	Punjab	Kapurthala	20.8
604.	Kerala	Thrissur	20.8
605.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	20.6
606.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	20.5
607.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	20.5
608.	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	20.4
609.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Nicobar	20.3
610.	Kerala	Palakkad	20.2
611.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	South Andaman	20.1



1	2	3	4
612.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	19.8
613.	Haryana	Ambala	19.8
614.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	19.6
615.	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur	19.5
616.	Tripura	West Tripura	19.5
617.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	19.5
618.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	19
619.	Punjab	Rupnagar	19
620.	Puducherry	Karaikal	19
621.	Daman and Diu	Daman	18.9
622.	Nagaland	Wokha	18.7
623.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	18.7
624.	Kerala	Kasaragod	18.7
625.	Karnataka	Mandya	18.6
626.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	18.4
627.	Goa	South Goa	18.3
628.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	18.2
629.	Kerala	Kozhikode	18
630.	Punjab	Patiala	17.6
631.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	17.2
632.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	16.8
633.	Odisha	Puri	16.1
634.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	15.7
635.	Odisha	Cuttack	15.3
636.	Kerala	Idukki	15.1
637.	Kerala	Alappuzha	14.5
638.	Kerala	Kollam	14.4
639.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	13.3
640.	Kerala	Ernakulam	12.4

**Upliftment of women and orphans**

1917. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of orphanages and shelter homes for widows, destitutes, old women and orphans functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the cases of child abuse in such orphanages have been reported during the said period;
- (c) whether Government proposes a new scheme or an exclusive financial institution to provide financial assistance to such widows and encourage them for re-marriage and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government for upliftment of widows, destitutes, old women and orphans in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women. The total number of women benefitted under Swadhar Greh Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, the number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000/2015 in the country supported under "Child Protection Services" (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 43 complaints regarding child abuse and neglect of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) during the last three years and the current year 2018-19 (till June, 2018). Out of the 43 complaints, 38 have been closed and the remaining 5 cases are still pending. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A Home for Widows has been constructed with the capacity of 1000 inmates at Sunrakh Bangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to provide them safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services.

Central Government is running a centrally sponsored scheme namely, ICPS (now "Child Protection Services") with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, which includes orphan/abandoned/surrendered children. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern, for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies.

**Statement-I**

*Details of number of Swadhar Greh in the country, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Swadhar Greh
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	24
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Punjab	2
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	3
8.	Delhi	2
9.	Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	7
11.	Haryana	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
13.	Jharkhand	3
14.	Karnataka	45
15.	Kerala	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6
17.	Maharashtra	50

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Swadhar Greh
18.	Manipur	23
19.	Mizoram	2
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Nagaland	1
22.	Odisha	72
23.	Puducherry	1
24.	Rajasthan	14
25.	Sikkim	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	40
27.	Telangana	24
28.	Tripura	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	76
30.	Uttarakhand	9
31.	West Bengal	48
32.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
TOTAL		518

***Statement-II***

*Details of child care institutions in the country along with number of children residing in these institutions under ICPS as on date*

Sl. No.	State	Children Home	Specialized Adoption Agencies	Open Shelter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	0
3.	Assam	27	21	5
4.	Bihar	21	20	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	32	9	9
6.	Goa	22	2	3
7.	Gujarat	26	6	3

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	21	6	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	23	15	5
12.	Karnataka	8	22	40
13.	Kerala	1	17	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25	8
15.	Maharashtra	43	16	3
16.	Manipur	32	4	14
17.	Meghalaya	20	3	4
18.	Mizoram	26	6	0
19.	Nagaland	28	4	3
20.	Odisha	90	20	11
21.	Punjab	0	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	51	0	21
23.	Sikkim	12	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	155	15	14
25.	Tripura	9	3	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27	12	22
27.	Uttarakhand	2	0	2
28.	West Bengal	45	22	33
29.	Telangana	6	0	0
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	8	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8	3	13
36.	Puducherry	22	2	2
TOTAL		819	264	267

***Statement-III***

*The State/UT-wise details of complaints regarding child abuse/neglect of children in CCIs received in NCPCR during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh					0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0
3.	Assam			1		1
4.	Bihar	2			2	4
5.	Chhattisgarh					0
6.	Goa					0
7.	Gujarat		1			1
8.	Haryana	1	4	1		6
9.	Himachal Pradesh					0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					0
11.	Jharkhand					0
12.	Karnataka					0
13.	Kerala					0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1		1		2
15.	Maharashtra		2			2
16.	Manipur	1				1
17.	Meghalaya					0
18.	Mizoram					0
19.	Nagaland					0
20.	Odisha					0
21.	Punjab			1		1
22.	Rajasthan					0
23.	Sikkim					0
24.	Tamil Nadu		1			1
25.	Tripura					0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6	3	1	12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-2019	Total
27.	Uttarakhand			1		1
28.	West Bengal	2	3			5
29.	Telangana					0
30.	Andaman & Nicobar					0
31.	Chandigarh					0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0
33.	Daman and Diu					0
34.	Lakshadweep					0
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi		4	2		6
36.	Puducherry					0
TOTAL		9	21	10	3	43

#### Control and regulation of children homes

1918. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that selling of children has been reported from children homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to control and regulate children homes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) One incidence has come to notice recently in respect of 'Missionaries of Charity' in the State of Jharkhand. The report of State of Jharkhand, in this regard, is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The primary responsibility of execution of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 (JJ Act) lies with the State Government, who are required to take necessary action in accordance to JJ Act and Adoption Regulation, 2017. The relevant Sections of the Act relating to registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs), which includes SAAs, and penalty for non-registration are enumerated in Section 41 and 42 of JJ Act respectively. Section 41 requires that all institutions, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict, with law, shall, be registered under this Act, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government

or the State Government. And Section 42 of JJ Act 2015 states that any person or persons in-charge of an institution failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both, provided that every thirty days delay in applying for registration shall be considered as a separate offence. Further Section 80 of the Act is about Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures. This says that if any person or organisation offers or gives or receives, any orphan, abandoned or surrendered child, for the purpose of adoption without following the provisions or procedures provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend upto three years, or with fine of one lakh rupees, or with both, provided in case where the offence is committed by a recognized adoption agency, in addition to the above punishment awarded to the persons in-charge of, and responsible for the conduct of the day-to-day affairs of the adoption agency, the registration of such agency under section 41 and its recognition under section 65 shall also be withdrawn for a minimum period of one year.

(c) In the event of any such irregularities the State is required to take action accordingly. Further the concerned State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA)/State Governments are requested to enquire into the matter of reported irregularity, if any, and take action as per the Act and the Regulations, when such instances comes to the notice of Central Government. Thereafter in specific instances of violation of the Act and the Regulations, Show Cause Notices are being issued to the SAA and depending upon the gravity of violation either fine is levied on SAA or their recognition is suspended/revoked. Detail of the SAAs closed, State-wise, are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Besides in the light of incidence of 'Missionaries of Charity' in the State of Jharkhand, the State/UTs have been requested to ensure that all the registered institutions are linked to Specialized Adoption Agencies and are reflected in CARINGS, within a period of one month and to publish, this direction, for speedy execution, in the local newspaper to ensure compliance by the institutions within the stipulated period, failing which action may be taken against the non-complying institutions; to issue instructions for conducting inspection of all homes run by Missionaries of Charity in their State and for immediate identification of other such potential institutions/organisations which could be involved in unlawful activities; to conduct regular inspections of all institutions as prescribed under the Act; to ensure linkage of all the CCIs with the closest SAA within one month to provide opportunity for lawful adoption to the children, legally free for adoption, residing in those CCIs; to keep a close watch on the maternity homes and facilities which may act as a potential sources for illegal adoption and child trafficking; to create awareness amongst the public to help prevent such incidences. Copy of letter No. CW-II-26/33/2018-CW-II dated 20.7.2018 is given in Statement-III.



**Statement-I***Report of the State of Jharkhand in respect of Missionaries of Charity***The fact details of the case concerning the Missionaries of Charity is as under:—**

- i. Instruction were issued for inspection of all Child Care Institutions *vide* letter No.21/B.S. dated 19.01.2018 for Director-cum- Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Child Protection Institute.
- ii. In view of this all CCIs in the district was inspected by the team constituted by D.C. Ranchi. It was observed during the inspection above committee of the home run by Missionaries of Charity that there were two types of Master Register concerning the children in the institute, out of which, one contained the data of children, who were presented before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and the other register there was mention of those children who were not presented before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
- iii. On perusal of the other register, it become clear that some of the children were adopted illegally. It was apparently born that transactions of money took place in the adoption of four children.
- iv. In addition, it was being investigated that how many adoption took place illegally through transaction of money. It was also observed during the investigation that in many cases, the institutions had not records concerning children.
- v. On 03.07.2018, CWC, Ranchi received complained from the mother (unmarried) of a child that her child had been sold for Rupees one lakh twenty by Missionaries of Charity, East Jail Road, Ranchi to Sourav Kumar Aggarwal, resided of Obara in Uttar Pradesh.
- vi. In the course of investigation by Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Anima Inderwar, a women of the Missionaries of Charity admitted that four children were sold in connivance with sister Concilia of the Institute.
- vii. Thereafter, Child Welfare Committee, Ranchi directed Police In-charge, Ranchi registered FIR in the Police Station.
- viii. In view of above, two workers of the Missionaries of Charity *i.e.* Anima Inderwar and Sister Concilia were arrested after registration of FIR in the Police Station.
- ix. Hon'ble Chief Minister took a meeting on the subject on 10.07.2018 and directed Jharkhand State Commission of Protection of Child Right to inspect all the Child Care Institutions being run in the State under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

***Statement-II****State-wise details of the closed SAAs.*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the agency & district	Remarks
1.	Bihar	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Harijan Kalyan Parishad	Due to irregularities
2.		Nalanda Mother Teresa Anath Seva Ashram Nalanda	
3.		Sarvangin Vikas Samiti, Purnea	
4.			
5.	Jharkhand	Joka Millenium Old Age Home, West Bengal	Closed by Government, for allegations of Illegal Adoption
6.		North Bengal People's Development Centre, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	
7.		Mahila Jan Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Foundation for National Reconstruction, Jamshedpur	Closed by Government, contravening the provisions of Law
9.		Shakuntala Parmar Samiti, Shivpuri	Closed by State Government due to reported child abuse
10.		Janabhdya Samaji Sanstha, Dewas	
11.		Jujharu Samaj Sewi, Katni	Closed by State Government as SAA was not following the norms of the JJ Act
12.	Maharashtra	Smt. Geeta Devi Parmthik Lok Kalyan Samiti, Dewas	
13.		Jyotiba Phule Trust, Nanded	Closed by Government, contravening the provisions of Law
14.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	

Sl. No.	State	Name of the agency & district	Remarks
15.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalgaon	
16.		Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalna	Matter is under process
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Shishu Grih Kandhari Bejor, Faizabad	Closed due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ Act, 2015 & Adoption Regulation, 2017
18.		Maa Vindhyavasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Deoria	
19.		Dwarika Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Agra	
20.		Shanti Devi Memorial Gram Vikas Kanpur, Dehat	
21.		Kanpur Hindu Anathalay, Kanpur Nagar	
22.		Shri Ram Udhyogic Anathalay, Lucknow	
23.		Mahadev Shishu Greha, Mirzapur	On the basis of inspection by the State Government and the SAAI was de licensed.
24.		Lakshmi Shishu Greha, Varanasi	
25.		Shree Radha Krishna Bal Greh, Varanasi	
26.	Gujarat	Missionaries of Charity, Ahmadabad	Due to irregularities in following the provisions under the JJ AcL 2015 & Adoption Regulation, 2017.
27.		Vikas Vidhyalaya, Surendra Nagar	
28.		Mahajan Orphanage, Surat	SAA already removed from CARINGS.

Source: CARA

**Statement-III**

*Copy of Lr. No. CW-II-26/33/2018-CW-II, dtd. 20.7.2018*

**Rakesh Srivastava**  
**Secretary**



**MOST IMMEDIATE**

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Women & Child Development**  
**Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001**

D.O. No. CW-II-26/33/2018-CW-II

Website: <http://www.wcd.nic.in>

Dated: 20th July, 2018

**Dear Chief Secretary,**

I take this opportunity to draw your attention towards the disturbing media reports about sale of children by a shelter home in run by Missionaries of Charity Foundation.

2. Under the provisions of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, all institutions which are meant either wholly or partially for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law shall be registered under the Act. The Act also stipulates that the State Governments are required to conduct quarterly inspections of such institutions to ensure appropriate care and protection of the vulnerable children. The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been mandated to be the nodal agency for protection and regulating in-country and inter-country adoptions, which are being facilitated through an online portal CARINGS.

3. As per the information available with the Ministry, there are more than 7000 Child Care Institutions registered under the JJ Act in the country. Out of these, only 2300 institutions are linked with Specialized Adoption Agencies on CARINGS.

4. In light of the recent media reports, the concern about the safety of children in the facilities not registered under the JJ Act or registered but not regularly monitored cannot be ignored. Illegal adoptions outside the purview of the law tantamount to child trafficking which is a serious violation of the JJ Act and jeopardize the best interest of the child as envisaged under the Act.

5. Therefore, I would request you to ensure that all the registered institutions are linked to Specialized Adoption Agencies and are reflected in CARINGS, within a period of one month. For speedy execution, this direction may be published in the local newspaper to ensure compliance by the institutions within the stipulated period, failing which action may be taken against the non-complying institutions.
6. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, I would also request you to issue instructions for conducting inspection of all homes run by Missionaries of Charity in your State and for immediate identification of other such potential institutions/organisations which could be involved in unlawful activities. Regular inspections of all institutions as prescribed under the Act may be conducted.
7. All the CCIs may also be linked with the closest SAA within one month. It will provide opportunity for lawful adoption to the children residing in those CCIs, if they are legally free for adoption.
8. Further, in order to check the illegal adoptions, you are requested to keep a close watch on the maternity homes and facilities which may act as a potential sources for illegal adoption and child trafficking. Awareness amongst the public can also help prevent such incidences.
9. I shall be grateful if a status report on the above issues may be shared with me by 31st July, 2018 looking into the sensitivity attached to the above aspects.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Rakesh Srivastava)

Chief Secretary of all the States/UTs

#### **Irregularities in shelter homes for children in Ranchi**

1919. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the reported sale of children at Missionaries of Charity, Ranchi;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to conduct an enquiry in the matter and to ensure that no such irregularities take place in this shelter home and other centres operated by Missionaries of Charity in the country; and

(c) whether such centres are duty bound to report and initiate the process for documentation of each and every child given for adoption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) One incidence has come to notice recently in respect of 'Missionaries of Charity' in the State of Jharkhand. The report of State of Jharkhand, in this regard, is given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 1918 part (a) and (b)]. The primary responsibility of execution of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 (JJ Act) lies with the State Government, who are required to take necessary action in accordance to JJ Act and Adoption Regulation, 2017. The relevant Sections of the Act relating to registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs), which includes SAAs, and penalty for non-registration are enumerated in Section 41 and 42 of JJ Act respectively. Section 41 requires that all institutions, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in need of care and protection or children in conflict with law, shall, be registered under this Act, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government or the State Government. And Section 42 of JJ Act, 2015 states that any person or persons in-charge of an institution failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41 shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both, provided that every thirty days delay in applying for registration shall be considered as a separate offence. Further Section 80 of the Act is about Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures. This says that if any person or organisation offers or gives or receives, any orphan, abandoned or surrendered child, for the purpose of adoption without following the provisions or procedures provided in this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend upto three years, or with fine of one lakh rupees, or with both, provided in case where the offence is committed by a recognized adoption agency, in addition to the above punishment awarded to the persons in-charge of, and responsible for the conduct of the day-to-day affairs of the adoption agency, the registration of such agency under section 41 and its recognition under section 65 shall also be withdrawn for a minimum period of one year.

(c) Section 65 (4) of the Act, states that in case any Specialised Adoption Agency is in default in taking necessary steps on its part as provided in this Act or in the adoption regulations framed by the Authority, for getting an orphan or abandoned or surrendered child legally free for adoption from the Committee or in completing the home study report of the prospective adoptive parents or in obtaining adoption order

from the court within the stipulated time, such Specialised Adoption Agency shall be punishable with a fine which may extend up to fifty thousand rupees and in case of repeated default, the recognition of the Specialised Adoption Agency shall be withdrawn by the State Government. In the event of any such irregularities the State is required to take action accordingly. Further the concerned State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA)/State Governments are requested to enquire into the matter of reported irregularity, if any, and take action as per the Act and the Regulations, when such instances comes to the notice of Central Government. Thereafter in specific instances of violation of the Act and the Regulations, Show Cause Notices are being issued to the SAA and depending upon the gravity of violation either fine is levied on SAA or their recognition is suspended/revoked. Detail of the SAAs closed, State-wise is given in Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 1918 part (c)] Besides in the light of incidence of 'Missionaries of Charity' in the State of Jharkhand, the State/UTs have been requested to ensure that all the registered institutions are linked to Specialized Adoption Agencies and are reflected in CARINGS, within a period of one month and to publish, this direction, for speedy execution, in the local newspaper to ensure compliance by the institutions within the stipulated period, failing which action may be taken against the non-complying institutions; to issue instructions for conducting inspection of all homes run by Missionaries of Charity in their State and for immediate identification of other such potential institutions/organisations which could be involved in unlawful activities; to conduct regular inspections of all institutions as prescribed under the Act; to ensure linkage of all the CCIs with the closest SAA within one month to provide opportunity for lawful adoption to the children, legally free for adoption, residing in those CCIs; to keep a close watch on the maternity homes and facilities which may act as a potential sources for illegal adoption and child trafficking; to create awareness amongst the public to help prevent such incidences. Copy of letter No. CW-II-26/33/2018-CW-II dated 20.7.2018 is given in Statement-III [Refer to the Statement-III appended to answer to USQ No. 1918 part (c)].

#### **Rehabilitation of victims of rape and acid attack**

1920. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of cases of rape and acid attack has increased and if so, the details thereof?
- (b) whether Government has created a special fund to provide legal assistance to such victims and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up rehabilitation centres for such victims in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such centres are likely to be set up, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 34,651 cases in 2015 and 38,947 cases in 2016 were reported under rape (Section 376 of the IPC). A total number of 140 and 160 cases have been registered under Acid Attacks (section 326A of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively. Further total numbers of 30 and 46 cases have been registered under Attempt to Acid Attack Women with acid assault on Women (Section 326B of IPC) during 2015 and 2016 respectively.

As per Section 357A of Cr. PC, every State Government in Coordination with the Central Government shall prepare a victim compensation scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All the State/Union Territories have notified victim compensation scheme in their respective State/UT. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme, financial assistance of ₹200.00 Crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme. Further, under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) ₹ 1.00 lakh in addition to the compensation under State Victim Compensation Scheme is also being provided by Prime Minister Office to the acid attack victim since 08.10.2016.

As per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Women and Child Development has circulated the revised scheme for payment of compensation at an enhanced rate to the victims to all States and UTs for implementation. Ministry of Home Affairs has also advised all States and UTs to comply with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard.

Apart from the above, the schemes of One Stop Centre and Women Helpline for women affected by violence including rape and acid attack funded from Nirbhaya Fund to facilitate access to justice are being implemented since 1st April, 2015. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape.



**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन):** प्रश्न-काल का समय समाप्त होता है। सदन की कार्यवाही दोपहर 2.00 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित होती है।

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING DEMAND FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION ON  
THE ISSUE OF NRC IN ASSAM**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion on recent increase in the Minimum Support Prices for Kharif crops and challenges in agricultural sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, my notice under Rule 267 is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my notice is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not accepted it and that issue has already been discussed.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, that issue is not yet completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We do not know the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, some of the Members of Parliament from Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... See, this issue was discussed in the morning meeting. Shri Anand Sharma gave a suggestion that the Home Minister's reply should take place in the House. Hon. Home Minister came on the first day, he came on the second day and he was also there yesterday. He was willing to reply, he stood up but he was not allowed to give reply. That being the case, he sought my permission to lay his reply on the Table of the House, and there ended the day.

Subsequently, in the morning, not only Sharma ji but some other Members also suggested that it would be better if we have reply by the Home Minister. A very wrong message has gone. As the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, I also feel that injustice has been done to the Home Minister because even after patiently hearing all the views on an important and sensitive issue, he could not reply. Why did it happen, I do not want to get into all that now. But as the suggestion came, I suggested to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that he should talk to the remaining opposition parties and also the Home Minister, and, if they are agreeing, I am ready to revise my decision. That is the situation. What happened subsequently has to be seen.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, before the Home Minister's reply, some more speakers should be allowed to speak on the NRC issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have made your point. Why are you again repeating it? *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Sharad Pawar ji, what do you wish to say?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, please allow Members from Assam to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not allowed the Home Minister to reply and now you are asking me to allow more Members. *...(Interruptions)...* Once he replies, others can seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, this subject, which is very sensitive, is of national interest, and, in the discussion, various views were expressed. I think, it would be in the larger interest that we should hear the Home Minister and know the exact position. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the day-before-yesterday, you were kind enough to allow one representative of each political party to speak. Yes, that was to the satisfaction of everybody. *...(Interruptions)...* Of course, it was to my satisfaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was on your suggestion.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Yes, Sir. But, in between, some of the hon. Members of Parliament, whether from this side or that side, feel that everybody has spoken as a party representative but they are the ones who are directly concerned about the issue and the State of Assam..

Sir, the people of Assam are asking these Members of Parliament that they had elected them as the representatives of the State in the Rajya Sabha, and, how come that all those leaders — who may belong to some political party but are not the direct representatives of the people of the State of Assam — are speaking on such an important issue in the Parliament, and, they have not given their views.

Yesterday, I saw that in one of the debates on the television, when even one of our Member of Parliament was being grilled, left, right and centre, by the anchor as to why he had not expressed his views in Parliament as representative from the State of Assam. I am not pleading that only our Members should be given time. If there is any Member from the State of Assam who is willing to speak, he or she should be heard and then, the hon. Home Minister should reply.

As far as the Short Duration Discussion is concerned, we have no objection on this debate. It is an issue of the farmers and everybody wants to participate in this discussion. Let this message not go that we are against it. I want to make it very clear. Let this message not go that we are against the farmers and we do not want to discuss the issue of farmers' plight. We are equally eager to discuss the issue of farmers' plight. So, it is not a one-party issue. So, my submission is that we should dispose off the NRC issue first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, let us conclude this issue. Yes, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** मैं श्री शरद पवार जी और श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की बात से सहमत हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2 दिन गृह मंत्री जी आए, वे सदन में बोल नहीं पाए। मैं इसके कारणों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। श्री अमित शाह जी, अपनी बात पूरी नहीं कर पाए, मैं इस बात के कारणों में भी नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। अगर कुछ मेम्बर्स को clarification चाहिए, तो हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को कहेंगे कि जब वे paper lay करेंगे, तब आपके clarifications पर वे जवाब देंगे। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ।

**रेल मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; वित्त मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):** सभापति महोदय, अगर इनकी यही मंशा है कि लोगों को बोलना चाहिए या clarification के लिए है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी के सदस्य को इन्होंने सदन में बोलने ही नहीं दिया। He is also an honorable Member of the House. इन्होंने उनकी बात को gag कर दिया, कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन ये बाकी मेम्बर्स की बात सुनने की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will go to the issue of ...**(Interruptions)**... यह क्या हो रहा है? Do you want the House to be adjourned? ...**(Interruptions)**... The Leader of the

Opposition has said something. *...(Interruptions)*... He has made it clear as to what your view is. I have taken it *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, they are from Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing that Issue at all.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, if that is so, *...(Interruptions)*... You may consider it *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We all are Indians. *...(Interruptions)*... He is from Assam. *...(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप सभी लोग बैठ जाएं। *...(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी, आप बैठ जाइए। I have to talk to the Minister. *...(Interruptions)*... I have to talk to the Minister and then we will take it up tomorrow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to draw your attention...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)*... You have brought it. The Leader and the Deputy Leader need not *...(Interruptions)*... You have already brought it to my notice. I am agreeing. Please; I am agreeing. I have to have a word with the Home Minister about his Business there and then decide. We will take up the farmers' issue now, and then, as per his convenience, either today or tomorrow, as and when he is convinced, we will take it up and also have the views of one or two Assam Members. That is the thing. *...(Interruptions)*... Now, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir, we have to have this now. *...(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must answer that question. You are asking me. *...(Interruptions)*... He was here for three days, but he was not allowed to speak.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Who?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we want the Home Minister to be given a notice for that. *...(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had come to the Well of the House and shouted 'P.M. should come and give reply', not the Home Minister. He was greatly disappointed.

...(Interruptions).. Please don't argue with me. ...(Interruptions)... Don't argue with me.  
...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have rejected the notice. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want  
the House to function or not? ...(Interruptions)... Do you want the House to function?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you please read my notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Sir, how can they interrupt the House like  
this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... You don't  
want any discussion, this discussion or that discussion. ...(Interruptions)... What is this?  
...(Interruptions)... Let the House decide. ...(Interruptions)... Every day it has become a  
fashion. ...(Interruptions)... Let the live telecast be on; let the country see what is happening.  
...(Interruptions)... What is this? All the Members, who have come to the Well, please go  
to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Don't you want to go to your seats? Don't you want  
the Parliament to discuss the most burning issue, the farmers' issue? ...(Interruptions)...  
Don't you want the farmers' issue to be discussed? ...(Interruptions)...

क्या आप किसानों की समस्या के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? माननीय गृह मंत्री  
जी तीन दिन सदन में आए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सभी लोग बैठ जाइए। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी तीन  
दिन तक सदन में आए, आपने उनको बोलने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं विशेष रूप से तृण मूल  
कांग्रेस के सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे किसानों की समस्या के बारे में चर्चा सुनने के लिए  
तैयार नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या वे देश की महत्वपूर्ण समस्या नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ सिटिजंस के  
बारे में चर्चा के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं? यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप तय करके आए हैं क्या?  
...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past two of  
the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday,  
the 3rd August, 2018.*