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No. 6



Thursday

7 February, 2019

18 Magha, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 7th February, 2019/18th Magha, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (2014-15) of the NCST, New Delhi and related papers

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री जुएल ओराम): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338A of the Constitution of India:—
 - (a) Tenth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Action Taken Memorandum on the Tenth Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (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. 10855/16/19]

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

II. Report (2016-17) of the UPSC and related papers

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Notification No. G.S.R. 384, dated the 8th December, 2018, publishing the Central Information Commission, Staff Car Drivers (Special Grade), (Grade-I), (Grade-II) and (Ordinary Grade) Group 'B' and 'C' posts Recruitment Rules, 2018, under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10789/16/19]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), framed under clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution of India:—

(1) G.S.R. 1239 (E), dated the 27th December, 2018, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

(2) G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 18th January, 2019, publishing the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 10790/16/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution:—

(a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, (UPSC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice tendered by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of six cases referred in Chapter 9 of the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10958/16/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the NSKFDC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10783/16/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of various National Institutes and related papers

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) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (Divyangjan), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10924/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (Divyangjan), [formerly National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH),] Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10925/16/19]

एन.एस.एफ.डी.सी., दिल्ली का प्रतिवेदन और लेखे (2017-18) तथा संबंधित पत्र

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10785/16/19]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts of various NITs, IITs and academic Institutions and related papers

III. MoU (2018-19) between Government of India and EdCIL (India)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), Notification F. No. NCTE-Regl. 012/16/2018, dated the 29th June, 2018, amending Notification No. F.N. 61-03/20/2010/NCTE/(N&S), dated the 23rd August, 2010 to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10905/16/19]

II. 1. (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, Meghalaya, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10883/16/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, 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.

(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. 10878/16/19]

2. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10872/16/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dharwad, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dharwad, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(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. 10873/16/19]

3. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (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. 10885/16/19]

4. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIITM), Gwalior, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10875/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10869/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kurnool, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (iv) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, (including IIITDM Kurnool), for the year 2016-17, 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. For (iii) to (iv) *See* No. L.T. 10901/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyapeetha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10880/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2016-17
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10874/16/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11025/16/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11026/16/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10871/16/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11027/16/19]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, (RMSA), for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Sabhi Ke Liye Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttarakhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (vii) and (viii) See No. L.T. 10879/16/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society Implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Manipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10881/16/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, for the year 2017-18, 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 (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10884/16/19]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11028/16/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal, for the year 2017-18, 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 (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10886/16/19]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, 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 (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10887/16/19]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, for the year 2017-18, 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 (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10886/16/19]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Berhampur, 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 (xv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10882/16/19]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and the EdCIL (India) Limited, for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11029/16/19]

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 216th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Eleventh Report on the Cyclone Ockhi- its Impact on Fishermen and Damage Caused by it;
 - (ii) 217th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
 - (iii) 218th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and
 - (iv) 219th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Two Hundred Thirteenth Report on Security Situation in the North Eastern States of India.
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**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ANCIENT
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018**

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 संबंधी प्रवर समिति का प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018**

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 संबंधी प्रवर समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं श्रम संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Forty-sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Skill Development Initiative Scheme' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (ii) Forty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (iii) Forty-eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (iv) Forty-ninth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirteenth Report

(Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Deployment of contract/casual/sanitation workers for perennial nature of jobs in the NDMC' pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs;

- (v) Fiftieth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (vi) Fifty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fortieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Overseas Employment of Women Workers including Nurses and Maids, Issues and Regulatory Framework' pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (vii) Fifty-second Report on Compliance with the Prescribed Provisions of Deduction and Deposit of PF, ESI and TDS (of Income Tax, etc.) by the Employers' pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (English Version only).

श्री सभापति: अमर शंकर साबले जी, आपको जन्मदिन के अवसर पर शुभकामनाएं।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: धन्यवाद सर।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Re. Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Three Hundred and Twentieth report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and
Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Department of Space.

SUGGESTION BY THE CHAIR WITH REGARD TO RESCHEDULING THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we are left with four days and one is non-official day. So, I would like the different political parties to come to an understanding

in the House whether they want to have a discussion on the President's Address in full, and, for that, one has to forgo the Zero Hour, the Question Hour, lunch hour and then continue till late evening. It is a suggestion, I am not saying anything. I have to reconcile myself about the present state of affairs but have to follow the rules. Secondly, *...(Interruptions)...* We are laughing at ourselves. The entire country is watching. Secondly, tomorrow is a non-official day. If the House agrees *...(Interruptions)...* Don't make comments, please.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): We are not making comments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not asked you. If you don't want the House to run like this; it's okay.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, वे शांत हो गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a mercy?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, please let us continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Ghulam Nabiji, you decide.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. I think we should move forward. I would request hon. Members not to disturb.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopalji, if this is the way you want to run the House, I will not run. I am incapable of running the House like this. You have to decide. If you don't want to have discussion, after all, it is people's choice. They have chosen these people and their will should prevail. And, the Chairman should not have the weakness for rules, customs and systems.

Tomorrow is Friday. The second suggestion is that reply can be given tomorrow. If the first suggestion is not accepted, then, tomorrow, at the time of Zero Hour, Question Hour and in the lunch time also, we can have Government Business, and then we can go in for the non-official Business. Or, if there is an agreement, the non-official day can also be converted into an official Business day. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Dr. Subbarami Reddy, your leader is here. He is also very much capable. I thank you for your cooperation. Then, we can complete on the non-official day. These are the two options. I am adjourning the House for five minutes. I want the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the leaders to sit together and come to an understanding. I don't want an argument here.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, whatever understanding is there, I don't know, and we are not aware of any such understanding between them and the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no understanding.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): There is no understanding so far.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: But, so far as we are concerned, we had raised an issue yesterday, which is a very important issue for us, and it should be an important issue for everyone. If the Congress doesn't find it to be an important issue, that is something different; if the BJP doesn't find it to be important, that is something different. But, as for the reservation issue, which both of us, Ram Gopalji and I, had raised yesterday, we would like the hon. Minister to kindly consider that roster issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.20 a.m.

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

The House reassembled at twenty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will be taking up the President's Address. But before taking it up, as an important issue has been raised, which still remains unresolved and which has wider implications across the country, including some misgivings in some sections, I have decided to relax the rule and allow the Members who have given notice on that particular issue to make their submissions. Other Members can also associate, and, then, if you want, the Minister will respond, and, then, we will go ahead. So, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

Need of 200 Point Roster in appointments in Universities and Colleges

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने पहले भी, इससे पिछले सत्र में भी यह मामला उठाया था कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद, फैसले के बाद 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर को बदल कर जो 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर हुआ है, उसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जैसे पहले यूनिवर्सिटी को एक यूनिट माना जाता था, उसकी जगह उन्होंने एक कॉलेज को यूनिट मान लिया, कॉलेज को

भी नहीं, बल्कि एक विभाग को यूनिट मान लिया और जब 13 पोस्ट्स भी अगर किसी विभाग में हों, तब भी उसमें 9 जनरल कैटेगरी की होंगी, 3 ओबीसी की होंगी और एक एससी की होगी। 14वीं पोस्ट होती एसटी की, जो कभी आ ही नहीं सकती है। यह कभी नहीं आ सकती है। 200 साल में भी किसी एसटी को किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में रीजर्वेशन के आधार पर अप्वाइंटमेंट या कॉलेज में हायर एजुकेशन में जगह नहीं मिल सकती, न उनके बच्चों को दाखिला ही मिल सकता है। अभी 13 यूनिवर्सिटीज ने 706 पोस्ट्स के लिए एडवर्टाइजमेंट जारी किया है, जिनमें केवल 18 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए, 57 ओबीसी के लिए, none for ST और 606 या 646 के आसपास जनरल कैटेगरी के हैं। अगर यह स्थिति है, तो जो संविधान निर्माताओं की भावना थी और जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, जिसको इंदिरा साहनी केस में भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं तीन मिनट भी नहीं लूंगा। इंदिरा साहनी केस में जिसको भी valid ठहराया गया था, वह सब बेकार हो गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सही तरीके से पैरवी नहीं हुई। यहां मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया था, उसका पालन नहीं हुआ। आज मैं सिर्फ यह मांग करता हूँ कि रिव्यू पिटिशन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आप बिल लाइए। आप EWS पर 48 घंटे में बिल ला सकते हैं। मंडल कमीशन 1980 में आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अभी 2 मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तीन मिनट से पहले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप तीन मिनट का समय लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: तो आप बिल लाइए। वह एक आरक्षण लागू हुआ था, उसमें 13 साल लगे। EWS पर आपने 48 घंटे में कर दिया। तो इस पर बिल क्यों नहीं लाया जा सकता है? यह 85 परसेंट लोगों का मामला है। आप यह बिल लाइए। हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप बिल लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी हमारे अन्य लीडर्स, जिन्होंने नोटिस दिये हैं, they will speak.

श्री सभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, यह विषय इसलिए भी सदन के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। महोदय, मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूँ? मैंने नया रोस्टर देखा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक सूचना दे देता हूँ। सर, 10वें नम्बर पर EWS आ रहा है और उस रोस्टर में कहीं शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नहीं आ रहा है, अनुसूचित जनजाति नहीं आ रहा है। अगर आप रेप्रेजेंटेशन को भी देखें, तो ओबीसी का रेप्रेजेंटेशन कम हो रहा है, एससी का रेप्रेजेंटेशन कम हो रहा है और एसटी-- क्योंकि अगर विभागों में और विषयों में कोई यूनिट मान कर यह होगा, तो मैं एक साधारण उदाहरण दूँ कि 225 साल के बाद किसी अनुसूचित जनजाति का व्यक्ति नहीं आ पाएगा। मैं सरकार को यह भी आगाह कर देता हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है, आपके यहां कागजात पड़े हुए हैं, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes के 3.12.2018 के मिनट्स मेरे पास हैं। आपको सिर्फ इसको बहाल करना था, न जाने किस प्रकार की सोच में आपने ऐसा किया। सर, review petition नहीं चलेगा, इसके लिए फौरी तौर पर अधिनियम की जरूरत है। आप 48 घंटे के अंदर बिना दस्तावेज का EWS के लिए कितना खूबसूरत एक अधिनियम ले आए, बस उतनी संजीदगी होनी चाहिए, संवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए, अन्यथा पिछड़ों, दलितों, अनुसूचित जनजाति के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। मेरी यह मांग है कि advertisements को रोका जाए।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, you are fully aware that in front of you, the Minister had given an undertaking earlier that no appointment would be made under the guidelines which were issued in pursuance of the Judgement of the Allahabad High Court. In spite of that, advertisements have been issued which are now before the House, which have already been placed here. The High Court, in its Judgement, also said, "As already recorded above, the reservation has been applied by way of executive instructions and not by way of legislation." And the guidelines framed by way of executive instructions were set aside and a direction was given that you would consider different departments as a unit and not the university. The net effect is that ST is zero. ...(Interruptions)... The net effect is that ST is zero. The Scheduled Castes in departments, which have less than seven seats, would never get reservation or would get in 20 years. So, this is the policy. Once the judgement is there, they are saying that they will file a review petition. The Minister's statement is there in today's newspapers. He agrees that this is wrong. So if it is wrong, then why is he not bringing forward a Bill? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is half-a-minute only. The assurance which we want from the hon. Minister today is कि वे यहां पर यह आश्वासन दें कि हम कोई further appointment नहीं करेंगे, जब तक कि इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हो जाता है। जहां तक review petition की बात है, उसके संबंध में हम लोग भी जानते हैं कि यह चैम्बर में डिसाइड होता है और उसका disposal हो जाता है। That is the procedure. I am telling about the procedure. The procedure is, it is inside the chamber and it is not an open court hearing. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इनसे पहले ही कह दिया है कि इस सिलसिले में अब कोई मुकदमा मत लाइए, तो ऐसे में हम लोग कहाँ जाएं? हम लोग इस पर आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं कि जब इन्होंने बयान दिया, then, he should comply with it. Why have the advertisements been issued? The advertisements should not have been issued at the first instance. He should also assure that a Bill would be brought forward in this Session. If they could bring forward a Constitutional Amendment overnight, they should bring forward this Bill also. Till such time, no further appointments be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. ...(Interruptions)... I want everybody to keep in mind the time because the issue has already been raised. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing only those Members who have given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Others can associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, all documents are before the House today. I don't want to take much time. Sir, I request the Government that it should uphold the principles of social justice. It is a principle that no Government can deny. SCs, STs and OBCs do have a rightful place in the society. Their proper representation in the faculties of universities is a must, not for the present only but for the future

also. The present view of the Government is going to close the doors for SCs, STs and OBCs. ...(Interruptions)... It is unjust. So, we believe that, with all sense, the Government would now understand the pulse of the House and give an assurance here that the roster would be according to 200-point system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions).. Whoever wants to associate may please raise his or her hand. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made that submission and given your suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं इस पर solution देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि इस रोस्टर को पलट दिया जाए यानी पहले एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी का किया जाए, उसके बाद ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा, तो यह मसला ही खत्म हो जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister, do you want to say anything? ...(*Interruptions*)... All the names of Members who have raised their hands would be included. ...(*Interruptions*)... They should send a slip. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Raja, your party Member has already spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मुझे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से एक मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: यह पार्टी के आधार पर नहीं है, इस पर जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, मैंने सिर्फ उनको बोलने दिया है। अब माननीय मंत्री जी बोलें। Otherwise I would have to call all the parties. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have no problem. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can associate.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, सदन में जो मुद्दा उठा है, उससे हम पूरी तरह से संवेदना रखते हैं, क्योंकि हम आरक्षण के आंदोलन का हिस्सा हैं कि आरक्षण बरकरार रहे। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can't dictate to him what he has to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज आप बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Let him speak. There is no rule in Zero Hour for the Minister to reply. प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जैसे आपने तीन मिनट में अपनी बात की, मैं भी उसी के अंदर बात करूंगा, लेकिन तब तक आप मेरी बात निश्चित सुनेंगे, इतना मुझे विश्वास है। एक यूनिवर्सिटी को एक यूनिट मानने की सरकार की भूमिका है। डिपार्टमेंट वाइज रोस्टर सरकार नहीं लाई है, यह कोर्ट के आदेश से आया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए हमने कोर्ट का आदेश, जो हमें मंजूर नहीं था, उसके खिलाफ Special Leave Petition दायर की। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Special Leave Petition में पैरवी अच्छी हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... पैरवी कैसे हुई, मैं आपको यह logic भी देता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद हमने 30, 40 यूनिवर्सिटीज को पूरा स्टडी किया कि vacancies जहां हैं, वहां अगर डिपार्टमेंट वाइज करेंगे, तो Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs पर कैसे अन्याय होता है। इसे कोर्ट के सामने रखने के लिए हमने सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज का अध्ययन करके, उसी के आधार पर review petition तैयार की है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि review petition में न्याय होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारी प्रतिबद्धता आरक्षण में है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... You just hear him and then, afterwards, you.....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हमारी आरक्षण के लिए पूरी प्रतिबद्धता है, 100 परसेंट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इस पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यूजीसी के circular का एक मुद्दा निकला, उसे भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज ... **(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... This will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आपको पता है कि इस सदन में बहुत सारे वकील हैं, जो कानून के जानकार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not going on record, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आरक्षण बचाने के लिए कोर्ट के Department-wise आदेश के बावजूद भी यूजीसी ने circular निकाला और circular कभी withdraw नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसाकि सतीश जी ने कहा कि जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ पहले गईं, कोर्ट ने उनको पहले राहत दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो circular stay करने का निर्णय हुआ है, उसके बारे में भी हम लीगल सलाह ले रहे हैं, ताकि तब तक किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Review Petition जीतने के बाद Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs को पूरा न्याय मिले, यही हमारी भूमिका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go to your seat, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... You go to your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... If you are not satisfied, there is a way. ...**(Interruptions)**... Obstructing the proceedings of the House is no way. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing shall go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing shall be shown. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Inclusion of Kannada in records of UNESCO

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

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Central Government to recommend inclusion of Kannada a classical language in the records of UNESCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has carried the necessary recommendations to UNESCO in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which UNESCO would include that language in its records; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reasons for keeping the request pending with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has requested to various Ministries of Central Government for making recommendations for the inclusion of Kannada a classical language, in the records of the UNESCO. The Ministry of Culture has accordingly taken up the matter of inclusion of Kannada in records of UNESCO through permanent delegation of India to UNESCO wherein it was informed that UNESCO is not involved in recognition of Classical Languages.

Status of school education in States

*47. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of school education in various States during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is satisfied with the performance of school education in the country;

(c) if not, what is the planning to improve the same;

(d) whether the Budget allocated for school education during 2018-19 is sufficient and if not, whether there is a need to enhance the same at the RE stage; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) were under implementation since 2000-2001, 2009-10 and 1987-88 till 2017-18 for universalizing elementary education, secondary education and for providing infrastructural and institutional support to Government Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs) respectively, in the country. The schemes of SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha which has been launched from 2018-19. The details showing the State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions

and achievements at elementary level and secondary level since inception are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

The details showing State/UT-wise details of Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The Annual Work Plan and budget (AWP&B) under the SSA/RMSA/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority under different interventions including the requirement of additional classrooms. These plans are then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme and availability of budgetary resources.

To ensure effective utilization of funds under SSA/Samagra Shiksha, there is robust monitoring system in place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States/UTs are held for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds.

Further, 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 reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes was conducted for Classes III, V and VIII 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. The District Report Cards for the survey have been published and also shared with the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The details showing State and UT-wise, Subject-wise achievements of students in per centage at elementary level are given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

Similarly, NAS for Class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018. The details showing State and UT-wise, Subject-wise achievements of students in per centage at secondary level are given in the Statement-V (*See below*).

The Central Government has taken several initiatives to improve the status of education in the country as follows:—

1. In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended

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. These serve as a guideline for States/UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

2. Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 in all the States and UTs including the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As per the 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. 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 been started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13.7 lakh teachers have joined these courses.
3. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been notified on 11th January, 2019. The said Act empowers the State Governments to take a decision as to whether to hold back a child in the 5th class or in the 8th class or in both classes, or not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education. The Act seeks to improve the learning levels of children and will lead to greater accountability and improvement in the quality of education.
4. Under Samagra Shiksha, support is given to State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including *inter alia*; regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education and remedial teaching for academically weaker students and for strengthening of teacher education institutions. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBVs) for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and minorities, are residential schools for furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Under Samagra Shiksha, provision has been made for upgradation of KGBVs upto senior secondary level. 1232 KGBVs have been upgraded to secondary and senior secondary level as per proposal/requirement of States and UTs during 2018-19.

5. Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies. Learnings from participation in PISA help to introduce competency based examination reforms in the school system and help move away from rote learning. The CBSE and NCERT are part of the process and activities leading to the actual test.
6. Rangotsav, an initiative of the Ministry towards experiential learning was held from 7th to 21st December, 2018 in schools, with participation of students, teachers and other stakeholders. It focused on creating a non-judgmental platform for the participants to explore and express their artistic minds through dance, music, theatre, painting craft making etc. The fortnight-long event promoted a joyful learning environment with no restriction on expression of different forms of arts. It included Kala Utsav, Band Competition and Role Play Competition.
7. Performance Grading Index (PGI): In order to objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States and UTs, the MHRD has designed a matrix with 70 indicators to grade all States and UTs. The indicators have been chosen after detailed stakeholder consultations and the information on these indicators is drawn from the inputs provided by the respective States and UTs. This grading system will assist the States and UTs to identify gap and design appropriate interventions to bridge them.
8. UDISE+ (UDISE plus): Timely and accurate data is the basis of sound and effective planning and decision making. Towards this end, the establishment of a well-functioning and sustainable Educational Management Information System is of utmost importance today. Therefore from 2018-19, it has been decided to launch the UDISE+ (*i.e.* UDISE plus application, so that it becomes an effective tool for decision making. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting real time data.
9. Project DIKSHA : In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform. High quality e-learning material both for students and teachers are being uploaded by Ministry and States/UTs on this portal. This is expected to

substantially augment the knowledge base of the students and technical skills of teachers at no additional cost.

10. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has undertaken various examination reforms for 2019 examination to promote competencies and quality of learning including:—

- (i) Change in design of question papers with nearly 33% increase in internal choice in all major subjects for classes X and XII and introduction of objective type questions.
- (ii) In order to promote life skills and value education, CBSE has integrated health and physical education with academics, as every school has to provide one period per day for sports.
- (iii) The marking scheme has been changed to give priority to creative, correct and relevant answers given by students other than the ones mentioned in the marking scheme.
- (iv) More than 1 lakh teachers of CBSE affiliated schools have been trained for classroom learning, life skills, sports mainstreaming etc.

11. **Curriculum Review**

The National Council Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has undertaken review of Syllabi and Textbooks developed by the NCERT as a follow up of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 in 2017-18. All the textbooks of NCERT developed as a follow-up of the NCF-2005 have been reviewed for updating. A portal for teachers' suggestions on the NCERT textbooks was created. Suggestions received from teachers were analysed and incorporated if found appropriate in this review. NCERT is printing good quality textbooks at an affordable cost. Accordingly, NCERT printed 4.15 crore textbooks for the academic session 2014-15, which has been increased to 5.91 crore textbooks for academic session 2018-19.

Statement-I

The details showing cumulative physical progress of school infrastructures for elementary schools under Samagra Shiksha

Sl. No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary School	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	6	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1833	1833	540	540
4.	Assam	11012	10939	1192	1192
5.	Bihar	18797	15053	544	532
6.	Chandigarh	27	25	10	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	10632	10081	8807	8512
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	8	8	6	4
10.	Delhi	13	13	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	835	835	0	0
13.	Haryana	1019	967	1389	1326
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96	89	44	23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10651	9411	1174	1038
16.	Jharkhand	19448	19210	10224	10004
17.	Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11
18.	Kerala	538	534	54	42
19.	Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28055	26784	20120	19466
21.	Maharashtra	12981	12981	5052	5052
22.	Manipur	1032	728	328	119
23.	Meghalaya	2834	2744	1330	1243
24.	Mizoram	803	699	646	614
25.	Nagaland	447	410	545	532
26.	Odisha	10379	9792	9242	9056

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	5	4	2	2
28.	Punjab	678	579	859	857
29.	Rajasthan	6888	6751	3212	3165
30.	Sikkim	56	56	59	59
31.	Tamil Nadu	2740	2740	5804	5803
32.	Telangana	4600	4600	913	913
33.	Tripura	1406	1406	636	618
34.	Uttar Pradesh	31729	31394	30880	30588
35.	Uttarakhand	3521	2619	2232	1751
36.	West Bengal	10682	7390	4870	3376
TOTAL ELEMENTARY		200968	187888	111779	107494

Sl. No.	State	Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	294	253	83	83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70204	69795	7143	6895
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5439	5406	1891	1891
4.	Assam	72504	70101	788	788
5.	Bihar	297984	276183	25711	25324
6.	Chandigarh	304	177	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	51309	48340	3666	3637
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	678	510	91	91
9.	Daman and Diu	114	79	80	80
10.	Delhi	3039	2556	68	68
11.	Goa	227	173	637	637
12.	Gujarat	76423	74393	5089	5089
13.	Haryana	30111	29516	6117	5442
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11494	11397	2491	2480
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24867	19598	2745	2226
16.	Jharkhand	108401	105116	7329	7329

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	57279	56960	22861	22861
18.	Kerala	8546	8484	10682	10338
19.	Lakshadweep	25	19	30	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	127309	119123	18723	18669
21.	Maharashtra	80459	78301	8407	7586
22.	Manipur	3592	3140	746	667
23.	Meghalaya	7666	7306	2991	2991
24.	Mizoram	2019	1979	1770	1770
25.	Nagaland	4776	4770	1789	1789
26.	Odisha	77039	74379	7343	7204
27.	Puducherry	506	497	345	345
28.	Punjab	31209	28142	17737	17737
29.	Rajasthan	95523	93561	23283	23283
30.	Sikkim	605	604	660	654
31.	Tamil Nadu	38707	38647	17330	17330
32.	Telangana	38865	38757	7082	6747
33.	Tripura	5894	5804	1207	1207
34.	Uttar Pradesh	314718	312486	15315	14548
35.	Uttarakhand	9264	8786	6295	6160
36.	West Bengal	232296	213114	12039	10005
TOTAL ELEMENTARY		1889689	1808452	240564	233956

Sl. No.	State	Boys Toilets		Separate Girls Toilets	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	91	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15336	15227	18525	18408
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2072	2072	3322	3322
4.	Assam	17414	15238	41840	41508
5.	Bihar	46750	46645	36296	36181
6.	Chandigarh	12	12	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	11192	10468	35454	32183
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	75	258	258
9.	Daman and Diu	53	53	27	27
10.	Delhi	667	637	724	613
11.	Goa	611	606	644	635
12.	Gujarat	20809	20540	18877	18355
13.	Haryana	8061	7922	11812	11733
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4672	4670	9982	9976
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9174	4540	18264	18075
16.	Jharkhand	8239	8239	16568	16568
17.	Karnataka	27520	24640	24818	24683
18.	Kerala	12368	12032	7903	7662
19.	Lakshadweep	30	9	10	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	31484	30767	62747	61176
21.	Maharashtra	12443	11812	23215	22734
22.	Manipur	1368	1359	4209	4209
23.	Meghalaya	4378	4378	5295	5295
24.	Mizoram	3642	3633	3329	3323
25.	Nagaland	2392	2392	2394	2394
26.	Odisha	15070	13079	49915	48033
27.	Puducherry	312	312	132	132
28.	Punjab	18501	18501	6352	6172
29.	Rajasthan	34235	34235	9962	9962
30.	Sikkim	886	866	608	598
31.	Tamil Nadu	24808	24580	24313	24040
32.	Telangana	13790	10631	12216	12216
33.	Tripura	1451	1449	3745	3744
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21105	17918	12856	11306
35.	Uttarakhand	4903	4830	16001	15735
36.	West Bengal	23437	22399	39785	38,945
TOTAL ELEMENTARY		399351	376857	522398	510210

Statement-II*The details showing the State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and the achievements at secondary level*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	New School		Schools approved for Strengthening	Completed School	ACR		Science Lab		Computer Room		Library		Art/Craft/Culture room		Toilet Block		Drinking water Facilities	
		Sanc.	Compt.			Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.	Sanc.	Compl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	13	1	3	0	12	2	7	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	33	219	191	444	352	152	151	182	181	159	152	177	169	76	76	25	24
3.	Assam	12	0	2318	1142	2383	2073	2157	1035	1800	889	1019	867	224	92	730	599	206	141
4.	Andhra Pradesh	96	0	3207	1872	5182	3520	2474	1656	2015	1545	2825	1811	2879	1710	2113	1430	1399	1232
5.	Bihar	1153	551	1618	412	3185	0	638	26	37	0	298	0	1099	70	653	616	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	1471	1333	1640	1626	3420	3264	1725	1407	1508	1488	1789	1469	1895	1576	1498	1311	948	938
7.	Chandigarh	2	1	11	1	19	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
8.	Daman and Diu	3	2	11	9	10	9	1	1	2	1	4	3	11	10	2	2	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	8	6	23	20	6	5	3	3	5	4	8	6	2	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	30	4	0	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	25	0	53	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	73	74	74
12.	Gujarat	537	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	56	5	2841	1289	1433	785	1327	665	1806	899	1883	951	2624	1282	244	138	54	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	176	115	1061	844	853	763	590	426	484	378	710	521	997	797	363	363	349	349
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	648	348	533	256	310	82	261	59	315	77	308	73	322	78	478	254	373	218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Jharkhand	1032	542	856	240	2228	158	394	206	603	398	511	292	605	387	658	319	176	113
17.	Karnataka	413	203	1781	1099	3115	2209	1598	1215	631	501	1668	1253	1725	1300	1257	643	1082	557
18.	Kerala	112	45	949	19	553	0	547	0	351	0	423	0	890	0	588	19	218	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1858	1257	4152	3459	8395	7859	2961	2813	1533	971	3584	3358	3891	3640	3549	2874	2568	2441
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	425	293	731	447	207	146	42	10	81	16	146	35	136	0	1	0
22.	Meghalaya	73	0	37	7	47	21	16	12	14	7	16	14	30	19	19	4	16	15
23.	Manipur	182	136	226	212	230	122	171	117	160	119	94	68	212	163	229	212	215	164
24.	Mizoram	92	87	199	198	288	281	187	186	199	198	195	195	198	197	155	154	140	139
25.	Nagaland	168	125	71	40	100	63	56	28	67	46	82	49	82	41	41	2	41	20
26.	Odisha	874	593	2249	1686	3048	2247	1996	1558	1257	947	1920	1489	1259	935	933	770	865	790
27.	Punjab	318	258	3044	2237	1433	1277	1401	1145	0	0	2311	1868	2952	2257	1286	1273	914	914
28.	Puducherry	9	3	40	17	22	15	38	20	36	19	38	20	38	20	19	5	16	0
29.	Rajasthan	340	173	4507	4252	6370	4102	4491	3509	3839	2920	3198	2094	5049	3844	1180	1080	187	147
30.	Sikkim	18	0	171	120	100	86	75	56	62	50	116	94	144	114	67	65	50	46
31.	Tamil Nadu	1115	1080	935	852	2084	1897	804	707	69	28	87	31	113	29	1297	968	213	213
32.	Telangana	8	0	2419	1849	4022	3417	1950	1560	1817	1489	2274	1775	2272	1739	1753	651	1116	1028
33.	Tripura	116	83	318	159	452	203	269	133	234	133	268	128	249	125	259	167	219	167
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1486	1109	499	408	937	812	102	74	143	125	300	255	355	308	158	78	83	31
35.	Uttarakhand	280	221	829	553	732	514	384	234	440	278	523	298	536	314	400	313	324	279
36.	West Bengal	7	0	457	106	1626	312	417	102	211	60	135	21	408	98	130	15	16	4
TOTAL		12739	8507	37748	25533	53778	36910	27414	19254	19875	13761	26838	19169	31419	21355	20403	14474	11892	10056

Statement-III

The details showing State/UT-wise details of Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/ Samagra Shiksha during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under SSA and current year

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	
		Central Share released	Expenditure	Central Share released	Expenditure	Central Share released	Expenditure	Central Share released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	696.75	479.14	831.90	1945.53	1251.03	1399.22	808.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	161051.54	63302.18	122115.26	70431.00	94919.79	85796.82	96688.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	29271.33	19956.64	30445.19	23022.07	34987.92	19426.93	13372.87
4.	Assam	100464.64	116527.23	87652.30	106131.38	123584.00	138517.86	107084.99	109874.48
5.	Bihar	251557.33	576225.94	270688.44	638367.43	255797.00	763107.95	221950.59	258672.75
6.	Chandigarh	3521.81	5767.69	3333.55	5673.19	9265.50	7528.56	5436.86	6222.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	62219.70	147751.88	59262.77	170229.54	67477.00	160100.00	54063.16	107545.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594.91	1694.87	1068.38	1974.23	5476.54	6056.80	2634.94	1233.54
9.	Daman and Diu	78.38	374.01	300.00	230.50	1038.57	853.78	422.87	405.21
10.	Delhi	7293.80	10328.59	8306.19	11439.95	10976.90	16056.56	12509.44	16273.38
11.	Goa	813.58	1585.81	869.11	1791.08	862.60	2188.60	967.92	1704.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	61563.82	182493.43	77740.50	118412.76	65046.00	111952.09	32278.36	87255.33
13.	Haryana	34501.21	52916.29	32000.88	68265.36	36355.00	71296.29	57841.95	35071.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	32526.67	12825.46	30704.71	30874.00	29895.16	30349.43	29783.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	182893.46	107250.05	125783.94	153797.98	234513.73	115170.68	115605.17
16.	Jharkhand	55863.31	135591.04	50945.73	131992.15	58984.54	116924.18	67640.46	92615.82
17.	Karnataka	41759.33	119636.52	54495.50	128686.02	54881.99	161776.40	52835.89	107848.7
18.	Kerala	12858.86	25832.72	11316.74	32147.72	13680.00	44203.09	18812.94	21817.11
19.	Lakshadweep	139.87	235.30	239.87	250.99	406.52	393.51	212.93	178.69
20.	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	212603.60	154455.09	266913.52	173814.00	278913.36	166585.31	237902.44
21.	Maharashtra	41225.28	84734.46	60369.65	192206.91	64232.00	226473.17	62288.67	80689.74
22.	Manipur	18355.46	15031.94	4405.31	14384.23	18377.00	20806.32	16588.44	14403.65
23.	Meghalaya	16626.96	21003.75	20067.00	23522.18	33579.50	29152.24	13417.79	18662.73
24.	Mizoram	9437.51	14382.25	10934.31	12664.43	12000.33	12883.11	8832.09	8859.71
25.	Nagaland	8739.53	15943.80	10725.34	17000.91	11717.00	11229.79	12845.48	10087.42
26.	Odisha	82081.65	134883.34	70423.00	156377.33	86612.00	186883.65	83518.08	66414.24
27.	Puducherry	583.14	561.18	304.68	577.38	622.73	748.98	614.52	1249.4
28.	Punjab	30003.82	65592.85	30002.69	60009.64	31665.00	54084.88	44243.52	24643.2
29.	Rajasthan	193462.09	425030.13	182578.48	453491.19	198973.00	726452.68	252292.83	311584.3

30.	Sikkim	4054.36	5163.87	3479.24	5015.36	5684.35	6682.54	4649.71	4827.66
31.	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	141320.18	82111.30	138620.06	86644.00	144594.98	124607.57	123912.76
32.	Telangana	21776.01	68807.25	41776.09	124582.92	44244.72	74259.25	61981.79	23637.31
33.	Tripura	16956.97	19667.41	19190.95	19965.83	20220.38	26301.57	14599.32	24122.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	1205725.47	505433.99	1458836.03	424980.68	645175.27	312580	457993
35.	Uttarakhand	22588.40	38131.67	25268.98	42238.11	62499.00	71989.57	39237.63	24661.3
36.	West Bengal	84679.41	170734.26	82185.32	173945.60	89657.00	164908.86	72181.86	100007.6
TOTAL		2159014.41	4422718.48	2165744.85	4885824.93	2349425.43	4678063.52	2177900.98	2636637.15

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State Share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

Statement-IV

*The details showing States and UT-wise, Subject-wise achievements
of students in per centage at elementary level*

Sl. No.	State and UT	Class III			Class V			Class VIII			
		EVS	Lang.	Math	EVS	Lang.	Math	Lang.	Math	Science	Social Science
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India	65	68	64	57	58	53	57	42	44	44
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62	62	62	54	53	49	50	34	36	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	51	49	43	43	39	44	33	34	36
3.	Andhra Pradesh	73	79	74	64	67	64	58	50	48	49
4.	Assam	69	72	70	64	60	61	54	49	50	51
5.	Bihar	63	67	63	58	57	52	58	45	44	47
6.	Chandigarh	74	75	71	68	69	64	61	46	52	53
7.	Chhattisgarh	62	65	60	53	55	47	56	36	44	45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	71	66	63	64	59	60	45	50	53
9.	Daman and Diu	61	66	57	47	50	43	53	32	34	35
10.	Delhi	55	58	54	49	52	44	55	32	34	36
11.	Goa	64	66	59	48	53	46	60	34	38	37
12.	Gujarat	68	71	65	58	59	57	64	47	52	54
13.	Haryana	61	65	58	52	55	46	57	37	42	42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64	69	63	56	61	49	59	35	43	43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	64	62	55	54	54	43	37	38	34
16.	Jharkhand	66	70	66	64	61	56	61	51	53	54
17.	Karnataka	74	78	75	68	71	67	63	51	53	51
18.	Kerala	76	72	72	65	69	63	63	50	42	36
19.	Lakshadweep	54	56	58	45	51	46	49	33	32	30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65	70	62	56	56	48	55	40	43	44
21.	Maharashtra	69	70	65	56	61	52	63	40	40	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Manipur	70	71	68	61	59	56	52	42	43	42
23.	Meghalaya	60	62	57	47	47	42	49	34	36	38
24.	Mizoram	70	69	61	52	50	44	45	36	33	33
25.	Nagaland	64	67	64	51	52	46	45	32	35	37
26.	Odisha	60	64	62	56	51	55	53	44	44	41
27.	Puducherry	59	59	62	52	51	51	46	31	31	29
28.	Punjab	57	63	56	51	50	43	54	31	37	35
29.	Rajasthan	73	77	72	70	69	65	67	57	62	63
30.	Sikkim	55	60	55	45	50	42	51	30	38	38
31.	Tamil Nadu	66	62	62	52	58	49	57	35	36	33
32.	Tripura	65	67	61	57	57	51	54	38	41	38
33.	Telangana	67	68	69	54	57	56	53	37	38	40
34.	Uttar Pradesh	56	58	59	53	50	49	53	40	42	42
35.	Uttarakhand	70	72	67	62	64	58	59	40	47	48
36.	West Bengal	71	75	71	54	56	48	55	39	41	38

Source: <http://ncert.nic.in>.

Statement-V

The details showing State and UT-wise, Subject-wise achievements of students in per centage at secondary level

State	English	Mathematics	Science	Social Science	MIL*
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	36	34	34	39	49
Jammu and Kashmir	34	28	31	34	31
Himachal Pradesh	32	30	31	38	51
Punjab	37	33	35	38	49
Chandigarh	40	36	38	42	56
Uttarakhand	33	35	34	41	52
Haryana	32	31	32	38	50
Delhi	42	38	39	46	59
Rajasthan	37	38	38	44	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	29	36	31	37	41
Sikkim	42	28	35	42	38
Arunachal Pradesh	42	29	33	39	39
Nagaland	54	30	33	43	
Manipur	48	31	35	40	33
Mizoram	45	32	32	36	59
Tripura	31	31	32	36	37
Meghalaya	41	28	31	37	
Assam	41	39	37	40	52
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	32	32	31	39	45
Odisha	36	38	35	37	50
Chhattisgarh	30	30	32	38	50
Madhya Pradesh	30	31	31	36	49
Gujarat	32	32	33	38	48
Daman and Diu	35	32	32	34	43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	28	30	35	41
Maharashtra	37	33	34	40	49
Andhra Pradesh	43	41	41	43	43
Karnataka	42	38	38	45	55
Goa	52	33	39	43	48
Lakshadweep	32	29	32	37	-
Kerala	40	33	35	41	55
Tamil Nadu	36	31	34	39	47
Puducherry	39	31	34	37	46
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	34	36	40	47
Telangana	38	34	37	39	47

Implementation of EWS quota in higher educational institutions

*48. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 per cent quota for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be applicable to higher educational institutions, both private and Government, from the upcoming academic session;

(b) whether there is shortage of space and staff in most of the Central Universities;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard before increasing the number of seats in these universities;

(d) whether the existing infrastructure in these institutions would be adequate for this purpose; and

(e) the number of colleges and universities in the country where this quota would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) For advancement of Economically Weaker Sections of the society, and as per the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act 2019, Government has issued orders providing 10 per cent reservation to EWS categories in admission to educational institutions. This reservation for EWS categories would be provided without disturbing the existing entitlements for SC/ST and OBC categories.

The above reservation will be available from academic year 2019-20 onwards in Central educational institutions, and would help in creating more than 2 lakh additional seats.

Regarding the institutions under the State Governments' purview, a request has been made to all State Governments for implementing the EWS reservation in the higher educational institutions in their States.

With respect to private institutions, Ministry is undertaking legal consultation.

The Government has asked the CEIs to increase the number of seats over and above their annual permitted strength, in each branch of study or faculty, so that the existing reservation policy that benefits SC/ST/OBC is not disturbed. In case owing to financial, physical or academic limitations or in order to maintain the standards of education, an institution cannot increase the required number of seats in the upcoming academic session, the institution can increase the annual permitted strength over a maximum period of two years.

The Government has asked the CEIs to provide the information and data on their specific fund requirements for infrastructure and other requirements.

Creation of one crore jobs per year

*49. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in the process of finalizing New India 2022 document;
- (b) if so, by what time it would be ready and what is the vision of the document;
- (c) whether it would focus on job growth, in view of growth of jobless during the last three years; and
- (d) the efforts made to create one crore jobs per year in the country, in view of massive unemployment of younger generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The 'Strategy for New India @ 75' document was released by NITI Aayog on 19th December, 2018 and it is available in NITI Aayog's website <http://niti.gov.in>.

(c) and (d) The 'Strategy for New India @ 75' document defines clear objectives for 2022-23 in a detailed exposition of forty-one crucial areas, recognizing that India is the fastest growing economy in the world and comprehensively outlines that this growth is accompanied with sufficient employment and job opportunities across different sectors of the economy. The document sets out an objective of rapid economic growth, which is also inclusive, sustained, clean and formalized. All chapters in the document are structured around objectives, current status, binding constraints and also the way forward for achieving the stated objectives. The document includes separate chapters on growth, employment and labour reforms, industry, agriculture, housing, tourism, minerals, energy, digital connectivity, and all modes of transport infrastructure, among others.

Implementation of AMRUT scheme in Andhra Pradesh

*50. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in 33 cities in Andhra Pradesh including Amravati;

(b) if so, the details of activities carried out under the scheme so far in all the cities;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned for these projects; and

(d) by when the projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is being implemented in 33 cities including Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) AMRUT scheme was launched on 25 June, 2015 for a period of five years *i.e.* up to 31 March, 2020. Under AMRUT the projects are selected, appraised, approved and implemented by the States and Union Territories (UTs). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States and releases Central Assistance as per Mission guidelines. All the SAAPs worth ₹ 2,890.17 crore including committed Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 1,056.62 crore have been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Against the approved SAAPs of ₹ 2890.17 crore, State of Andhra Pradesh has taken 226 projects worth ₹ 3,330 crore. State has taken projects in excess of approved SAAPs for which entire additional cost will be borne by the State. The State has awarded contracts for 225 projects worth ₹ 3,249 crore and work is in progress. Of these, 68 projects worth ₹ 508.91 crore have been completed. Further, one project worth ₹ 81.30 crore is under tendering.

AMRUT Mission also has a reform agenda. The progress achieved by the State of Andhra Pradesh in implementation of reforms is as under:—

- (i) Energy audit of the pumps has been completed in 32 Mission cities and 97 pumps have been identified for replacement.
- (ii) 5,30,000 streetlights have been replaced with energy efficient LED lights in 32 Mission Cities in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Credit rating has been completed in 32 Mission cities, out of which 13 cities have Investible Grade Rating (IGR). Amaravati and Visakhapatnam have raised ₹ 2,080 crore through issuance of Municipal Bonds on 14.08.2018 and 20.12.2018 respectively.

(c) So far, ₹ 619.69 crore have been released as CA for projects to the State of Andhra Pradesh. In addition, ₹ 38.69 crore have been released for Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE), ₹ 93.08 crore for Reform Incentive, ₹ 13.66 crore

for formulation of GIS based Master Plan and ₹ 4.17 crore for eligible projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Thus a total amount of ₹ 769.29 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as Central assistance.

(d) The Mission is scheduled to end on 31 March 2020. The projects normally take 12-18 months in planning and project formulation, DPR preparation, approval and tendering before the projects are actually grounded.

Death of indians working in gulf countries

*51. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths of Indian workers in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has analysed the causes of these deaths, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has received complaints from the relatives of deceased workers regarding the cause of deaths and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether action has been taken to prevent such deaths, including intervention with Gulf countries' Governments and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) A country-wise compilation for each of the Gulf countries showing the number of deaths of Indian nationals in the last three years sorted on the basis of the various Indian states to which such Indian nationals belonged is provided in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) A compilation showing the major causes of death of Indian nationals in Gulf countries as reported by our Missions and Posts is also given in the same Statement (*See below*).

(c) Sometimes complaints/representations are received from the family members/relatives of the deceased Indian nationals at the Indian Mission/Post concerned. Based on such complaints and requests by family members regarding the causes of death, the Indian Missions and Posts take up the matter with the local authorities concerned for investigation. On receipt of the reports from local agencies, the Mission/Post share them with the complainant/relatives of the deceased.

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs and our Missions/Posts in the Gulf, accord high priority to the welfare and well being of Indian nationals especially of Indian

workers who constitute a large proportion of expatriate Indians in the region. As can be seen from the Annexure, a large number of deaths of Indian nationals in the Gulf countries can be attributed to natural causes, medical illnesses etc. Some deaths are also reported due to suicides, accidents at work sites and road accidents.

In order to prevent workers' deaths such as suicides, road accidents etc. in Gulf countries, awareness campaigns are conducted by the Missions/Posts through labour camps organised by Pravasi Bharatiya Seva Kendras (PBSK) in collaboration with the Indian Missions/Posts. Indian officials work proactively to alleviate and resolve the difficulties being faced by Indian workers such as excessive working hours, inadequacy of medical facilities, excessive exposure to heat and sun stroke etc. Anyone having any difficulty can approach Community Welfare Wing in getting his problems addressed promptly.

Consular Officers posted in Indian Missions/Posts abroad are tasked with addressing the difficulties of distressed Indians, including Indian workers, in various countries abroad. In Gulf countries where there are large numbers of Indian workers, our Missions and Posts have specialized Community Welfare Wings and Labour Wings. In addition, the Government has launched an online portal called 'MADAD' for addressing the grievances of Indian nationals abroad. The MADAD Portal is regularly monitored in our Missions/Posts at various levels, thus giving high priority to grievances of Indian workers.

Statement

OMAN

State-wise details of death cases of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Karnataka	14	16	17
2.	Kerala	183	154	156
3.	Maharashtra	43	32	41
4.	Andhra Pradesh	60	45	32
5.	Telangana	9	10	20
6.	Uttar Pradesh	62	49	52
7.	Rajasthan	32	27	24
8.	Tamil Nadu	53	67	71
9.	Punjab	27	26	30
10.	Gujarat	21	21	32

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
11.	Bihar	14	21	22
12.	Goa	6	2	3
13.	West Bengal	5	11	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	3
15.	Jharkhand	0	1	2
16.	Delhi	7	4	6
17.	Odisha	1	4	0
18.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
20.	Assam	0	0	1
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
22.	Tripura	0	0	1
TOTAL		547	495	526

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	309	331	370
2	Traffic Accidents	86	49	59
3	Occupational Accidents	22	33	27
4.	Suicide	45	46	58
5.	Other Causes*	85	36	12
TOTAL		547	495	526

Saudi Arabia

State-wise details of death cases of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	165	149	142
3.	Assam	13	10	11
4.	Bihar	171	170	145
5.	Chandigarh	4	1	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016	2017	2018
7.	Delhi	8	13	8
8.	Goa	1	4	0
9.	Gujarat	53	67	51
10.	Haryana	5	11	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	33	23
13.	Jharkhand	18	12	13
14.	Karnataka	127	108	107
15.	Kerala	623	631	594
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
17.	Madhya Pradesh	14	17	31
18.	Maharashtra	102	100	105
19.	Manipur	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	8	11	9
21.	Puducherry	4	2	3
22.	Punjab	63	47	49
23.	Rajasthan	135	97	99
24.	Tamil Nadu	316	293	301
25.	Telangana	167	175	155
26.	Tripura	6	7	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	604	600	592
28.	Uttarakhand	12	5	8
29.	West Bengal	105	96	78
TOTAL		2765	2664	2551

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	1845	1818	1850
2.	Traffic Accidents	616	477	376
3.	Occupational Accidents	97	94	90
4.	Suicide	109	155	117
5.	Other Causes*	98	120	118
TOTAL		2765	2664	2551

* Others/Unknown includes cases such as fire accident, Burn, not known etc.

Kuwait*State-wise details of death cases of Indian Nationals*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	164	158
2.	Assam	0	5	1
3.	Bihar	5	10	18
4.	Delhi	4	5	6
5.	Goa	14	12	14
6.	Gujarat	10	6	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	1	2
9.	Karnataka	15	26	24
10.	Uttarakhand	2	0	1
11.	Kerala	106	81	125
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	4
13.	Maharashtra	37	50	58
14.	Odisha	2	3	5
15.	Punjab	21	20	32
16.	Rajasthan	59	51	49
17.	Tamil Nadu	71	83	95
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38	48	38
19.	West Bengal	15	14	12
20.	Haryana	1	1	1
21.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	4
22.	Tripura	0	1	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0
TOTAL		575	591	659

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian nationals

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	441	445	492
2.	Traffic accidents	46	44	65
3.	Occupational accidents	14	19	23
4.	Suicide	49	43	52
5.	Other Causes	25	40	27
TOTAL DEATH		575	591	659

Qatar*State-wise details of death cases of Indian Nationals*

Sl.No	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	34	32
2.	Kerala	97	101	115
3.	West Bengal	8	7	7
4.	Bihar	14	13	12
5.	Goa	2	2	4
6.	Delhi	4	1	0
7.	Gujarat	6	2	4
8.	Rajasthan	13	12	12
9.	Maharashtra	19	14	12
10.	Karnataka	2	6	5
11.	Odisha	3	1	0
12.	Punjab	18	22	20
13.	Jharkhand	1	0	0
14.	Telangana	2	1	2
15.	Tamil Nadu	27	33	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	23	29	22
17.	Kashmir	0	1	0
18.	Haryana	0	1	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	1
TOTAL		281	282	285

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	106	142	109
2.	Traffic Accidents	25	23	31
3.	Occupational Accidents	16	8	9
4.	Suicide	28	14	17
5.	Other Causes	106	95	119
TOTAL		281	282	285

Bahrain*State-wise details of death cases of Indian Nationals*

Sl.No	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	26	24
2.	Bihar	5	6	4
3.	Delhi	2	3	1
4.	Goa	2	1	3
5.	Gujarat	7	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-
7.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
8.	Karnataka	6	6	11
9.	Kerala	60	83	88
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	21	24	16
12.	Odisha	1	-	-
13.	Punjab	17	27	20
14.	Rajasthan	6	3	8
15.	Tamil Nadu	16	36	29
16.	Telangana	7	5	8
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13	10	15
18.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-
19.	West Bengal	2	2	2
TOTAL		186	237	233

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian Nationals

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	154	175	185
2.	Traffic Accidents	2	8	5
3.	Occupational Accidents	6	10	4
4.	Suicides	11	22	30
5.	Other Causes	13	22	9
TOTAL		186	237	233

United Arab Emirates

Analysis of causes of deaths of Indian Nationals

Consular Jurisdiction of CGI, Dubai

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1.	Natural Causes	998	1006	1098
2.	Traffic accidents	119	84	86
3.	Occupational accidents	49	58	72
4.	Suicide	131	116	147
5.	Other Causes	29	23	23
TOTAL		1326	1287	1426

Consular Jurisdiction of EoI, Abu Dhabi

Sl.No.	Causes	2016	2017	2018
1	Occupational accidents	66	17	16
2	Other Causes (Details not available)	265	333	317
TOTAL		331	350	333

Note: Mission/Post in Abu Dhabi and Dubai do not maintain State-wise details.

Technological gap in public sector enterprises

*52. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector enterprises are suffering from technological gap;

(b) if so, the details of such enterprises; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to adopt up-to-date technologies in their production system leading to low unit cost and high yield?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) to (c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of concerned Ministries/Departments. The Board of Directors of CPSEs decide about technology up-gradation/acquisition for induction in production of goods/providing services as per the delegated powers based on their operational needs and in line with their business plans with the approval of the administrative Ministry/Department/concerned competent authority, wherever required. The up-gradation, acquisition and development of technology are a continuous process.

Specific details of technologies used or the gap thereof in CPSEs are not maintained centrally in Department of Public Enterprises.

Further, the Government has implemented Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna scheme for CPSEs under which the Board of such CPSEs have been delegated powers, *inter alia*, to enter technology joint ventures or strategic alliances and to obtain technology and know-how by purchase or other arrangements as per Government guidelines. Further, “R&D, Innovation, Technology up-gradation” has been included as a non-financial parameter under the DPE MoU system for CPSEs (except for those in financial sector) with a 0-10 % weightage. As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2017-18, 86 CPSEs have incurred ₹ 5612.34 crores on R&D during the year 2017-18.

Increase in economic disparity

†*53. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economic disparity is continuously increasing and the property of a few people is growing drastically in the country;

(b) the amount spent through social schemes to eradicate poverty, during the last three years; and

(c) whether, according to experts, the current model is proving to promote disparity instead of being pro-poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Sir, In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. However, household consumption expenditure data collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) could be used as a proxy to capture the economic disparity in terms of consumption expenditure. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The disparities in the class distribution of consumption expenditure are measured by the Lorenz ratio from the NSSO data on Consumer Expenditure. Based on consumption expenditure data, the Gini coefficient (measuring the inequality between different expenditure classes of the population) in rural areas is observed to be almost same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient has increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12.

(b) There are six core of the core schemes which includes National Social Assistance Programme, MGNREGA, Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Castes, Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes, Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities and Umbrella Programme for Development of other Vulnerable Groups. The total outlay for 2016-17 on these schemes was ₹ 69548 crores. In 2017-18, the outlay was ₹ 78017 crores. The revised estimates for 2018-19 is ₹ 84362 crores. Apart from this there are 29 crore schemes, and the revised estimate in 2018-19 is ₹ 220488 crores. In 2017-18, the actual spending was ₹ 208180 crores and in 2016-17 the figure was ₹ 172198 crores. The scheme wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The primary policy objective of the Government is development of all segments of the population. The Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes in this regard, like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme etc. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time towards overall balanced development in the country. Government reviews programmes at different level of implementation so as to ensure benefit reaches to the targeted group and programme meets its intended outcomes.

Government has also launched the Aspirational Districts Programme aimed at comprehensive development of backward areas in six areas: (i) health and nutrition, (ii) education, (iii) agriculture and water resources, (iv) financial inclusion, (v) skill development, and (vi) basic infrastructure.

Statement

Details of Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 RE
1	2	3	4	5
(A)	Core of the Core Schemes	69548.00	78016.58	84361.70
1.	National Social Assistance Progam	8854.00	8694.22	8900.39
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program	48215.00	55166.04	61084.09

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule Castes	4863.00	5061.09	7609.18
4.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	3319.00	3573.14	3778.00
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	2790.00	3948.22	1439.99
6.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups	1507.00	1573.87	1550.05
(B)	Core Schemes	172198.00	208180.32	220487.67
7.	Green Revolution	10105.00	11056.74	11802.26
8.	White Revolution	1309.00	1573.81	2430.92
9.	Blue Revolution	388.00	321.45	501.00
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	5134.00	6612.81	8251.43
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	17923.00	16862.12	15500.00
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)	20952.00	31163.60	26405.01
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	5980.00	7037.96	5500.00
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission	12619.00	19427.02	16978.03
15.	National Health Mission	22870.00	32000.19	31187.48
16.	National Education Mission	27616.00	29454.50	32333.99
17.	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	9475.00	9092.30	9949.04
18.	Umbrella ICDS	15893.00	19233.70	23356.50
19.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women	793.00	945.09	1156.15
20.	National Livelihood Mission-Ajeevika	3486.00	4925.85	6293.50
21.	Jobs and Skill Development	1817.00	2722.57	6830.06
22.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife	795.00	954.90	996.00
23.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission	9277.00	9462.57	12569.04
24.	Modernisation of Police Forces	2230.00	2545.83	3191.79
25.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	542.00	629.21	658.00

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Border Area Development Programme	1015.00	1100.00	770.97
27.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	599.00	553.25	451.03
28.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	0.00	0.00	675.32
29.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna	1380.00	504.85	2700.15

Source: Union Budget of various years.

SC/ST and OBC posts lying vacant in Central Universities

†*54. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts in the categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are vacant in Central Universities in the country;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts in these categories and in general category in Central Universities and the number of vacant posts out of them, category-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken for filling them up during the last three years; and

(d) whether some communities are being deprived of benefits of reservation by not making appointments on sanctioned posts?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The vacancies exist in all the categories including reserved categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The incidence and filling up of vacancies in the Central Universities including those for reserved categories is an ongoing and continuous process which goes on round the year. At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The details of sanctioned and vacant teaching and non-teaching posts, category-wise, in the Central Universities are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The onus of filling up of posts, including those belonging to reserved categories lies in the Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC have issued repeated instructions to all the Central Universities to fill up the vacancies, including the reserved ones, on priority basis. The University Grants Commission had issued instructions from time to time to all Universities for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) implementation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Persons with Disabilities reservation policy of the Government/UGC (ii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

Besides this, a number of other steps taken to fill up the vacant teaching posts including reserved category posts in Central Universities, include regular monitoring by Ministry/UGC, review during various meetings including Visitor's Conference, providing of Visitor's nominees for Selection Committees, increase in age of superannuation to 65 years, re-employment of retired teachers beyond the age of 65 years, etc.

The posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are filled up by the candidates of the respective categories only as per the reservation policy of the Government which is a continuous process.

Statement

I. Sanctioned/vacant position of Teaching/Non-Teaching posts in 40 Central Universities

(As on 01.11.2018)

Category	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD
Number of Sanctioned Posts					
Number of Teaching Posts	12309	1903	915	1903	401
Number of Non-Teaching Posts	24567	3455	1950	3921	569
Number of Vacant Posts					
Number of Teaching Posts	3907	795	436	764	238
Number of Non-Teaching Posts	7764	1161	733	1606	351

II. Sanctioned/Vacant Position of Teaching/Non-Teaching Posts in IGNOD

(As on 01.01.2019)

Category	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD
Number of Sanctioned Posts					
Number of Teaching Posts	489	113	53	130	-
Number of Non-Teaching Posts	1603	314	146	274	46
Number of Vacant Posts					
Number of Teaching Posts	129	56	25	83	-
Number of Non-Teaching Posts	728	104	65	166	28

Demand for reservation beyond 50 per cent

*55. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the constant demand from various States to enhance reservation beyond 50 per cent and reservation based on ratio of certain castes in the total population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any strategy to come up with a policy to curtail such demands for political gains duly keeping in view the priority to be given to really deprived classes?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) The States/UTs are enabled under Articles 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) of the Constitution to make provisions for reservation in civil posts and services and admission in educational institutions for the backward classes which include the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

Vide the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019, articles 15(6) and 16(6) have been inserted in the Constitution which provides for a maximum of 10% reservation for the deprived sections who are not eligible for reservation under articles 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) of the Constitution.

Agreement for nuclear reactors with Westinghouse

*56. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-US nuclear agreement with Toshiba-owned American firm Westinghouse and NPCIL has been signed for setting up six reactors of 1,000 MW in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this company currently has financial liabilities arising out of losses to the tune of 6.1 billion dollars and a negative reputation because of significant cost overruns and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Presently techno-commercial discussions are in progress between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and

M/s. Westinghouse to arrive at a project proposal for setting up six reactors of 1208 MW each at Kovvada in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. On emergence of a viable project proposal and accord of administrative approval and financial sanction by the Central Government, the commercial agreement will be signed with M/s. Westinghouse.

(c) According to the information provided by the US Government representatives and information available in the open sources, M/s Westinghouse has come out of bankruptcy in August 2018.

**Empowerment of women of socially and educationally
backward communities**

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

(a) whether there is any report available accounting for literacy and employment rates amongst the women of socially and educationally backward communities; and

(b) whether there is any separate scheme/project which is functioning at present for empowering women belonging to socially and educationally marginalized communities?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) As per National Survey Sample Organization (NSSO) report number 563 of the year 2010-11, the literacy data of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) women is as follows:

All India (Per 1000 Persons)			
68 th Round (2011-12)			
Social Group	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
OBC Women	594	771	642

As per National Survey Sample Organisation (NSSO) report number 563 of the year 2010-11, the data of labour force participation indicative of the employment of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) women is as follows:-

All India (Per 1000 Persons)			
Work population ratio according to usual status for different Social groups			
Social Group	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
OBC Women	239	151	216

(b) Under gender budgeting, provisions for women are kept in the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry. The Scheme-wise details are enumerated below:—

- (a) 30% of funds are earmarked for OBC female students under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme having family income upto 2.50 lakh and for Post-Matric scholarships students having family income upto 1.50 lakh.
- (b) 50% of the funds are earmarked for women students under the scheme of Dr. Ambedkar, Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes for studies abroad for pursuing Master Degree. The students having annual family income less than ₹ 8.00 lakh are eligible for the Schemes.
- (c) 90% Central assistance is being provided to State Governments for construction of girls hostels under the Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Girls. The students who do not belong to the 'Creamy layer' and are admitted for post matric studies are eligible for Hostels.
- (d) Under the Skill development programme implemented by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, 30% women OBCs applicants having annual family income of ₹ 3.5 lakh are covered.
- (e) One exclusive scheme for OBC women is there wherein 100% of the funds are earmarked under the Mahila Samriddhi Yojana and New Swamima Scheme for Women implemented by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC). Members of Backward Classes having annual family income less than ₹ 3.00 lakh are eligible for the Schemes.
- (f) 30% of women entrepreneurs are assisted under the Venture Capital Fund for OBCs wherein loan upto ₹ 5.00 crore are provided at the subsidized interest rate of 7.75%.

Implementation of swadhargreh scheme

*58. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the SwadharGreh scheme to support women victims of difficult circumstances in need of institutional support for rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, what are the benefits intended under this scheme and what is the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the SwadharGreh Scheme which targets the women victims of difficult 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. The SwadharGreh Scheme is presently implemented in 25 States and 4 Union Territories with 398 SwadharGrehs benefitting 12608 women. An amount of ₹ 15.20 crores has been released to State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the Scheme during the current financial year so far.

Impact of Mid-Day Meal Scheme on enrolment

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

(a) the number of schools and children covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the scheme during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether enrolment in schools has increased after introduction of the scheme and if so, the extent of increase reported in each State/UT during the above period, gender-wise;

(d) whether alleged irregularities including serving of substandard meal have been reported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under Samagra Shiksha. On an average basis 9.51 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh schools are served hot cooked mid-day meal on each school working day. State and UT wise details during each of the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Government of India incurs per meal cost of ₹ 6.64 and ₹ 9.59 for students

of primary and upper primary classes respectively, on an average basis. A provision of ₹ 10,000 crore was made during 2017-18 for Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Over and above this, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution made a provision of ₹ 7641 crore (approximately) for annual subsidy on account of supply of food grains by Food Corporation of India at National Food Security Act, 2013 rates @ ₹ 2 and 3 per k.g. for wheat and rice respectively against the economic cost of ₹ 23.45 per k.g. for wheat and ₹ 32.67 per k.g. for rice. The State and UT-wise details of the fund allocated and utilized under the Scheme during each of the last three years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

The MDM Scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1995 and since then there has been a huge increase in the enrolment in schools which could be due to mid-day meal to some extent. There is a marginal decline in the enrolment in Government schools over last 2 years. While no specific reason can be attributed for this, it may be presumed that the cleaning of data by States and UTs is largely responsible.

(d) and (e) A total number of 96 complaints on irregularities including serving of substandard meal to the children were reported from various States and Union Territories during the last three years. Respective State Governments and UT Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) in the matter. As per ATRs received from States and UTs, action such as issuing warning against the official responsible, terminating the contract of concerned NGOs/Organisations, initiating criminal proceedings and imposing penalties against the defaulting persons/organisations have been taken up by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. The State and UT-wise details of complaints on irregularities including serving substandard meal to the children and action taken thereon during each of the last three years are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State and UT-wise and year-wise details of the number of schools and children covered on an average basis under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

Sl. States/UTs		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
No.		Institutions	Coverage	Institutions	Coverage	Institutions	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45594	2801432	45456	2705551	45505	2633276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3371	238681	3331	169092	2934	175456
3.	Assam	56465	4386452	57778	4269022	57092	4053573

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	70614	13916506	69528	12684059	70295	11790731
5.	Chhattisgarh	44974	2915536	44976	2654634	44833	2716267
6.	Goa	1502	143135	1501	143768	1479	145456
7.	Gujarat	36289	4394849	35673	4441071	34307	4426369
8.	Haryana	14797	1707877	15078	1462837	14990	1552769
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	527332	15439	526177	15494	482922
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23136	724980	17883	409189	23130	636947
11.	Jharkhand	41000	2829835	40007	2862717	39722	3208732
12.	Karnataka	55308	4635376	55284	4583175	54837	4363377
13.	Kerala	12358	2494924	12331	2654807	12327	2533268
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115757	6411390	114721	6031401	113621	5396599
15.	Maharashtra	86660	9394423	86444	9410211	86583	9398073
16.	Manipur	3369	186655	3430	179581	3442	155574
17.	Meghalaya	11823	526947	11689	522526	11597	522430
18.	Mizoram	2581	141043	2556	138808	2532	133450
19.	Nagaland	2077	187006	2077	157832	2076	163920
20.	Odisha	62783	4557835	62708	4527396	58784	4292243
21.	Punjab	20276	1577526	20246	1544463	20157	1481696
22.	Rajasthan	71344	4520007	68685	4423541	66506	4532538
23.	Sikkim	866	67906	864	63472	868	59300
24.	Tamil Nadu	43047	4809942	43143	4689441	43205	4549442
25.	Telangana	28984	1966087	27723	1875755	27896	1762638
26.	Tripura	6556	375912	6568	370096	6568	357360
27.	Uttarakhand	17686	647167	17739	657323	17664	625553
28.	Uttar Pradesh	167545	9907312	168696	10320978	167845	11078419
29.	West Bengal	83672	12026619	84231	12037938	83690	10728942
30.	Anadman and Nicobar Islands	338	28173	338	26311	332	25999
31.	Chandigarh	119	52726	120	46105	123	49312
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	283	33385	281	33302	280	33472
33.	Daman and Diu	99	14403	99	14704	96	16134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	3060	1121808	2992	1085961	2973	1050455
35.	Lakshadweep	39	6908	39	6452	39	6567
36.	Puducherry	447	47771	432	41157	431	45466
TOTAL		1150205	100325867	1140086	97770853	1134253	95184725

Statement-II

State and UT-wise and year-wise details of the fund allocated/released and utilized under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

Sl. No.	States and UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Utilized*	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Utilized*	Central Assistance Released/Allocated	Utilized*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	31090.81	25713.85	25038.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	2551.75	2584.38
3.	Assam	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	52811.14	52903.47	52453.43
4.	Bihar	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58	116749.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	27203.37	27683.33	26410.68
6.	Goa	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	1230.93	1241.95
7.	Gujarat	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.67	40429.86	38955.79
8.	Haryana	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	12155.75	9953.83	12177.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8520.49	8684.1	7965.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	6328.69	8478.64
11.	Jharkhand	24518.16	31050.97	38196.77	31759.84	30332.59	30288.74
12.	Karnataka	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	47203.93	44788.57	43548.88
13.	Kerala	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19377.77	32978.36	18973.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70507.81	58098.87	52691.33
15.	Maharashtra	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	80310.7	81652.05
16.	Manipur	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.42	2479.76	2200.51
17.	Meghalaya	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	6486.73	6755.05
18.	Mizoram	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2350.84	2018.32	1896.24
19.	Nagaland	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2123.99	1776.42	2101.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	41927.41	39697.56
21.	Punjab	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14993.31	14330.59	14301.69
22.	Rajasthan	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	40441.13	41107.05	41853.18
23.	Sikkim	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	881.12	866.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	43470.38	42506.34	42238.42
25.	Telangana	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76	15899.6
26.	Tripura	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5149.27	5119.04	5164.16
27.	Uttarakhand	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.40	9714.2	9652.28
28.	Uttar Pradesh	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	103450.12	100475.08	99654.16
29.	West Bengal	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	99324.60	97146.3	97729.7
30.	Anadman and Nicobar Islands	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	388.65	373.82
31.	Chandigarh	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	669.35	655.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	538.44	528.21
33.	Daman and Diu	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	332.16	262.55
34.	Delhi	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99	6059.56
35.	Lakshadweep	127.04	85.18	127.60	99.24	118.41	89.96
36.	Puducherry	520.77	673.73	459.94	374.08	402.48	384.13
TOTAL (IN LAKHS)		913231	991221	947861	930151	909068	907576
TOTAL (IN CRORE)		9132.31	9912.21	9478.61	9301.51	9090.68	9075.76

*Funds utilized include unspent balance from previous financial year. Hence, in some States/UTs, the expenditure may be more than the Central Assistance released in that Financial Year.

Statement-III

(a) State-wise and year-wise details of complaints on irregularities including serving of sub-standard meal under MDMS during last 3 years

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	3
2.	Assam	5	-	-	5
3.	Bihar	6	3	1	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	4	-	-	4
5.	Delhi	2	2	2	6

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018	Total
6.	Gujarat	-	1	1	2
7.	Haryana	1	1	1	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-	1
10.	Jharkhand	3	-	1	4
11.	Kerala	-	1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	-	4
13.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	2
14.	Odisha	2	1	-	3
15.	Punjab	1	2	-	3
16.	Rajasthan	1	-	1	2
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	1	2
18.	Telangana	1	-	-	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18	5	7	30
20.	West Bengal	4	1	2	7
TOTAL		57	19	20	96

(b) Abstract of action taken on above complaints

Sl.No.	Type of Action	2016	2017	2018	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/ complaint substantiated by State Government.	8	-	-	8
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Government/Government of India.	6	1	-	7
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	8	-	2	10
4.	Under enquiry/investigation at State level	2	-	2	4
5.	Reply awaited	33	18	16	67
TOTAL		57	19	20	96

Basic amenities in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu

*60. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has undertaken any projects for enhancing basic amenities in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds earmarked for this purpose since 2015, till now; and

(d) by when the projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and assists States/ Union Territories(UTs), including Tamil Nadu, in this endeavour through its Missions- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) to enhance basic amenities and improve the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions. Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance (CA) to the States. The projects are selected, designed, approved and executed by the States/ UTs and the Cities. The State Governments release funds to the Cities.

Thoothukudi city in Tamil Nadu is covered under the aforesaid Missions. Projects undertaken in the city under these Missions and funds earmarked for them are given in the Statement (*See below*). The projects are scheduled to be completed within the Mission period *i.e.* 2nd October, 2019 for SBM-U, 31.3.2022 for PMAY-U and 2023 for cities selected under round 3 of SCM.

Statement

*Details of projects and funds earmarked for enhancing basic amenities
in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu*

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

		(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	Projects*	Project Cost
1.	Rajagobal Nagar Park	0.45
2.	Ganga Parameswari Nagar Park	0.97

Sl.No. Projects*	Project Cost
3. Nikilesan Nagar Park	0.39
4. S.K.S.R. Colony Park	0.32
5. Providing New Green Park Development in Pullthottam at George road of East zone	0.86
6. Renovation of Roche park at South Beach Road	0.69
7. Renovation of Sankaranarayanan Park at Toovipuram	0.44
8. Development of Park in State Bank Colony Ward no-6 at Thoothukudi Corporation	1.37
9. Development of Park in Kakkan Nagar Ward No-44 at Thoothukudi Corporation	0.62
TOTAL	6.11

*All the projects have been completed.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

Sl. No.	Project Details	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	593 DUs <i>In-situ</i> redevelopment of 149 houses at Ceylon colony and Relocation of 444 DUs at Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Thoothukudi	593	16.21
2.	Beneficiary Led Construction for 326 EWS houses at Kakkunji Nagar and other slums in Thoothukudi.	326	4.89
3.	Construction of 615 Houses at Packianathan Vilai+9 slums in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu	615	9.23
4.	Construction of 1137 individual houses (EWS) in Thoothukudi Corporation under BLC	1,137	17.06
5.	Beneficiary Led Construction for 866 EWS houses in Ward 1 (Slum and Non Slum) and 2 (Non Slum) of Thoothukudi Corporation.	866	12.99
6.	Beneficiary Led Construction for 1135 EWS houses in Ward 3 (Slum and Non Slum), 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 (Non Slum) of Thoothukudi Corporation.	1,135	17.03

1	2	3	4
7	Beneficiary Led Construction for 2153 EWS houses in 5 slums and Non slum families in Thoothukudi Corporation	2,153	32.30
8.	Beneficiary Led Construction for 2632 EWS houses at Thoothukudi	2,632	39.48
9.	BLC Project for Construction of 1075 EWS Houses at Thoothukudi, Distt. Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu	1,075	16.13
10.	Construction of 128 EWS Houses at Ayyanadaippu, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu	128	1.92
11.	BLC Project for Construction of 524 EWS Houses at Thoothukudi, Distt. Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu	524	7.86
Additional Houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme		72	1.38
TOTAL		11,256	176.45

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U)

Thoothukudi city is certified Open Defecation Free (ODF)

Toilet Construction Status

Component	Under Construction	Completed
IHHL	37	2166
CT(seats)	0	98
PT(seats)	0	24
TOTAL CT/PT	0	122

IHHL: Individual Household Toilets; CT; Community Toilets; PT Public Toilet.

Solid Waste Management Status*

Waste Generated (TPD)	Waste Processed (TPD)	No. of wards with 100% D2D Collection	No. wards with 100% Source Segregation
210.00	29.00(13.81%)	58 (96.67%)	49 (81.67%)

*The City has 13 Projects for Processing Solid Waste.

Smart Cities Mission

39 projects worth ₹ 853 crore have been proposed by Thoothukudi in its Smart City Proposal(SCP). Details of Thoothukudi SCP are available on the Mission's website www.smartcities.gov.in

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Nuclear waste disposal**

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

(a) the details of specially constructed structures, both above and underground, meant for nuclear waste disposal located in the country;

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to monitor the underground soil and water samples in/or near specially constructed structures used for disposing nuclear waste materials; and

(c) the details of agencies/organisations which have been engaged to monitor/assess the quality and contamination of soil and water in/or near specially constructed structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The solid wastes generated from nuclear facilities, depending upon their radioactivity content are stored/ disposed of in engineered structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These structures are designed on multi-barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of radioactivity. These structures are located within plant/facility premises in access-controlled areas.

(b) The areas where the waste disposal structures are located are provided with bore-wells in a planned manner. These bore wells are routinely monitored to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity present in the disposed waste. The regular monitoring is done as per the requirements which are in line with the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(c) The monitoring of various environmental matrices such as air, water, soil etc., in and around the waste disposal facilities is carried out by independent Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESL) of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) which are stationed at all the nuclear sites.

Atomic power generation

444. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to improvement in supply of Atomic Fuel, production of Atomic Energy has improved in various atomic power plants, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of Atomic power generation during that period, plant-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of plant-wise atomic power generation during the last three years

State	Location	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Commercial Generation (in Million Units, MU) ^s		
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	160	786	1236	174
		TAPS-2	160	500	935	1001
		TAPS-3	540	4530	4159	3680
		TAPS-4	540	4573	4530	2013
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-2	200	1226	1106	1555
		RAPS-3	220	1845	1618	1877
		RAPS-4	220	1668	1936	1656
		RAPS-5	220	1950	1715	1974
		RAPS-6	220	1773	1096	1543
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1	220	1803	1655	1836
		NAPS-2	220	1630	1724	1800
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1	220	1608	#	#
		KAPS-2	220	421	#	#
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1	220	1918	1742	1927
		KGS-2	220	1834	1708	1885
		KGS-3	220	2078	1063	1898
		KGS-4	220	1842	2021	1824

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1	220	1861	1465	1194
		MAPS-2	220	1349	1739	1781
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	1000	2261	6212	4437
		KKNPP-2	1000	--	13*	4281
TOTAL GENERATION (MUs)			37456	37673	38336	

\$ The generation figures are rounded to nearest integer.

KAPS-1&2 have been taken in project mode for *Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement* (EMCCR) and *Enmasse Feeder Replacement* (EMFR) activities from August 01, 2016. Of which KAPS-2 has been restarted and synchronized to grid on September 22, 2018 upon completion of these activities.

* KKNPP-2 generated about 2327 MUs of infirm power during the year 2016-17.

Scrapping of projects for development of NER

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of projects concerning development of North Eastern Region (NER) have been scrapped by Government;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has properly examined the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the scrapped projects; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-completion of such important projects and if not, whether Government would consider to include new clause for actual assessment of these projects in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No ongoing project has been scrapped by the Ministry of DoNER under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). However, after revision of NLCPR guidelines in 2016, States were requested to reprioritize the retained projects of earlier years so that the value of total projects for each State does not exceed three times of the normative allocation for that State.

(c) and (d) Under the revised guidelines of NLCPR, the DPRs (Detailed Project Reports) are approved by State Level Empowered Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the concerned State.

Revision of guidelines pertaining to development of NER

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

(a) whether Government has revised the guidelines for projects concerning the development of States of North Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the revised guidelines would add transparency and ensure timely implementation and completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a central sector scheme of North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) with 100% central funding restructuring the block grant of 90:10 under the scheme of Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR). While framing the guidelines for NESIDS, the provisions of guidelines of NLCPR, as revised in 2016, were retained which, *inter alia*, includes the constitution of State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the States; delegation of power of vetting of projects to the states through SLEC; strengthening of project portal for online submission of documents; emphasizing completion of ongoing projects by releasing more funds against them; putting a cap on value of retention of new project; provisioning of release of only token amount of ₹ 10 lakh at the time of sanction of the project with balance to be released on receipt of award of work; and reducing the number of installments for release of funds from three to two. This resulted in faster completion of projects and reduction in amount of pending utilization certificates from ₹ 1158.95 crore as on 01-04-2016 to ₹ 247.94 crore as on 31-12-2018, besides decrease in time taken for vetting of DPRs and awarding of work.

Monitoring of schemes for children

447. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various programmes/schemes of the Ministry for the betterment, safety and upliftment of poor children, girl child and orphan children;

(b) whether these programmes/schemes, which are being run by various organisations are properly monitored/inspected by any special cell of the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details of report generated by that special cell or monitoring committee during the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various laws and schemes *viz.* Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) Act and Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for the protection and welfare of Children from various abuses and ensuring their best interest. The Child Protection services, under the Umbrella ICDS provide for the safety net of statutory support Services along with Institutional and Non-institutional facilities to ensure best interest of child. Inspection and monitoring of the Institutions is required to be done by States/UTs as prescribed under the JJ Act, 2015 and rules there under.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a flagship programme of the Government to address the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of disempowerment of women on a life-cycle continuum. The specific objectives of the scheme include preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child. The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) lead and coordinate action of all departments for implementation of BBBP at the District level.

Decline in number of workers going to Saudi Arabia

448. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to sharp increase in the number of deaths of Indians in Gulf countries, there is a sharp decline in number of workers going to Saudi Arabia by 47 per cent in 2016 when compared to 2015 and 29 per cent to UAE;

(b) whether the Ministry has tried to carry out any investigation or study to find out the causes of deaths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Ministry is planning to discuss the issue with those countries at diplomatic and political level so as to protect Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per information received from our Missions in UAE and Saudi Arabia, the figures for population of Indian expatriates

and deaths are given below:—

Year	Saudi Arabia		United Arab Emirates (UAE)	
	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths
2015	29.6 lakhs	2694	Not available	1540
2016	30.7 lakhs	2766	26 lakhs	1657
2017	32.5 lakhs	2664	28 lakhs	1637
2018	27.1 lakhs	2551	31 lakhs	1759

These figures do not show that there is a sharp increase in the number of deaths of Indians in Gulf Countries. Therefore there is no need to carry out any investigation or study to find out the causes of death.

(c) Not applicable.

Exemption to infants for biometric finger prints for passport

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

(a) whether Government is considering to bring about a change in passport laws to exempt infants to be physically present for biometric finger prints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any representations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) With effect from 28th September 2017, the Ministry has exempted infants/minor children upto the age of 5 years from giving biometrics (10 fingerprints) to the Passport Issuing Authority for processing their applications related to passport services. The infant/minor children upto the age of 5 years are, however, required to be physically present at the Passport Seva Kendra for capturing their photograph to be printed on the passport.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs received a representation requesting for reconsidering the policy that requires the physical presence of newborns at the Passport Seva Kendra for biometric finger print for issue of passports.

Simplifying visa process for different countries

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to simplify the process of obtaining visa from different countries of the world, especially the most visited ones and particularly in the case of tourism related visit to these places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether at present the visa application process for most of the favoured destinations is a very cumbersome affair, as a result of which many cases of cheating and frauds occur;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to prevent such exploitation of gullible visa-seeking people from fraudsters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) Granting visa is a sovereign and unilateral decision of the respective country. The Government of India has been continuously liberalizing visa policy with the objective of promoting investments and tourism into India from other countries. The e-Visa scheme has been expanded to include 166 countries and territories till date. These initiatives are expected to encourage other countries to reciprocate and facilitate travel of Indian passport holders in their countries. Whenever specific instances of problems being faced by Indian nationals are brought to the attention of the Ministry, these are taken up with country concerned and/or law enforcement agencies, as appropriate for assistance.

Relooking India's Africa policy

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

(a) whether Government proposes to relook India's Africa policy to match the growing presence of China in that region; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken/proposed to be taken to grab the opportunities that Africa offers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India's relations with Africa are historical and friendly underpinned by geographical and cultural affinities. Our engagement and

relations with Africa have taken a robust and dynamic character which is independent of Africa's relations with any third country.

(b) Our engagement with Africa is comprehensive, multi-dimensional and involves a wide spectrum of activities. During the last four years, our engagement with Africa has intensified particularly in the realm of political, defence, commercial, economy, scientific and technical cooperation. We moved from Banjul formula at 3rd India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS-III) held in October, 2015 and adopted a truly continental and inclusive approach by inviting all 54 African countries. All African countries including 41 African HOG/HOS attended the Summit. Since IAFS-III, there have been unprecedented 29 outgoing visits by the Troika of Rashtrapati, Vice President and Prime Minister while we have hosted over 35 leaders from Africa for various events in the last four years. Every single African country has been visited at least by an Indian Minister in the past four years.

In order to have a more meaningful diplomatic presence, Government has decided to open 18 new Missions in Africa taking the total number to 47.

The Government of India has taken several steps to strengthen relations with African countries. Following are the some of the major decisions:—

- (i) After South Asia, the African continent is the largest recipient of Indian overseas assistance. 181 Lines of Credit have been extended to 41 countries for a total amount of more than 11 billion dollars, which is 42% of the total amount under LoCs.
- (ii) Under our development cooperation programmes, India has undertaken power projects and dams in Sudan and Rwanda to water treatment in Tanzania, sugar factories in Ethiopia and IT Parks in Mozambique and Swaziland. We have set up seven (7) Vocational Training Centres and six (6) Information Technology Centers in Africa. Entrepreneurial Training Centres are also being set up in many African countries.
- (iii) India sources nearly 18% of its crude oil and LNG requirement mostly from the West African region. We import crude oil from Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, Chad and Sudan/South Sudan and LNG from Nigeria. We are into Oil exploration in Sudan/South Sudan, Gabon, Libya and LNG and Coal mining in Mozambique etc. South Africa and Ghana supply more than a quarter of our total Coal requirements.
- (iv) The Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme announced by India for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) benefitted African nations and has contributed towards steady increase in our trade figures by extending

duty-free access to 98.2% of India's total tariff lines. 38 African countries enjoy the benefits of our DFTP Scheme.

- (v) India has become the fifth largest investor in Africa with cumulative investments at USD 54 billion. Sizeable investments have been made in Oil and Gas, mining, banking, pharma, textiles and other sectors in African countries.
- (vi) Our trade with Africa has increased to \$ 62.16 billion (2017-18), an increase of nearly 22% from the previous year.
- (vii) Several training programs under ITEC, ICCR and IAFS programmes, are also being undertaken for capacity building of Africans. Public Private Partnership training programs in the healthcare sector have been initiated by us.
- (viii) International Solar Alliance, another major initiative of Government of India, has been overwhelmingly joined by African countries thereby providing tremendous scope in cooperation on solar energy.
- (ix) In order to facilitate increased people-to-people contact e-tourist visa facility has been extended to 33 African countries.

We are looking at enhanced engagement with the Africa Continent. We want to build upon our partnerships and create jobs and opportunities for all our peoples.

Emergency plan for evacuation of migrant workers

452. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to frame an emergency plan with standard operating procedures and an institutional mechanism to evacuate migrant workers, especially the millions in West Asia;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) by when the guidelines would be framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2018-19) of the 16th Lok Sabha in its 23rd Report presented on January 2, 2019 on "Issues relating to migrant workers including appropriate legislative framework and skill development initiatives for prospective migrants" has recommended that "the Government should chalk out an emergency plan that clearly delineates Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and also forge an institutionalized mechanism with host

countries to evacuate workers”. The report further recommended that “the migrant workers should also be provided with the manner in which emergency situations can be dealt with during their pre-departure training phase.”

(b) and (c) Indian Missions and Posts abroad have in place detailed crisis management plans for dealing with emergency situations, taking into account the specific local conditions of respective countries and keeping in view the interests, safety and security of all Indian nationals in the countries concerned. Migrant workers proceeding overseas for employment are now being given pre-departure orientation training under which relevant information for dealing with emergency situations in foreign countries including emergency contact numbers of Indian Missions, 24x7 helpline numbers of Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra (PBSK), etc. are provided. In addition, The Handbook of Migrant Workers, which is distributed to migrant workers attending PDOT programme at PDOT Centres in New Delhi, Mumbai, Kochi and Lucknow also contains contact details of Indian Missions/Posts in GCC countries, Protector of Emigrants (POE) Offices in India, Helpline numbers of PBSK and url of Madad Portal.

Effect of Brexit on Indians in UK

453. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis has been done by Government on how Brexit would affect India and Indians settled in UK; and

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof and if not, the reasons for not doing an analysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Brexit is still an ongoing process. Government of India is closely following the process and any assessment of the impact of Brexit on our relation with the UK can only be made after the process is concluded. India enjoys Strategic Partnership with the UK and is committed to strengthening its bilateral relations irrespective of the outcome of Brexit.

Adjustment of scheduled tribes in Indian Embassies

†454. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to adjust people belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Embassies located abroad to take benefit from the qualifications,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

international contacts and experience of those who have acquired higher technical qualifications through research programs and studies sponsored abroad by Government;

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

(c) whether any such recruitment/adjustment would be considered in the near future and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH): (a) All officials of the Ministry, including those belonging to ST category, are considered for posting in Indian Missions/Posts abroad on the basis of their relevant experience and overall suitability for the assignment.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Fishermen from Andhra Pradesh in jails in Pakistan

455. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of fishermen from Andhra Pradesh are detained in Pakistan jails for inadvertently entering into Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has held any talks at diplomatic level to rescue/release those fishermen; 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) According to the available information, 503 Indian fishermen are believed to be in Pakistan's custody. According to the list shared on 1 January 2019, Pakistan has acknowledged the custody of 483 fishermen who are Indian or believed-to-be-Indian in their jails. These include fishermen from Andhra Pradesh.

The Government attaches high importance to the issue of safety, security and well-being of the Indian fishermen. The Government, through diplomatic channels has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan seeking immediate consular access to the apprehended fishermen and their immediate release and repatriation.

Government's persistent efforts have succeeded in securing the release of 1749 Indian prisoners, including 1725 fishermen along with 57 boats from Pakistan's custody since 2014. The Government continues to pursue the matter of early release

and repatriation of all remaining Indian prisoners, including fishermen along with their boats who are believed to be in Pakistan's custody.

Inclusion of Kartarpur Sahib in Indian territory

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

(a) whether Government has taken up the matter with Government of Pakistan relating to inclusion of Kartarpur Sahib area in our territory to correct the mistake of 1947 by the then Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the response of Government of Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet, on 22 November, 2018, passed a Resolution to celebrate the 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in 2019 and *inter alia* approved building and development of Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District to the International Border on the Indian side to facilitate pilgrims from India to visit Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan. On the same day, the Government of India informed the Government of Pakistan of its decision to build Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District of India to the International Border and urged Pakistan to recognise the sentiments of the Sikh community and to develop a corridor with suitable facilities in their territory from the International Border to Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib. The Government of Pakistan in response has agreed to build a corridor in its territory from Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib to the International Border.

Hon'ble Vice President of India laid the foundation stone for the construction of the corridor on the Indian side on 26 November 2018. Union Minister of Food Processing Industries and Minister of State of the ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs attended the ground breaking ceremony for development of Kartarpur Corridor on the Pakistan side on 28 November, 2018 as representatives of the Government of India.

On 22 January, 2019 the Government shared the coordinates of the Zero Point (crossing point) of the corridor along the International Border with Pakistan and also invited a delegation from Pakistan, proposing two set of dates, 26 February and 7 March, 2019, to discuss and finalise the modalities so that Indian pilgrims can visit the holy Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib using the corridor at the earliest.

Visit of Norwegian Prime Minister

457. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Norwegian Prime Minister has pledged to work in cooperation with India on UN Security Council Reforms and Terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agreements/MoUs exchanged between India and Norway during the visit?

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

(b) The Prime Minister of Norway, H.E. Ms. Erna Solberg visited India from 7-9 January, 2019. During the visit, she had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister on 08 January, 2019. The two leaders discussed the issue of reform of the United Nations including the UN Security Council and its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent seats. Norway agreed that India is a strong candidate for a permanent seat in a reformed Security Council. The two leaders strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed to cooperate in combating international terrorism. They also urged the international community to work towards early finalization of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism mooted by India at the UN.

An MoU on India-Norway Ocean Dialogue was signed and exchanged during the visit.

Meeting with Russian and Chinese foreign ministers

458. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting have been held with Russian and Chinese foreign ministers for holding discussions between the three countries; and

(b) if so, to what extent these countries have formulated action plan to give a fillip to their relationship and have agreed to have concrete plans of action on various issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China meet annually under the mechanism of Russia-India-China (RIC) Foreign Ministerial meeting to exchange views on various issues of mutual interest.

The last meeting (15th) of the RIC Foreign Ministers was held in New Delhi on 11 December, 2017.

During the 15th RIC meeting, Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China reiterated the importance that the three countries attach to the trilateral format as a platform to foster closer dialogue and practical cooperation in areas of common interest among them. The three countries declared their wish to strengthen the trilateral dialogue for consultation and coordination on regional and global issues of mutual interest in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust. They deemed their cooperation conducive to maintaining international and regional peace, stability and promoting global economic growth and prosperity. Among specific issues deliberated during the meeting included cooperation in areas such as Climate Change, Sustainable Development Goals, fair global taxation system, international terrorism, combating drug-trafficking, non-proliferation, peaceful exploration of outer space, Information and Communication Technologies, reform of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, among others. The three Foreign Ministers also discussed cooperation in multilateral bodies such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, BRICS, East Asia Summit, World Trade Organization, Financial Action Task Force, and other multilateral organizations.

To enhance practical cooperation between the three countries, various subsidiary mechanisms have been put in place, such as official level consultations, Trilateral Academic Conference and RIC Young Diplomats Programme, which take place regularly.

Repatriation of Indian nationals in foreign prisons

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

(a) the efforts made by the Ministry to have inter-Ministerial meetings on the repatriation of Indian nationals in foreign prisons; and

(b) the details of use of Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) by Indian Missions for repatriation of Indian prisoners, person-wise and per centage-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There is a regular process of consultation and coordination among relevant Ministries on the issue of repatriation of Indian nationals in foreign prisons including in the context of bilateral agreements for Transfer of Sentenced Persons (TSP).

(b) The Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is aimed at assisting Indian nationals abroad in times of distress and emergency in the 'deserving cases' on a 'means tested basis'. In view of its immense utility, ICWF stands extended to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad.

The revised ICWF guidelines, operational with effect from September 1, 2017, have been made more broad-based and have expanded the scope of welfare measures that can be extended through the Fund.

Since January, 2014-September, 2018, over 25000 Indians have been provided air passages from the Fund. However, separate data related to number of prisoners repatriated through ICWF is not available.

Development cooperation with foreign countries

460. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the details regarding any policy document and guidelines for India's development cooperation with foreign countries; and

(b) the details of initiatives taken by Government for furthering developmental cooperation during the last three years, country-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Development cooperation is a key instrument in India's foreign policy. The scope and reach of India's development cooperation has seen considerable expansion in the past few years. Developmental cooperation with the partner countries is mainly being executed through instruments such as Grant assistance, Lines of Credit and Concessional Financing Scheme.

One of the main instruments of India's development cooperation include Lines of Credit (LOCs). GoI LOCs are governed by a set of guidelines jointly developed by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Finance. These are the the guidelines under the Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS) and the latest version of the guidelines was issued on 07 December, 2015. These guidelines may be accessed from the website of DEA. Grant assistance initiatives are undertaken in compliance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) of GoI and CVC Guidelines issued from time to time. Concessional Financing Scheme is governed by the 'Guidelines on Concessional Financing Scheme (CFS) to support Indian Entities bidding for strategically important infrastructure projects abroad' as revised in August, 2018. These guidelines also are available on the website of DEA.

(b) The focus of development cooperation has been the countries in India's neighbourhood and in Africa, though India is also expanding its development cooperation reach to South East Asia, East and Central Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, Pacific Island Countries, etc.

With a view to enhance our engagement with African countries, various development partnership initiatives were undertaken in the last decade, especially after India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS) III in 2015. India announced LOCs of US\$10 billion for development projects at IAFS-III in 2015 to be spread over 5 years. Projects for developing infrastructure, public transport, clean energy, irrigation, agriculture and manufacturing capacity have been envisaged to be taken up under these LOCs. Projects are under various stages of implementation under 32 LOCs extended to African countries after IAFS-III in 2015.

In the year 2015, guidelines governing GoI LOCs were revised with a view to improve efficiency and make the system robust and transparent. The rate of interest and tenor offered to developing countries has also been made more attractive. There has been marked improvement in the formulation and execution of projects since the new guidelines have come into effect.

Government has undertaken close consultations with the solar industry to ascertain sectors/projects where we have expertise. Close consultations have been held with the member countries of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), Indian Missions abroad and Missions of foreign countries in India. As a result of these sustained efforts, a total of 27 specific projects in 15 countries have been identified for implementation with an estimated funding of US\$ 1,392.48 million under GoI LOCs. These project were announced at the ISA Summit held in New Delhi on 11 March 2018.

In the year 2018, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) was set up to assist partner countries in coming up with viable projects that can be considered under LOCs since many countries need support in identifying, conceiving and preparing a proper project proposal. PPF provides a quick access and demand driven mechanism in this context. Expenditure for preparing the reports for project proposed under PPF are covered by the Government.

Release of Indian prisoners from Middle East

461. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of Indians languishing in prisons especially of Middle East countries even after their period of conviction is over; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by the Government for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per information available, the total number of Indians who have completed their jail terms but are still lodged in prisons in Gulf countries is 20 (04 in Oman and 16 in UAE). However, due to stringent privacy laws prevailing in many countries, the local authorities do not share information on prisoners unless the person concerned consents to the disclosure of such information. Even countries, which share information, do not generally provide detailed information about the persons who have been imprisoned.

(b) The process of release and repatriation of Indian nationals who complete their sentences in foreign prisons is dynamic and the number keeps changing. Our Missions and Posts abroad provide all possible consular support and humanitarian and legal assistance on a case to case basis, for completing formalities by coordinating with local immigration authorities for early deportation of the Indians who have completed their jails terms. This includes issue of emergency certificates, if required, and also provision of airfare on a means tested basis in deserving cases from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

Improving the performance of loss making PSUs

462. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives have been taken by Government for improving the performance of loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) whether there is any plan for better or alternate utilisation of excess employees in many of these PSUs;

(c) whether there are any attempts to bring down the component of wasteful or avoidable expenditure in these PSUs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for “Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs”. As per the guidelines, the administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible to monitor the sickness of CPSEs under their control based on their performance and to take redressal measures. Based on their review, the concerned administrative

Ministries/Departments take measures, which may include preparation of proposals for revival/restructuring/closure, etc. of CPSEs in consultation with stakeholders and after obtaining the approval of competent authority, implement those plans.

(b) The concerned CPSE assesses its manpower requirement and prepares plans for utilization of excess employees, if any, in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments.

(c) and (d) The CPSEs are expected to incur the expenditure as per commercial expediency and prudence after approval from the competent authority. Guidelines are issued from time to time for expenditure management and to enforce austerity measures in CPSEs. The CPSEs incurring losses take all possible measures to reduce wasteful or avoidable expenditure in consultation with their administrative Ministry. Further, as a follow-up action of “CPSE Conclave 2018”, DPE has written letter on 27.11.2018 to all the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with CPSEs to take immediate steps to reduce the wasteful expenditure by CPSEs.

Manufacturing of electric vehicles

463. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all vehicles in the country would be powered by electricity by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of electric vehicles (EVs) sold in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage the manufacturing of such vehicles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) At present, no proposal for all vehicles in the country to be powered by electricity by 2030 is under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(b) Since Automobile Sector is a liberalized sector, Department of Heavy Industry is not required to maintain the data related to manufacturing of vehicles. However, 2,65,335 hybrid and electric vehicles (xEVs) have so far been supported through Demand Incentives under FAME-India Scheme.

(c) As part of National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP),

Department of Heavy Industry has notified a FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April, 2015. At present, the Phase-1 of the scheme is under implementation, which was originally for a period of 2 years till 31st March, 2017, but has been extended further till 31st March, 2019. The Scheme has four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Pilot Project, Technology Development/R&D and Charging Infrastructure.

Through this scheme, demand incentives in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price is being extended to buyers of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs), to enable wider adoption of xEVs.

Under new GST regime, the Government has kept GST on EVs 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.

Investment by iron and steel industry in R&D

464. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for Maharatna, Navaratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in iron and steel industry to invest in Research and Development (R&D) at 1 per cent of profit after tax (PAT) and at 0.5 per cent of PAT respectively and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of investment in R&D as a per centage of PAT of such Maharatna, Navaratna and Miniratna enterprises during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these enterprises have make the required investment in R&D?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Department of Public Enterprises had issued guidelines on Research and Development (R&D) in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in September, 2011 which *inter alia*, prescribed that Maharatna/Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs will incur minimum expenditure of 1% and 0.5% respectively of their profit after tax respectively on R&D. These guidelines have since been withdrawn as R&D initiatives of CPSEs are now being included in their Memorandum of Understanding as result-oriented parameter with measurable project-specific outcomes.

(b) and (c) At present, there is 1 Maharatna CPSE, viz. Steel Authority of India

Limited, 2 Navratna CPSEs, viz. NMDC Limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and 5 Miniratna CPSEs, viz. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, KIOCL Limited, MOIL Limited, MSTC Limited and MECON Limited under Ministry of Steel. The detail of investments made by these 8 CPSEs in R&D along with their profit after tax for the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Investments made by Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs
under Ministry of Steel in R&D and their profit after
tax for the last three years*

(as per available information)			
Name of CPSE	PAT (₹ crore)	Investment in R&D (₹ crore)	Investment in R&D as per percentage of PAT (%)
1	2	3	4
2015-16			
Steel Authority of India Limited (Maharatna)	(-)4,021	277	-
NMDC Limited (Navratna)	2,712	17.64	0.65
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Navratna)	(-)1,420.64	21.74	-
KIOCL Limited (Miniratna)	(-)80.15	17	-
MOIL Limited (Miniratna)	172.98	7.33	4.24
MSTC Limited (Miniratna)	60.10	*	-
Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (Miniratna)	39.60	**	-
MECON Limited (Miniratna)	(-)162.41	2.96	-
2016-17			
Steel Authority of India Limited (Maharatna)	(-)2,833	339	-
NMDC Limited (Navratna)	2,589	20.3	0.78
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Navratna)	(-)1,263.16	23.52	-
KIOCL Limited (Miniratna)	47.93	--	--
MOIL Limited (Miniratna)	305.83	4.68	1.53
MSTC Limited (Miniratna)	65.43	*	-
Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (Miniratna)	23.75	**	-
MECON Limited (Miniratna)	(-)73.05	1.83	-

1	2	3	4
2017-18			
Steel Authority of India Limited (Maharatna)	(-)482	336	-
NMDC Limited (Navratna)	3,805	22.03	0.58
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Navratna)	(-)1,369.01	20.06	-
KIOCL Limited (Miniratna)	81.48	0.31	0.37
MOIL Limited (Miniratna)	421.99	9.64	2.28
MSTC Limited (Miniratna)	76.63	*	-
Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (Miniratna)	8.07	**	-
MECON Limited (Miniratna)	58	1.73	2.98

PAT - Profit after tax

* MSTC does not have R&D facility as it is a trading organization.

** FSNL being a service provider to integrated Steel Plants does not have R&D Centre and its expenditure on R&D in last 3 years is 'NIL'.

New phase of FAME India scheme

465. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made available enough roadside charging stations in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru, etc. to make the FAME India initiative efficacious and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to launch a new phase of the FAME India scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the data on most successful vehicles in the two and four-wheeler segments respectively and their respective monetary incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) In order to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry formulated FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India]. At present, the Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme is under implementation through four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Technology Platform, Pilot Project and Charging Infrastructure. The Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme was originally approved for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015, which has been extended from time to time thereafter and the last extension is allowed upto 31st March, 2019.

The Phase-II of FAME India scheme proposes to give a push to electric vehicles (EVs) in public transport and seeks to encourage adoption of EVs by way of market creation and demand aggregation. The draft scheme has envisaged the holistic growth of EV industry, including providing for charging infrastructure, research and development of EV technologies and push towards greater indigenization. The scheme has not been finalized yet.

Under Charging Infrastructure focus area of FAME India Scheme (Phase-1), the Government has sanctioned following projects/proposals for establishment of charging infrastructures/stations:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/Proposal	Implementing Agency/Organisation
1.	Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore (Establishment of 25 DC Fast Charging Stations)	M/s Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur
3.	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
4.	Proposal of Setting-up 200 Charging Stations at Delhi, Jaipur and Chandigarh (Establishment of 150 AC and 50 DC Charging Stations)	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur

Recently in the month of January, 2019, the proposals received from REIL and BHEL for setting up of Charging Stations at Delhi-Jaipur-Delhi, Mumbai-Pune-Mumbai and Delhi- Chandigarh-Delhi highways have also been sanctioned under FAME India scheme.

Under demand creation focus area of the scheme, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicle is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEV to enable wider adoption. At present, eleven (11) models of electric Two Wheeler of five (5) Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have registered themselves for availing monetary incentive @ ₹ 22,000/- per vehicle under FAME India Scheme. Similarly, twenty one (21) models of electric Four Wheelers of five (5) OEMs are registered under this scheme for availing monetary incentives @ ₹ 70,000/-, ₹ 1,24,000/- and ₹ 1,38,000/- per vehicle.

NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Limited in Mannavaram

466. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) when the foundation stone for NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Limited (NBPPL) was laid in Mannavaram, in Andhra Pradesh by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that ₹ 6,000 crore was expected to be invested in the first phase;

(c) if so, the reasons for investing only ₹ 100 crore in the project so far;

(d) the reasons why the plant did not start its commercial production, as targeted in 2015;

(e) whether any confidential report was sent to Government that Mannavaram is not suitable for the project and advised to shift it to Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The foundation stone of the manufacturing plant of NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (NBPPL) was laid at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh on 1st September, 2010.

(b) and (c) NBPPL had prepared a business plan in April, 2010 with an envisaged investment of ₹ 6,000 crore comprising of two phases as follows:—

Phase-I: EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) and manufacturing facilities for Coal Handling Plant (CHP) and Ash Handling Plant (AHP): ₹ 1,200 crore;

Phase-II: Manufacturing facilities for boiler, turbine and generator (BTG): ₹ 4,800 crore.

Subsequently, the NBPPL Board in March, 2011 reviewed the business scenario and noted that in the interim many other players through formation of separate Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) in India had already entered in the field of manufacture of BTG equipment, and hence decided to focus on Phase-I only. Moreover, the domestic power sector witnessed slowdown of investment/ ordering from 2011-12. NBPPL subsequently reworked the investment, including factoring cost economies and projected the investment of ₹ 363.94 crore for Phase-I in its draft feasibility report of July, 2015.

An investment of approx. ₹ 130 crore has been made upto 31.12.2018 by NBPPL, for which ₹ 100 crore has been contributed by its two promoter Companies in the form of equity (*i.e.* ₹ 50 crore each by NTPC Ltd. and by BHEL).

(d) The manufacturing facility of NBPPL at Mannavaram had commenced commercial production from May, 2015.

(e) At present there is no proposal under consideration nor any report available regarding shifting of NBPPL and of its established facilities at Mannavaram (Andhra Pradesh) to Gujarat.

(f) Not Applicable in view of (e) above.

Concern of AIFI on electric vehicles

467. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Indian Forging Industry (AIFI) has expressed concern over the Centre's renewed focus on Electric Vehicles (EVs) as it could wipe the entire industry;

(b) whether the introduction of EVs would have an adverse impact on the Indian forging industry, as 60 per cent of such units were manufacturing auto components; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the concern of AIFI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have not received such reference from Association of Indian Forging Industry (AIFI).

(b) and (c) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have not carried out any study to assess the impact on Indian forging industry due to introduction of EVs.

However, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturer Association (SIAM) has informed that industry in the manufacture of parts related to engine, gearbox and some of the parts in the transmission system may get affected when electric vehicles would fully replace conventional vehicles. SIAM expect that electrification may happen in a manner that would allow the conventional technologies to co-exist for next 20 years or so. It was further informed that there are parts made through forging process for engine and transmission e.g. for crank shafts, connecting rods, rocker arms, cam shafts, gear blanks, gear shift levers, drive shaft, main shaft, propeller shaft yokes etc.

Irregularities and corruption in Navratna companies

468. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the incidents of irregularities and corruption reported in Navratna companies of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent corruption in Public Sector Companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of companies in which such incidents have been reported; and

(f) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (f) The Government has constituted a Group of Officers (GoO) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat with (i) Secretary Department of Public Enterprises, (ii) Secretary, Department of Financial Services and (iii) Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission, to scrutinize and take a view on complaints regarding incidents of irregularities, corruption, etc. against Chief Executives/Functional Directors and non-official Directors of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including Navratna CPSEs. If after scrutiny, it is found that there is some substance in the complaint, a view is taken by the Group regarding the nature of the investigation and further action called for, in time-bound manner and an appropriate recommendation is made in this regard. The recommendation of GoO is submitted to the concerned competent/disciplinary authority for further appropriate action. Accordingly, information regarding CPSEs in which such incidents have been reported and action taken in this regard is not centrally maintained in the Department of Public Enterprises.

Availability of raw material for heavy industry

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

(a) whether Government has made any survey in the areas/States where raw materials to establish heavy industries are available in abundance;

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

(c) the reasons for not establishing any Central Public Sector heavy industries in the States where no Central PSUs are set up, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) No Sir, Department of Heavy Industry has not made any surveys in the areas/States where raw materials to establish heavy industries are available in abundance. Further, setting up of industry is a state subject and role of this Department/Ministry is confined to administration of the CPSEs under its administrative control.

Cut in import duty on electrical vehicles

470. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing a cut in import duty on the parts of electrical vehicles to boost its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the production of electrical vehicles and its sale in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has informed that notification no. 03/2019-Customs dated 29.01.2019 was issued so as to provide NIL rates of Basic Custom Duty (BCD) on import of parts of Electrical Vehicles with effect from 30.01.2019, as per following details:—

(i) Nil Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been prescribed on following parts and components for manufacture of Electric vehicles (EVs):—

(a) Power control unit (inverter, AC/DC converter, condenser)

(b) Energy monitor

(c) Contactor

(d) Break System for recovery

(e) Electric compressor for manufacture of EVs

(ii) Nil BCD has been prescribed on raw materials, inputs, sub-parts and parts used in the manufacture of Lithium ion cells.

(c) In order to promote manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry

formulated FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India]. At present, the Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme is under implementation through four focus areas namely Demand Creation, Technology Platform, Pilot Project and Charging Infrastructure. The Phase-1 of FAME India Scheme was originally approved for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April, 2015, which has been extended from time to time thereafter and the last extension is allowed upto 31st March, 2019.

Under demand creation focus area of the scheme, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicle (xEVs) is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEV. So far, the Government has supported 2,65,335 xEVs through demand incentives under FAME India Scheme.

Specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D/Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components are also funded by the Government under this scheme.

Under new GST regime, the rates of GST on Electric Vehicles has been kept in the lower bracket of 12% (with no Cess) as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles.

Financial health of real estate companies

471 SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of poor financial health of real estate companies;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the problems being faced by home buyers due to financial strains of such companies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to bring reprieve to home buyers who have been waiting for years to get their homes; and
- (e) 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 (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain such information.

As per provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (RERA), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given. RERA

also, *inter alia*, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in applicable cases, in accordance with the relevant provisions, in case the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

Open defecation free towns along river Ganga

472. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to declare towns along the river Ganga Open Defecation Free;

(b) if so, what is the date set for this purpose;

(c) what is the number of towns along the river which have been declared open defecation free, so far; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take to expedite this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) *inter alia* provides to make all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including 97 Ganga towns Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd Oct., 2019. Number of Ganga Towns declared ODF as on 26.01.2018 is as below:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of Ganga towns	Declared ODF Town (Nos.)
1.	Uttarakhand	16	16
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21	21
3.	Bihar	18	18
4.	Jharkhand	2	2
5.	West Bengal	40	31
TOTAL		97	88

Under SBM (U), the share of Central Government as incentives on toilets is as under:—

- ₹ 4,000/- per toilet unit—For all States other than North Eastern States and Hilly States
- ₹ 10,800/- per toilet unit—For all North Eastern and Hilly States
- ₹ 39,200/- per unit of Community/Public Toilet
- ₹ 12,800/- per unit of Urinal

In addition, continuous monitoring of progress in each State/UT and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are undertaken for behavioural change.

Funds for Visakhapatnam under SCM

473. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects approved for Visakhapatnam under the Smart Cities Missions (SCM) since its implementation in 2015 and the estimated cost of all projects that have been approved for the city;

(b) whether it is a fact that not even a single rupee has been released for Visakhapatnam Smart City during 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount that was sanctioned during 2015-16 and 2016-17 and its utilisation; and

(e) the physical status of approved projects and by when all the projects are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The city of Visakhapatnam was selected for development as Smart City in Round 1 in January, 2016. A total of 28 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,602 crore were included by the city in its Smart City Proposal (SCP). The details of projects in Visakhapatnam's SCP can be seen from the Mission's website www.smartcities.gov.in.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As full first year instalment of ₹ 196 crore had been released to the city till 2016-17 and no request was made by the city for second instalment, no fund could be released to the city during 2017-18. In 2018-19, based on the request received from the city and utilization of funds, second instalment of ₹ 98 crore was released to the city.

(d) Details of funds released to Visakhapatnam under the Smart Cities Mission during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 and their utilisation reported by the city are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

During 2015-16	During 2016-17	Total Released	Utilisation Reported
188.00	8.00	196.00	196.00

(e) The timeline for completion of projects for cities selected in Round 1 is 2020-21. Visakhapatnam has floated tenders for projects worth ₹ 2,247 crore, of which work orders have which been issued for projects worth ₹ 1,451 crore. Of the grounded projects, work has been completed in projects worth ₹ 274 crore.

Municipal cadre in States

474. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the States to establish municipal cadre as envisaged under AMRUT scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the State Governments have established such cadre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mandates a set of 11 reforms including 'Establishment of Municipal cadre' which are to be achieved by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). 'Establishment of municipal cadre' is a State level reform.

(c) to (e) 21 States/UTs have established municipal cadre. The details are given in the Statement

Statement

Details of States and Union Territories where Municipal Cadre established

Sl.No.	State	Establishment of Municipal Cadre (No. of AMRUT cities/ULBs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32
2.	Bihar	27
3.	Chandigarh	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	9
5.	Goa	1

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	31
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Jharkhand	5
11.	Kerala	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34
13.	Maharashtra	44
14.	Mizoram	1
15.	Odisha	9
16.	Punjab	16
17.	Rajasthan	29
18.	Tamil Nadu	28
19.	Telangana	12
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	61
TOTAL (ULBs)		365

Formation of SPVs, PMCs and DPRs by Smart Cities

475. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities out of 100 Smart Cities proposed which have, so far, formed SPVs, Project Management Committees PMCs and DPRs, city-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the cities have not done so;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, city-wise, with a particular reference to Davanagere; and

(d) how the Ministry is helping cities/States in forming SPVs, PMCs and DPRs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) All 100 Smart cities have formed Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and have appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Davanagere was selected as a Smart City in January, 2016. SPV

was formed by the city in May, 2016 and PMC was appointed in January, 2017.

For projects included by the cities under Smart Cities Mission, tenders are issued by cities after approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). The status of tenders issued, works under implementation/completed under the Smart Cities Mission, City-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry is regular by interacting with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops, etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides the guidance of experts participating in various workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during various interactions.

Statement

City-wise status of tenders issued, works under implementation/completion under the Smart Cities Mission.

(₹ in crore)

City	Tendered projects		Under Implementation/ completed projects	
	No. of Projects	Value (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects	Value (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	58	2782	44	2581
Belagavi	53	1383	38	1240
Bhopal	67	6100	65	3027
Bhubaneswar	27	4083	23	2824
Chennai	35	880	25	360
Coimbatore	40	1210	36	987
Davanagere	55	1647	36	1135
Guwahati	11	538	6	25
Indore	163	6273	134	3231
Jabalpur	65	1066	56	884
Jaipur	63	1459	44	1077
Kakinada	42	1613	28	967
Kochi	20	536	10	137
Ludhiana	14	610	9	419

1	2	3	4	5
NDMC	86	1245	84	1135
Pune	58	3976	38	1595
Solapur	35	1881	27	346
Surat	75	3685	65	2981
Udaipur	49	1309	30	996
Visakhapatnam	57	2247	44	1451
Agartala	28	329	20	153
Agra	58	1975	42	1298
Ajmer	72	910	60	817
Amritsar	9	383	3	101
Aurangabad	3	357	2	237
Bhagalpur	12	1046	9	511
Chandigarh	29	1272	22	238
Dharamshala	10	78	9	75
Faridabad	19	533	12	227
Gwalior	57	1570	41	1056
Hubli-Dharwad	38	904	23	535
Imphal	4	275	4	275
Jalandhar	6	255	3	98
Kalyan-Dombivali	8	940	6	228
Kanpur	34	2504	17	1835
Kohima	6	136	4	76
Kota	42	1500	30	711
Lucknow	40	988	32	795
Madurai	9	363	8	323
Mangaluru	41	847	26	397
Nagpur	7	1894	6	1657
Namchi	13	338	9	302
Nashik	40	1588	31	893
New Town Kolkata	1	10	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
Panaji	22	393	17	335
Port Blair	2	14	2	14
Raipur	93	986	71	472
Ranchi	28	3297	18	1726
Rourkela	12	871	7	374
Salem	24	791	22	786
Shivamogga	43	893	23	635
Thane	39	1511	34	634
Thanjavur	20	418	13	279
Tirupati	46	1529	21	185
Tumakuru	82	1688	55	1299
Ujjain	44	1886	40	1706
Vadodara	53	2454	44	2063
Varanasi	66	1838	61	1762
Vellore	14	688	10	505
Warangal	29	902	12	617
Aizawl	11	212	11	212
Aligarh	20	611	2	38
Allahabad	133	952	129	882
Amravati	22	1792	20	1591
Bengaluru	7	958	4	65
Bilaspur	1	100	0	0
Dahod	18	647	6	169
Dehradun	4	244	0	0
Gandhinagar	14	421	7	143
Gangtok	4	132	1	23
Jammu	3	233	2	216
Jhansi	24	2669	12	908
Karimnagar	3	232	0	0
Karnal	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Muzaffarpur	4	180	3	22
Naya Raipur	3	176	2	168
Pasighat	0	0	0	0
Patna	23	1761	7	663
Pimpri-Chinchwad	19	1141	5	316
Puducherry	8	62	8	62
Rajkot	23	2606	7	117
Sagar	11	1038	11	1038
Satna	14	532	10	327
Shimla	4	138	4	138
Srinagar	9	9	9	9
Thoothukudi	18	50	18	50
Tiruchirappalli	9	245	6	195
Tirunelveli	11	347	11	347
Tiruppur	14	612	6	211
Tiruvananthapuram	11	281	5	191
Bareilly	1	88	0	0
Bihar Sharif	13	384	3	224
Diu	2	97	1	9
Erode	8	326	7	311
Itanagar	0	0	0	0
Kavarati	3	8	3	8
Moradabad	0	0	0	0
Saharanpur	0	0	0	0
Silvassa	0	0	0	0
Shillong	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,748	1,04,964	2,032	62,295

Project report under SCM

476. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities which have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM);
- (b) whether all the selected cities have reported all their projects and cost for each of these projects;
- (c) the number of projects reported by each city along with the cost of each project city-wise; and
- (d) the number of cities which have identified sources of finances for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) 100 cities have been selected to be developed as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission. 100 cities have included a total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crore in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The details of individual projects, their estimated cost and identified sources of finance for the projects have been provided in the cities' SCPs, which have been uploaded on the Mission's website at *smartcities.gov.in*.

Cost effective and speedy construction technologies

477. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to address the issues related to shortage of houses in a time-bound manner;
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to bring in cost effective and speedy construction technologies also; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard 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 Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission in June 2015 to provide all weather pucca houses to all urban homeless families/beneficiaries by assisting States/Union

Territories (UTs) both technically and financially to address the shortage of houses in a time-bound manner. The PMAY(U) Mission has four components viz. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

The MoHUA has been assisting State/UTs in conducting demand survey of homeless families/beneficiaries, preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action (HFAPoA), establishment of Technical Cell at State and City Level, other capacity building activities including preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of PMAY(U) projects. The MoHUA has also been coordinating with States/UTs for project formulation, implementation and monitoring. Under PMAY(U) Mission, 72,80,851 houses have been sanctioned so far, out of which, 38,67,191 lakh houses are grounded for construction and 14,75,879 lakh houses are completed.

(c) and (d) The PMAY(U) Mission envisages constitution of Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) mandated to facilitate adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses. Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organisation under the aegis of the MoHUA has been designated as the nodal agency of TSM. BMTPC in coordination with MoHUA has been involved in various activities under TSM.

So far, 24 emerging and alternate housing construction technologies have been identified and evaluated by BMTPC. The list of these technologies is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has issued Schedule of Rates (SoR) for 11 selected new construction systems for adoption by the masses. The list of these 11 technologies is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). A Technology Park has been set up in the campus of Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL) in New Delhi to showcase some selected emerging alternate housing technologies through prototypes. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) included new construction technologies in revised National Building Code 2016. With continuous efforts of the MoHUA, around 11.88 lakh houses are being constructed using alternate technologies all over India under PMAY(U) and other housing scheme.

The MoHUA has also launched the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) on January 14, 2019. The challenge aims to identify and mainstream a basket of new and innovative technologies from across the globe that are sustainable, green and disaster resilient for cost effective, speedier and quality construction of houses meeting diverse geo-climatic conditions and desired functional needs. GHTC-India aspires to develop an eco-system to deliver on the technologies challenges of the housing construction sector in a holistic manner.

Statement-I

List of new technologies evaluated and certified by BMTPC

I. Formwork Systems**(i) Engineered Formwork Systems**

1. Monolithic Concrete Construction System using Aluminium, Plastic-Aluminium or Composite formwork
2. Modular Tunnel Form

(ii) Stay-in-Place Formwork Systems

3. Sismo Building Technology
4. Insulating Concrete Forms
5. Monolithic Insulated Concrete System
6. Structural Stay-in-place formwork system (Coffor)
7. Lost-in-place formwork system-Plaswall Panel system
8. Plasmolite Wall Panels

II. Precast Sandwich Panel Systems**(i) EPS based Systems**

9. Advanced Building System-Emmedue
10. Rapid Panels
11. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System
12. QuickBuild 3D Panels
13. Concrewall Panel System

(ii) Others

14. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Panel System
15. Prefabricated Fibre Reinforced Sandwich Panels
16. Rising EPS (Beads) Cement Panels

III. Light Gauge Steel Structural Systems

17. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)
18. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panel Technology

IV. Steel Structural Systems

19. Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
20. Speedfloor System

V. Precast Concrete Construction Systems

21. SRPL Building System (Waffle-Crete)
22. Precast Large Concrete Panel System
23. Industrialized 3-S System using Precast RCC Columns, Beams and Cellular light weight concrete Precast RCC Slabs
24. Walltec Hollowcore Concrete Panel

Statement-II

List of technologies, for which, Schedule of Rates (SoR) have been issued

Sl.No.	Name of new technology
1.	Light Gauge Steel Framed Structures (LGSFS)
2.	External and internal wall systems on LGSFS
3.	Expanded Polystyrene Core (EPS core) panels
4.	Monolithic Concrete Construction by using Aluminium Formwork
5.	Prefab Technology
6.	EPS cement sandwich light weight solid core panels
7.	Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel System
8.	Speed Floor System
9.	Factory Made Fast Track Modular Building System
10.	Non Asbestos fibre reinforced aerated cement sandwich solid core panels
11.	Bamboo Technology

Land acquired for Vishwavidyalaya Metro Station

†478. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University Metro Station is underground because high rise construction is prohibited in this area and if so, the reasons for allowing the construction of a 39 storeyed building over there; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi University has been expressing its concern at various levels since 2009 against this permission and if so, the reasons for ignoring the concerns of the University and the reasons for not setting up an investigation committee to investigate into the matter?

† 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) No, Sir, Vishwavidyalaya Metro Station is underground not because high rise construction is prohibited in this area but because the alignment of Delhi Metro Line-2, also called Yellow Line from Central Secretariat to Vishwavidyalaya was planned and approved as underground alignment on 17.09.1996 under Phase-I of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System project. Further, it is clarified that high rise buildings are allowed as per Development Control Norms (DCN) under the Master Plan of Delhi (MPD-21) and provisions under Unified Building Bye-laws of Delhi (UBBL).

(b) DMRC has informed that Delhi University (DU) expressed concern about property development on its land near Viswavidyalaya Metro Station and filed a Petition No. 2743/2012 dated 07.05.2012 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. After hearing, Hon'ble Court dismissed their petition on 27.04.2015 as DMRC has full right on the land and contentions of DU had no legal standing. After remaining silent for 03 years of the said order, DU filed another appeal (LPA No. 89/2018) in the Hon'ble High Court on 05.03.2018, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court on 29.10.2018.

Implementation of 'amrut'

479. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gap in coverage of water supply before the inception of AMRUT and current gap in its;

(b) the date by which this gap would be filled up completely under AMRUT;

(c) the details regarding the number and value of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by States/UTs, approved and implemented by the Ministry since inception of AMRUT; and

(d) the total amount of Central Assistance approved and released during the entire Mission Period as on date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities across the country with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and development of green spaces and parks. The Mission period is upto March, 2020.

As per Census 2011, the Mission covers 4.68 crore households out of which only 2.99 crore households had access to the potable safe drinking water at the start of the Mission. As per the information provided by the States/Union Territories (UTs), 48.59 lakh new tap connections have been provided in AMRUT cities till 31.12.2018.

(b) Under AMRUT Mission States/UTs have the responsibility to provide tap water connections to 100% households in AMRUT cities by the end of Mission period through AMRUT and/or convergence.

(c) Under AMRUT, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for each State/UT and releases Central Assistance as per Mission guidelines. Selection, approval, appraisal and implementation of individual project is done by the respective States/UTs. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved SAAPs for all States/UTs for entire Mission period amounting to ₹ 77,640 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹ 35,990 crore.

As per information provided by the States/UTs, works have been completed for 1,270 projects worth ₹ 2,995 crore and contracts have been awarded/works in progress for 3,202 projects worth ₹ 56,919 crore. Further, 967 projects worth ₹ 18,685 crore are under tendering and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) worth ₹ 2,794 crore are yet to be approved. The State/UT-wise details of total approved SAAPs and implementation progress are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has so far released Central Assistance of ₹ 17,166.50 crore to the States/UTs under AMRUT. The States/UT-wise total amount of Central Assistance approved for the entire Mission period and total amount of Central Assistance released under various components of AMRUT are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Status in project implementation under AMRUT (as on 03.02.2019)*

(₹ in crore)														
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Cities (1)	SAAP Size (2)	Work Completed (3)		Contract Awarded (4)		NIT Issued (5)		DPR Approved (6)		Total (3+4+5+6) (7)		DPRs to be approved (2-7) (8)
			Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	11	43	2	28	6	-	-	8	3	79	11	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	2,890	68	509	157	2,740	1	81	-	-	226	3,330	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	140	-	-	4	15	4	50	2	50	10	115	26
4.	Assam	4	657	-	-	8	11	-	-	3	330	11	341	316
5.	Bihar	27	2,470	-	-	50	2,029	6	161	13	187	69	2,377	93
6.	Chandigarh	1	95	7	30	4	8	-	-	-	-	11	38	57
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	2,193	47	39	116	1,923	37	675	20	3	220	2,639	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	11	-	-	2	41	-	-	-	-	2	41	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	18	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	3	26	0
10.	Delhi	4	802	5	20	16	563	-	-	3	163	24	746	56
11.	Goa	1	209	5	14	5	30	2	16	6	44	18	104	105

12. Gujarat	31	4,884	101	620	218	3,162	65	815	34	404	418	5,001	0
13. Haryana	20	2,566	8	72	94	2,203	29	31	-	-	131	2,306	260
14. Himachal Pradesh	2	305	12	19	44	164	7	30	11	17	74	231	74
15. Jammu and Kashmir	5	593	22	48	65	438	4	38	1	5	92	529	64
16. Jharkhand	7	1,246	10	10	45	1,603	4	2	-	-	59	1,615	0
17. Karnataka	27	4,953	14	81	293	4,624	74	520	10	15	391	5,241	0
18. Kerala	9	2,359	96	34	735	1,292	138	680	43	389	1,012	2,395	0
19. Lakshadweep	1	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	5	2	2
20. Madhya Pradesh	34	6,201	27	215	167	6,132	7	83	15	14	216	6,444	0
21. Maharashtra	44	7,759	32	68	153	6,862	11	746	1	123	197	7,798	0
22. Manipur	1	180	1	1	3	207	-	-	2	3	6	212	0
23. Meghalaya	1	80	-	-	4	5	-	-	2	0	6	5	75
24. Mizoram	1	140	3	21	9	105	-	-	2	14	14	139	1
25. Nagaland	2	120	2	1	7	34	-	-	4	36	13	71	50
26. Odisha	9	1,599	46	240	142	1,399	3	73	-	-	191	1,713	0
27. Puducherry	3	65	1	0	9	16	3	14	5	22	18	52	13
28. Punjab	16	2,767	2	71	16	293	32	773	27	253	77	1,389	1,377
29. Rajasthan	29	3,224	24	76	109	2,932	16	182	1	34	150	3,224	0
30. Sikkim	1	40	4	1	35	23	-	-	14	5	53	29	11
31. Tamil Nadu	33	11,195	411	302	25	7,081	9	4,333	-	-	445	11,715	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32.	Telangana	12	1,666	11	234	45	1,413	5	7	5	7	66	1,661	5
33.	Tripura	1	148	-	-	7	19	3	117	-	-	10	137	12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	61	11,422	34	216	333	6,129	65	1,106	104	5,040	536	12,492	0
35.	Uttarakhand	7	593	12	14	71	333	10	55	11	58	104	460	133
36.	West Bengal	60	4,035	222	39	177	3,057	54	448	29	427	482	3,970	64.66
TOTAL		500	77,640	1,270	2,995	3,202	56,919	610	11,101	386	7,658	5,439	78,599	2,794#

Some States have uploaded projects in excess of SAAP size. In such cases, entire excess amount shall be borne by the States.

Statement-II

Details of Central Assistance approved and released under various components of AMRUT

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approved SAAP Size	Committed CA	CA Released (Projects)	A&OE	Reform Incentives	GIS Based Master Plan	JnNURM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	2.17	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	2.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	1,056.62	619.69	38.69	93.08	13.66	4.17	769.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	25.25	1.65	0.00	0.49	65.18	92.57
4.	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23	8.21	0.00	0.70	57.26	139.39
5.	Bihar	2,469.77	1,164.80	369.93	19.68	29.11	4.27	13.19	436.18
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	26.95	0.25	1.94	0.18	0.00	29.32

7.	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	1,009.74	407.90	25.74	52.02	1.73	57.01	544.40	Written Answers to [7 February, 2019]
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	2.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	3.60	0.15	0.00	0.17	0.00	3.92	
10.	Delhi	802.31	802.31	160.46	1.00	0.00	0.12	190.08	351.66	
11.	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91	0.25	3.71	0.17	1.79	26.83	
12.	Gujarat	4,884.42	2,069.96	518.78	21.54	99.87	5.51	137.60	783.30	
13.	Haryana	2,565.74	764.51	152.90	9.23	6.40	3.04	0.00	171.57	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	54.81	2.33	3.54	0.36	196.25	257.28	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	533.72	265.15	13.45	4.20	1.04	127.24	411.08	
16.	Jharkhand	1,245.74	566.17	113.23	13.78	28.40	1.47	0.00	156.88	
17.	Karnataka	4,952.87	2,318.79	1,141.87	50.52	57.56	4.89	180.53	1,435.36	
18.	Kerala	2,359.38	1,161.20	232.24	22.89	47.57	1.29	26.06	330.05	
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.73	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	2,592.86	1,471.29	63.15	172.14	6.45	394.93	2,107.96	Unstarred Questions
21.	Maharashtra	7,759.32	3,534.08	706.81	60.03	170.13	6.18	546.44	1,489.59	
22.	Manipur	180.31	162.28	32.46	0.25	0.00	0.18	66.95	99.84	
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91	1.21	0.00	0.19	63.73	74.04	
24.	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	74.44	1.37	4.58	0.47	0.00	80.86	
25.	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	21.63	1.70	0.00	0.36	9.48	33.17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Odisha	1,598.96	796.97	472.40	16.40	41.66	0.46	19.24	550.16
27.	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98	1.33	0.81	0.55	20.65	36.32
28.	Punjab	2,766.62	1,204.47	240.89	24.05	32.72	3.24	191.58	492.48
29.	Rajasthan	3,223.94	1,541.95	727.51	34.09	73.03	1.75	248.54	1,084.92
30.	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	7.21	0.41	0.00	0.18	3.41	11.21
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	4,756.58	1,686.74	43.03	231.72	3.20	107.61	2,072.30
32.	Telangana	1,666.26	832.60	302.00	13.16	68.44	2.30	81.10	466.99
33.	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68	1.86	1.70	0.18	9.75	40.16
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	4,922.46	984.49	69.59	129.35	12.10	139.07	1,334.60
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	149.49	1.75	0.00	1.19	32.11	184.54
36.	West Bengal	4,035.00	1,929.32	831.00	27.59	41.69	9.91	152.74	1,062.93
SUB TOTAL		77,640.02	35,989.70	11,948.89	590.53	1,395.37	88.03	3,143.69	17,166.50

Estimates of slum population

480. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimates of slum population across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to collect surveys pertaining to slums between successive censuses;
- (c) the number of low-cost housing complexes constructed by Government during the last four years and the current year; and
- (d) the number of such houses that continue to remain vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per the Population Census of India 2011, the estimated slum population across the country is 6,54,94,604. State/ Union Territory (UT)-wise details of slum population are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not conduct any specific survey pertaining to slums between successive censuses. However, the MoHUA through its programmatic intervention *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission has been making overarching efforts in providing housing with basic civic amenities to the urban poor including slum dwellers of towns/cities of the country by assisting States/UTs both technically and financially.

(c) and (d) The number of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and unoccupied during the last four years and the current year under various housing schemes of the MoHUA is respectively 72,80,851, 38,67,191, 14,75,879 and 3,14,765.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of slum population in India

States/UTs	Number of Towns		Slum Households	Slum Population
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns		
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	2431474	10186934
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	3479	15562
Assam	88	31	42533	197266

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	139	88	216496	1237682
Chhattisgarh	168	94	413831	1898931
Goa	14	3	5497	26247
Gujarat	195	103	345998	1680095
Haryana	80	75	332697	1662305
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14385	61312
Jammu and Kashmir	86	40	103633	662062
Jharkhand	40	31	72544	372999
Karnataka	220	206	707662	3291434
Kerala	59	19	45417	202048
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1117764	5688993
Maharashtra	256	189	2499948	11848423
Manipur	28	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	10	6	10518	57418
Mizoram	23	1	15987	78561
Nagaland	19	11	17152	82324
Odisha	107	76	350032	1560303
Punjab	143	73	293928	1460518
Rajasthan	185	107	394391	2068000
Sikkim	8	7	7203	31378
Tamil Nadu	721	507	1463689	5798459
Tripura	16	15	34143	139780
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	1066363	6239965
Uttarakhand	74	31	93911	487741
West Bengal	129	122	1391756	6418594
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	3324	14172
Chandigarh	1	1	21704	95135
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NS	NS	NS
Daman and Diu	2	NS	NS	NS

1	2	3	4	5
NCT of Delhi	3	22	367893	1785390
Lakshadweep	0	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	6	6	34839	144573
INDIA	4041	2613	13920191	65494604

Note: 'NS' indicates slum not reported.

NCT Delhi and Uttar Pradesh includes 19 and 1 Census Towns for slum population.

Programme for environmental purity for health

†481 DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes, action plans and the implementation of special cleanliness and environmental purity for health carried out in the country during the 150th birth anniversary year of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) with reference to part (a) above, the details of provisions of additional grants-in-aid, fundings by Central and State Governments for making competitive environment in urban autonomous institutions with reference to smart cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation, Government has launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) on 2nd October, 2014. The mission period is five years and will be completed on 2nd October, 2019 on the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The objective of SBM-U *inter alia* provides:—

- (i) To make all the urban areas Open Defecation Free (ODF), and;
- (ii) 100% scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

The outcome of the mission would lead to improved cleanliness and hygiene scenarios in cities/towns and reduction in case (s) of diarrhea and vector borne diseases.

(b) Government has provisioned ₹ 14,623 crores for SBM-U for a mission period of five years. The funding details of various components under SBM-U are as under:—

- ₹ 4,000/- per toilet unit – For all States other than North Eastern States and Hilly States

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- ₹ 10,800/- per toilet unit – For all North Eastern and Hilly States
- ₹ 39,200/- per seat of Community/Public Toilet
- ₹ 12,800/- per unit of Urinal
- Government provides additional Central Assistance of 35% of the total project cost to all statutory cities/towns as per the guidelines of SBM (Urban) for Solid Waste Management.

In addition, the State Governments are mandated to provide minimum matching contribution for the above projects as specified in the guidelines of SBM-U.

Funds allocated under various schemes

482. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under various schemes to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the fund released is sufficient for timely completion of under construction projects in the State; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The funds are allocated and released under-Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U), National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released under various schemes to the State of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Scheme	Funds allocated (₹ in crore)	Funds released (₹ in crore)
1.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	₹ 1,056.62	₹ 619.69
2.	Smart Cities Mission	₹ 2,000.00	₹ 1,164.00
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	₹ 571.33	₹ 416.99
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	₹ 16,999.91	₹ 3,867.40
5.	HRIDAY	₹ 18.46	₹ 14.60
6.	DAY-NULM	₹ 117.52	₹ 117.52

NOC for installation of lifts in DDA flats

483. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clauses seeking NOC from DDA for installation of lifts in DDA flats have been relaxed and conditions like submitting affidavit about unauthorised construction on the building terrace has been repealed and certain other stringent clauses have been modified in order to encourage people to install lifts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of applications received in this regard subsequent to these relaxations during the last three years, area-wise and the details of applications approved, pending and rejected along with the reasons for keeping them pending or their rejection, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that one proposal has been received in Dwarka zone regarding DDA SFS flats Sector-19, Dwarka, which could not be agreed to due to non-fulfilment of requirement as per the 2016 policy.

Expenditure on SCM

484. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) has not been successful in the identified cities;

(b) if so, the details of amount allocated and expenditure made during 2017-18, State-wise; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred during the current fiscal year under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) During the year 2018-19, ₹ 5,057.80 crore have been released by the Ministry to the States for Smart cities.

Mechanism for improving urban landscape

485. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted any mechanism for improving urban landscape in the country;

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

(c) the details of measures taken for management of urban sewers in NDMC area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. Improvement of urban landscape comes within the purview of respective urban local bodies.

(c) Sewer management in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area is fully mechanized. Preventive desilting is being done through Jetting-Cum-Suction Sewer Cleaning Machines with Water Recycling Technology. De-choking of sewer blockage/stagnation/routine desilting etc. is being done by Pressure Jetting Machine-Cum-Sewer Suction Machine and by using Manhole Desilting machine. Rehabilitation of old sewer

lines in NDMC area are being undertaken based on International Specifications. 11 decentralised STPs of capacity ranging from 50 KLPD to 500 KLPD are developed for treatment of sewer water and to utilize the treated water for horticulture purpose.

Housing needs of urban poor

†486. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to fulfil the housing needs of urban poor of the country;

(b) whether Government plans to provide loans to poor people at lower rates through banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses constructed/being constructed in Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 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)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. The PMAY (U) comprises the following four verticals:—

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC).

(b) Under CLSS vertical of the PMAY(U), an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh is provided for the eligible beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG, MIG-I and MIG-II categories respectively seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such Institutions. Interest subsidy of ₹ 8,378.15 crores has so far been disbursed to total 3,77,020 beneficiaries under the CLSS Vertical.

(c) Details of houses approved, grounded for construction and completed under the PMAY(U) during the last three years and current year in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as following:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Houses Sanctioned	9,59,257
Houses grounded for construction	3,53,827
Construction of Houses completed	1,20,741

Houses to poor families under 'PMAY'

487. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses provided to poor families in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana during the last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent/spent so far for providing houses during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs), including the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP), in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. State/UT-wise, including the State of UP, status of EWS houses approved along with Central Assistance approved and released for EWS beneficiaries under the PMAY(U) during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 01.04.2016 under which financial assistance is provided to all houseless and households living in zero, one or two kutchha wall and kutchha roof house identified from Socio- Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 list and as verified by Gram Sabha. State/UT-wise, including the State of UP, details of houses targeted and funds released under PMAY-G during the last three years are given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of EWS houses approved along with Central Assistance approved and released for EWS beneficiaries under the PMAY(U) during the last three years and current year

(as on 31.01.2019)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	Physical Progress (Nos.)		
				Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded* for construction	Houses Completed*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.14	0.23	609	33	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16,867.18	3,734.66	11,23,673	6,97,756	1,73,926
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.55	87.34	6,280	6,323	853
4.	Assam	857.39	339.37	57,189	33,024	1,133
5.	Bihar	3,740.23	938.18	2,40,926	1,13,817	26,382
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.02	0.02	8	4,968	4,968
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,066.64	970.06	2,08,055	91,047	26,377
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48.06	16.97	3,503	1,890	472
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	9.59	2.73	712	491	151
10.	Delhi (UT)	2.09	2.09	783	41,363	24,763
11.	Goa	0.93	0.39	74	15	14
12.	Gujarat	4,426.89	1,427.34	3,52,449	2,63,068	1,11,973
13.	Haryana	3,821.20	372.18	2,44,948	20,396	3,456
14.	Himachal Pradesh	146.39	56.36	8,248	4,297	960
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	524.07	99.75	34,257	13,816	1,774
16.	Jharkhand	2,395.68	971.53	1,62,427	1,05,816	45,637
17.	Karnataka	7,856.81	2,309.93	5,05,404	2,27,822	94,128
18.	Kerala	1,690.90	855.19	1,12,462	64,568	18,709
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9,499.32	4,456.15	6,34,552	3,94,534	1,48,138
21.	Maharashtra	9,314.62	795.84	7,11,837	1,43,196	71,595

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Manipur	434.06	158.11	28,951	12,420	1,210
23.	Meghalaya	11.20	4.58	746	1,381	701
24.	Mizoram	450.01	77.54	29,595	2,139	915
25.	Nagaland	412.19	148.00	25,755	9,696	2,453
26.	Odisha	2,061.25	683.26	1,31,938	70,206	26,702
27.	Puducherry (UT)	140.27	55.58	9,367	4,404	954
28.	Punjab	665.88	167.30	48,190	24,962	4,831
29.	Rajasthan	2,379.80	450.83	1,55,127	81,368	41,279
30.	Sikkim	7.73	2.86	515	490	185
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,913.41	2,526.97	5,92,219	4,11,971	1,22,359
32.	Telangana	2,839.97	1,185.17	1,89,410	1,49,424	27,190
33.	Tripura	1,230.67	616.56	79,881	63,797	18,207
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14,203.55	2,596.03	9,39,307	3,33,877	1,00,791
35.	Uttarakhand	519.56	210.33	29,785	11,414	4,050
36.	West Bengal	5,012.36	1,717.14	3,34,577	1,84,310	91,545
GRAND TOTAL		1,03,707.57	28,036.56	70,03,759	35,90,099	11,98,787

* Includes incomplete works of earlier NURM taken up post 2014.

Note: Above data is exclusive of LIG and MIG beneficiaries of PMAY(U).

Statement-II

State-wise status of Funds Released and House targeted under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		House Targeted	Funds Released	House Targeted	Funds Released	House Targeted*	Funds Released**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75054	21712.785	48058	35192.885	0	18605.430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9034	5412.3	2187	1210.970	0	
3.	Assam	219695	132197.898	40119	166961.670	0	
4.	Bihar	637658	211427.064	538959	60257.060	0	436371.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	232903	83815.912	206372	262507.140	348960	134432.969
6.	Goa	761	284.785	0	0.000	0	
7.	Gujarat	113595	36527.407	91108	53264.220	0	34110.840

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	11904	7414.461	9598	2153.840	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4874	3253.818	2511	5087.875	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17020	8033.007	21752	4982.112	0	9958.192
11.	Jharkhand	230855	79630.141	159052	162629.855	138884	120494.025
12.	Karnataka	93065	27863.995	52284	59304.625		18822.480
13.	Kerala	32559	10049.44	9872	2140.780	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448147	170114.866	389532	487626.830	561405	419342.860
15.	Maharashtra	230422	73566.023	150934	110207.766	68464	55087.920
16.	Manipur	9740	5767.41	0	5855.296	0	
17.	Meghalaya	17030	8078.23	3715	4273.762	0	10361.020
18.	Mizoram	4806	2482.986	1794	644.250	0	
19.	Nagaland	8481	4676.217	0	832.990	0	
20.	Odisha	396102	149452.934	340498	312405.903	255958	231807.677
21.	Punjab	10000	7559.1	4000	1602.060	0	
22.	Rajasthan	250258	87153.102	223629	189566.230	213204	234013.320
23.	Sikkim	1957	1190.605	0	0.000	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	176338	69059.77	130214	84848.578	21000	50279.810
25.	Telangana	0	14263.335	0	4815.530		
26.	Tripura	23730	13455.455	1259	18316.450	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	575258	223980.445	396594	494806.433	310764	240340.157
28.	Uttarakhand	10861	7484.09	4915	1381.400	0	9598.300
29.	West Bengal	436512	139363.741	374629	455666.018	586333	427097.967
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	196.37	262	33.070	500	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	282.83	801	330.880	6500	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	49.88	15	8.740	0	
33.	Lakshadweep	57	0	0	70.920	0	
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.000	0	
TOTAL		4279190	1605800.402	3204663	2988986.138	2511972	2450723.977

Data as reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 01.02.2018.

* This includes an amount of ₹ 7165.70 crore released from NABARD Loan.

** This includes an amount of ₹ 7329.43 crore released from NABARD Loan.

Women skilled under DAY-NULM

488. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban women who have been organized in Self-Help Groups since 2015, city and State-wise;

(b) the details of people, specially women, who have been skilled and trained under the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) since the commencement of scheme; and

(c) the number of skilled trainees who have been placed or hired for a job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), since 2014, 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 into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations under Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID) component. The State-wise details of number of urban women organised in SHGs since 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (c) Since 2014-15, the number of urban poor skill trained and certified and placed are 8,79,767 and 4,71,846, respectively. Out of these, 5,36,635 are skill trained and certified women and 2,19,318 women have been given placement, as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of women organised into Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SM&ID Component of DAY-NULM, since 2015-16

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38527	45521	45217	33622	162887
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1310	0	0	1310
4.	Assam	0	22758	16943	12863	52564

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative
5.	Bihar	32128	31189	21850	31334	116501
6.	Chandigarh	571	850	711	0	2132
7.	Chhattisgarh	79194	82981	57562	22471	242208
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	6501	36484	29880	11374	84239
10.	Haryana	359	1149	9118	480	11106
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1866	1778	2735	1494	7873
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587	1673	3776	1210	9246
13.	Jharkhand	0	0	4558	4586	9144
14.	Karnataka	16502	51330	31747	0	99579
15.	Kerala	9894	41262	44544	10234	105934
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30366	25924	73840	5679	135809
17.	Maharashtra	27514	58447	105667	72661	264289
18.	Manipur	7062	1818	8406	1120	18406
19.	Meghalaya	12	1021	1473	0	2506
20.	Mizoram	7160	1157	607	0	8924
21.	Nagaland	2360	1750	2167	0	6277
22.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	10487	110625	72238	7787	201137
24.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	7067	19737	15228	3917	45949
26.	Rajasthan	32267	34904	20985	0	88156
27.	Sikkim	0	0	304	0	304
28.	Tamil Nadu	76569	0	116857	17893	211319
29.	Telangana	14434	42815	27793	2853	87895
30.	Tripura	0	4830	108	0	4938
31.	Uttar Pradesh	107780	64850	80987	16829	270446
32.	Uttarakhand	320	3334	2644	1272	7570
33.	West Bengal	49316	89710	143742	41953	324721
TOTAL		560843	779207	941687	301632	2583369

Statement-II

State-wise details of member of urban poor and women beneficiaries skill trained, certified and placed under SM&ID Component of DAY-NULM

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Urban Poor		Women Beneficiaries	
		Trained and Certified	Placed	Trained and Certified	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131976	90338	64451	55992
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	789	410	1411	81
3.	Assam	10891	1838	3480	0
4.	Bihar	11784	2166	8468	830
5.	Chhattisgarh	44937	20177	24264	11440
6.	Goa	3225	1820	2565	432
7.	Gujarat	31339	19515	28615	10058
8.	Haryana	5629	1523	6150	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1848	531	1246	171
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	718	339	264	163
11.	Jharkhand	37673	26829	55114	6585
12.	Karnataka	26588	5062	1716	1064
13.	Kerala	8866	5422	5914	1306
14.	Madhya Pradesh	127388	70656	89350	24102
15.	Maharashtra	58618	29887	52289	10564
16.	Manipur	301	68	161	14
17.	Meghalaya	880	435	314	62
18.	Mizoram	3491	1172	2323	323
19.	Nagaland	9161	4647	0	2736
20.	Odisha	14960	3243	13517	2648
21.	Punjab	5455	2188	5199	1040
22.	Rajasthan	9954	1666	6230	0
23.	Sikkim	2535	228	1584	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	108303	62317	9645	27841
25.	Telangana	22154	22469	13152	10068

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	746	216	996	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	136265	72260	99869	42900
28.	Uttarakhand	8820	2464	12493	446
29.	West Bengal	51241	19272	25092	6725
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	3232	2688	763	1727
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		879767	471846	536635	219318

Licenses to street vendors

489. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of street vendors who have been issued license or identification cards under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of vending zones created, and of them, the number that are functional, city-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of displaced street vendors who have been rehabilitated after the implementation of the act;

(d) the number of street vendors who have been formalized through the town vending committees; and

(e) the number of such vendors covered under the social security scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 provides for notification of the Scheme by the appropriate Government which would, *inter alia*, include the form and manner of issuing identity cards to street vendors. Further, Ministry of Housing

and Urban Affairs is also administering Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) as a component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The operational guidelines of SUSV provide for issuance of identity cards to all the surveyed/identified street vendors by urban local bodies. As reported by States/UTs, identity cards have been issued to 9,13,393 urban street vendors so far. The cumulative, State-wise, details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As reported, the State-wise cumulative details of functional vending zones are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Section 38 of the Act provides for framing a Scheme by the appropriate Government which would, *inter alia*, include the manner of eviction of street vendors. Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs issues advisory to the States/UTs, from time to time, to follow the provisions laid down in the Act.

(d) and (e) As reported by States/UTs, identity cards have been issued to 9,13,393 urban street vendors. Section 31 of the Act provides that the appropriate Government may undertake promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors. The Act is implemented by the States/UTs in their respective jurisdictions.

Statement-I

Details of urban street vendors who have been issued licences or identifications

Sl.No.	State/UT	ID Cards distributed by States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60664
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4657
3.	Assam	312
4.	Bihar	16170
5.	Chhattisgarh	16147
6.	Gujarat	173009
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1456
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6226
9.	Jharkhand	16869
10.	Karnataka	14716
11.	Kerala	16745
12.	Madhya Pradesh	198255
13.	Maharashtra	61622

Sl.No.	State/UT	ID Cards distributed by States/UTs
14.	Manipur	278
15.	Mizoram	1531
16.	Meghalaya	314
17.	Odisha	3848
18.	Punjab	10184
19.	Rajasthan	41100
20.	Tamil Nadu	103048
21.	Telangana	65793
22.	Uttar Pradesh	86760
23.	Uttarakhand	4392
24.	Chandigarh	9297
TOTAL		9,13,393

Statement-II*State-wise details of Functional Vending zones*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Functional Vending Zones in States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	3
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	22
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	12
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Mizoram	5
10.	Odisha	2
11.	Rajasthan	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	1
13.	Telangana	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4
TOTAL		58

Surrendering of DDA flats

490. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand allottees of DDA flats constructed under its ambitious 2017 scheme, had surrendered within 45 days of the draw of lots held in November, 2016 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective measures Government has taken to provide better amenities at lower rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that out of 12072 flats offered, a total of 4711 flats were surrendered within 45 days of the draw of lots held in November, 2017. In majority of the cases, the applicants have not provided any specific reasons for surrender. However, Some of the reasons as reported are as under:—

- (i) Applicants did not like the location of the allotted flats, and
- (ii) Size of the allotted flats was small.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that corrective steps taken by them as under:—

- (i) DDA has started shuttle bus service from the nearest Bus Terminal and Metro Station from the 1st week of December, 2018 at Narela, Siraspur and Rohini Sector 34 and 35.
- (ii) DDA has also allotted 23 shops for daily needs to NAFED at Dwarka Sec.-23B, Rohini Sec.-34 and Narela G-2 and G-8.
- (iii) DDA has handed over Porta Cabins to Mother Dairy and Safal for starting sales outlets at Narela.

Progress under Smart Cities Mission

491. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed 100 smart cities to each State and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details of progress made in these 100 smart cities during the last three years;

(c) the number of smart cities completed so far; and

(d) the details of employment opportunities created in those cities during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 100 Smart cities were distributed among 29 States and 7 Union Territories on the basis of their urban population and number of statutory towns, with at least one city from each State/UT. Based on a two-stage challenge process, 100 cities have been selected for development as smart cities in four rounds as below:—

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016
- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track (FT) Round 2 in May, 2016
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017
- 10 Smart Cities in Round 4 in January, 2018 and June, 2018.

As on January 25, 2019, 2,748 projects worth ₹ 1,04,964 crore have been tendered, of which 2,032 projects worth ₹ 62,295 crore are under implementation/ have been completed.

The timeline for completion of projects in Smart Cities Proposal (SCPs) of smart cities is five years from the date of their selection.

(d) The Mission is implementing urban infrastructure projects in areas of mobility, built environment, information technology and digitisation, non-motorised and public transport, water and wastewater, renewable energy, solid waste management, affordable housing, safety and security of citizens, health, education etc. These projects are generating direct employment for skilled as well as unskilled manpower, both during the phases of planning and construction and subsequently for operation and maintenance. The two-pronged strategy of comprehensive area based development and pan city development through deployment of IT solutions under Smart Cities Mission is expected to drive economic growth and lead to further employment generation.

Allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation

492. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether allottees of other than General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) are deprived of participating in bidding process *i.e.* Automated System of

Allotment put in place to give their preference for alternative allotment in seven South Delhi colonies and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether no alternative allotment has been placed for non-General Pool allottees in newly developed accommodations in East Kidwai Nagar and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints from affected allottees who have not been provided alternative allotment; and

(d) if so, corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Directorate of Estates allots residential quarters to the officers entitled for allotment of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) as per provisions of Rule 3 of Central Government General Pool Residential Accommodation Rules, 2017. Only those officers eligible as per above can participate in the bidding process for allotment of alternative GPRA flats through the Automated System of Allotment (ASA).

(b) Alternative allotments to the allottees eligible for GPRA and non-General Pool is made as per availability of vacant accommodation. The main criteria of allotment for alternate accommodation through ASA is Date of Priority related to Date of entry in Government service. The eligible applicants with higher Date of Priority get the accommodation at prime locations such as East Kidwai Nagar through ASA. Once allotment through ASA or National Informatics Centre (NIC) computerised system for those who do not participate in ASA or do not get alternative as per choice is done, as per availability same type and same number of accommodations which non-General Pool officers in colonies under redevelopment occupy, are placed at the disposal of concerned Department/Organisation. Further allotment of alternative accommodation to their employees is done by the concerned Department/Organisation.

(c) and (d) Directorate of Estates has received representations regarding non-allotment of alternate flats. The requests are considered and alternate flats are allotted as per rules either through computerised draw or manually, depending upon the availability of alternate flats.

Change in fare by Delhi Metro

493. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quarterly break-up of the ridership in the Delhi Metro during 2010 to 2018;

- (b) the details of all fare price changes during that period;
- (c) the details of all subsidies provided to the Delhi Metro;
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to help the Delhi Metro financially and avoid using increase in fare as revenue generating tool;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including a timeline for its implementation; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of quarterly break-up of the ridership in the Delhi Metro during 2010-18, as received from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of changes made in the fare price in Delhi Metro Rail network during 2010 to 2018, as received from DMRC, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has not provided any subsidy to DMRC.

(d) to (f) Delhi Metro is a 50:50 Joint Venture Company of Government of India (GoI) and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). For construction of the metro, funds are made available to the company under equity and subordinate debt heads as per established norms and approval by the two Governments. The balance fund is raised through loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and property development etc.

The two Governments have not provided any financial assistance in operations of the Delhi Metro. However, if there is a loss in operations, this has to be made good by the State Government as per Metro Policy, 2017 and established norms.

Volume of ridership in the metro does not totally depend on the fare but various other factors like (a) availability of other modes including Ola, Uber etc. (b) last mile connectivity (c) increase in lead *i.e.* average distance travelled due to improved radial and circular connectivity of metro which may result in decrease in ridership and *vice-versa*.

Delhi metro fare is fixed by Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) which is headed by a retired Judge of the Hon'ble High Court as chairperson and one representative each from Central and State Governments of the rank of Additional Secretary as per Section 34 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance), Act, 2002. The recommended fares by the FFC is binding on Delhi Metro under Section 37 of this Act.

Statement-I*Details of Quarterly Ridership of Delhi Metro network*

Sl. No.	Year	Months			
		January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
1.	2010	81,073,077	92,678,190	109,826,101	128,384,175
2.	2011	128,735,676	135,374,931	155,460,328	157,680,940
3.	2012	159,146,945	164,479,059	179,569,697	179,007,608
4.	2013	179,892,627	186,658,154	207,490,249	205,214,252
5.	2014	205,428,820	205,728,502	230,877,156	223,564,675
6.	2015	216,869,939	226,276,246	245,576,382	242,642,385
7.	2016	242,613,460	246,467,175	262,227,955	255,890,838
8.	2017	257,703,255	247,064,113	254,853,799	225,086,536
9.	2018	217,252,101	219,295,724	241,964,628	241,278,256

Statement-II*Details of changes made in the fare price in DMRC*

3rd Fare Revision based on the recommendation of 3rd Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) (Since September, 2009)		4th Fare Revision based on the recommendation of 4th FFC)					
		Phase-I (Since 10.05.2017)			Phase-II (Since 10.10.2017)		
		On all working days (except Sundays and National Holiday (NH)*		Sundays and National Holidays (NH)	On all working days (except Sundays and National Holiday (NH)*		Sundays and National Holidays (NH)
		Distance Zones (Kms.)	Fare (₹)	Fare (₹)	Distance Zones (Kms.)	Fare (₹)	Fare (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-2	8	0-2	10	10	0-2	10	10
2-4	10	2-5	15	10	2-5	20	10
4-6	12	5-12	20	10	5-12	30	20
6-9	15	12-21	30	20	12-21	40	30
9-12	16	21-32	40	30	21-32	50	40
12-15	18	>32	50	40	>32	60	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15-18	19						
18-21	21						
21-24	22						
24-27	23						
27-31	25						
31-35	27						
35-39	28						
39-44	29						
>44	30						

* Excluding 10% peak hours discount.

Construction of houses under 'PMAY'

494. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States have submitted project proposals for construction of houses under PMAY to the Central Government;

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

(c) whether the Central Government has considered and granted approval for these projects; 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 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas. Under the PMAY(U), the States/UTs formulate project-proposals which are approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) of the concerned State. After approval from the SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals received from States/UTs, Total 15,263 projects have so far been approved in this Ministry for construction of 72,80,851 houses

under the PMAY(U). State/UT-wise details of proposals received and approved for construction of houses under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 01.04.2016 under which financial assistance is provided to all houseless and households living in zero, one or two kutchha wall and kutchha roof house identified from Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 list and as verified by Gram Sabha. State/UT-wise details of houses targeted and funds released under PMAY-G are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details proposals received and approved for construction
of houses under PMAY(U)*

(as on 31.01.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Proposal Considered	Projects Cost (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	54.10	9.18	611
2.	Andhra Pradesh	554	59,167.73	16,999.91	11,29,530
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	357.79	148.63	6,284
4.	Assam	167	1,785.92	865.55	57,572
5.	Bihar	361	12,155.09	3,770.52	2,42,294
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	34.92	3.40	145
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,139	8,820.15	3,152.03	2,11,267
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3	220.17	68.61	4,073
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	6	40.10	13.57	819
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	1,477.96	177.80	7,889
11.	Goa	10	68.97	8.04	381
12.	Gujarat	593	35,061.62	6,989.54	4,21,813
13.	Haryana	638	23,998.13	3,966.81	2,51,126
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101	430.40	150.39	8,428
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	209	1,842.42	527.36	34,451
16.	Jharkhand	330	10,462.66	2,417.59	1,63,503

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1,687	28,467.72	8,186.59	5,19,583
18.	Kerala	418	4,106.78	1,774.08	1,14,734
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,235	35,390.45	9,940.28	6,47,017
21.	Maharashtra	551	60,623.81	11,617.60	7,92,658
22.	Manipur	26	747.47	436.41	29,081
23.	Meghalaya	8	35.27	12.18	805
24.	Mizoram	32	619.27	455.94	29,865
25.	Nagaland	35	680.75	412.37	25,764
26.	Odisha	495	4,795.95	2,085.99	1,33,175
27.	Puducherry (UT)	17	428.09	144.91	9,573
28.	Punjab	548	2,029.53	780.14	52,365
29.	Rajasthan	315	9,482.56	2,684.47	1,66,295
30.	Sikkim	11	13.64	7.79	518
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,434	29,405.57	9,230.79	6,05,515
32.	Telangana	246	16,071.59	3,092.69	2,00,607
33.	Tripura	63	2,199.93	1,233.60	80,011
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,491	40,982.20	14,688.78	9,59,257
35.	Uttarakhand	145	2,052.71	581.75	32,202
36.	West Bengal	361	14,799.28	5,189.31	3,41,640
GRAND TOTAL		15,263	4,08,910.69	1,11,824.61	72,80,851

Statement-II

State-wise status of Funds Released and House targeted under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		House Targeted	Funds Released	House Targeted	Funds Released	House Targeted	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75054	21712.785	48058	35192.885	0	18605.430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9034	5412.3	2187	1210.970	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	219695	132197.898	40119	166961.670	0	
4.	Bihar	637658	211427.064	538959	60257.060	0	436371.010
5.	Chhattisgarh	232903	83815.912	206372	262507.140	348960	134432.969
6.	Goa	761	284.785	0	0.000	0	
7.	Gujarat	113595	36527.407	91108	53264.220	0	34110.840
8.	Haryana	11904	7414.461	9598	2153.840	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4874	3253.818	2511	5087.875	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17020	8033.007	21752	4982.112	0	9958.192
11.	Jharkhand	230855	79630.141	159052	162629.855	138884	120494.025
12.	Karnataka	93065	27863.995	52284	59304.625		18822.480
13.	Kerala	32559	10049.44	9872	2140.780	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	448147	170114.866	389532	487626.830	561405	419342.860
15.	Maharashtra	230422	73566.023	150934	110207.766	68464	55087.920
16.	Manipur	9740	5767.41	0	5855.296	0	
17.	Meghalaya	17030	8078.23	3715	4273.762	0	10361.020
18.	Mizoram	4806	2482.986	1794	644.250	0	
19.	Nagaland	8481	4676.217	0	832.990	0	
20.	Odisha	396102	149452.934	340498	312405.903	255958	231807.677
21.	Punjab	10000	7559.1	4000	1602.060	0	
22.	Rajasthan	250258	87153.102	223629	189566.230	213204	234013.320
23.	Sikkim	1957	1190.605	0	0.000	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	176338	69059.77	130214	84848.578	21000	50279.810
25.	Telangana	0	14263.335	0	4815.530		
26.	Tripura	23730	13455.455	1259	18316.450	0	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	575258	223980.445	396594	494806.433	310764	240340.157
28.	Uttarakhand	10861	7484.09	4915	1381.400	0	9598.300
29.	West Bengal	436512	139363.741	374629	455666.018	586333	427097.967
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	196.37	262	33.070	500	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	282.83	801	330.880	6500	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	49.88	15	8.740	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Lakshadweep	57	0	0	70.920	0	
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.000	0	
TOTAL		4279190	1605800.402	3204663	2988986.138	2511972	2450723.977

Data as reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 01.02.2018.

* This includes an amount of ₹ 7165.70 crore released from NABARD Loan.

** This includes an amount of ₹ 7329.43 crore released from NABARD Loan.

Basic amenities in slums

495. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme or it provides Central Funds to the States to provide basic amenities in the slums of their jurisdiction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided Central Funds to Maharashtra for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last four years, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 in 500 Mission cities across the country with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport, development of green spaces and parks. Separate data regarding projects undertaken by States/Union Territories (UTs) in slums is not maintained in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(c) and (d) Under AMRUT, the Ministry has approved all the three State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the Maharashtra Government worth of ₹ 7759.32 crore with Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 3534.08 crore. The fund is released in three installments in proportion 20:40:40. The Ministry has released first instalment (20%) amounting to ₹ 706.81 crore as CA for projects under AMRUT. The year-wise detail is as under:—

Year	CA released for projects (₹ in crore)
2015-16	182.98
2016-17	235.20
2017-18	288.63
2018-19	Nil
TOTAL	706.81

Notification of schemes under Street Vendors Act

496. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which have framed and notified the Scheme for Street Vendors under Section 38 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014;

(b) whether some States have not framed and notified the aforementioned schemes and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of cities and towns which are required to constitute and those which actually constituted the 'Town Vending Committees' (TVCs) under Section 22 of the Act, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 has not been extended to State of Jammu and Kashmir. Further, Meghalaya has its own Meghalaya Street Vendors Act, 2014. As per information available, out of the remaining, 22 States/UTs viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have notified their respective schemes under the Act. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs regularly pursues with the States/UTs for early notification of subordinate legislation including the Scheme under the Act.

(c) Section 22 of the Act provides that the appropriate Government may, by rules made in this behalf, provide for the term and manner of constituting a Town Vending Committee (TVC) in each local authority; provided that the appropriate Government may, if it considers necessary, provide for constitution of more than

one TVC, or a TVC for each zone or ward, in each local authority. As reported by the States/UTs, presently, 2364 TVCs have been formed. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Town Vending Committee (TVC) Forver in States/UTs

Sl.No.	State	TVC formed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	30
4.	Bihar	144
5.	Chhattisgarh	64
6.	Goa	14
7.	Gujarat	169
8.	Haryana	76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39
10.	Jharkhand	44
11.	Karnataka	265
12.	Kerala	93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	58
14.	Maharashtra	97
15.	Manipur	6
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Nagaland	2
19.	Odisha	105
20.	Punjab	163
21.	Rajasthan	189
22.	Sikkim	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	482
24.	Telangana	103
25.	Tripura	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30

Sl.No.	State	TVC formed
27.	Uttarakhand	22
28.	West Bengal	3
29.	Chandigarh	1
30.	Puducherry	5
TOTAL		2364

Jurisdiction of CBI

497. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the explicit jurisdiction of Central Bureau of Investigation, as per the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946;

(b) whether CBI needs to take permission from respective State Governments to carry out raids and investigations and trace the criminals within the area of jurisdiction of State Governments; and

(c) whether States can deny entry of CBI officials into their States for carrying out any investigation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In exercise of powers under Section 2 (1) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, the Central Government constitutes a Special Police Force for investigation in any Union Territory of offences notified under Section 3 of DSPE Act, 1946. The power and jurisdiction of this Special Force can be extended by virtue of Section 5 of DSPE Act, 1946 to any other areas/State not being Union Territory for investigation of any offences or classes of offences notified under Section 3 of DSPE Act, 1946 with the consent of the Government of that State. Further, Constitutional courts can also entrust any case or class of case for investigation in exercise of inherent jurisdiction even without the consent of the respective State Government.

(b) and (c) Once general or specific consent is granted under Section 6 of DSPE Act, 1946 by the State Government where the case is registered; or when the case is entrusted by the Constitutional courts, the powers and jurisdiction of members of the DSPE (CBI) may extend for investigation as stipulated under Section 5 of DSPE Act, 1946.

Withdrawal of consent, if any, by a State Government can be effected prospectively

and not retrospectively. Further, in the cases which are referred by the Constitutional Courts, the entry of CBI cannot be denied by that State as these do not require the consent of the State.

Non-implementation of Merit Scholarship Scheme

498. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2484 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd January, 2019 and state:

(a) the reasons why the Ministry has not implemented the Merit Scholarship Scheme for top 2,000 JEE rank holders during 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) whether the Ministry would implement the above scheme during 2019-20; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) While increasing the tuition fee from ₹ 70,000/- to ₹ 1,25,000/- per student per annum for undergraduate programmes of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur, from the academic year 2016-17, the Council of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) decided to give complete fee waiver to students whose family income is less than ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum and 2/3rd of the tuition fee waiver for students with family income less than ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum in addition to complete tuition fee exemptions granted to SC/ST/PH students. This resulted in decrease in internal revenue generation of NITs and IIST.

In view of this, the Standing Committee of the Council of NITSER on 23rd November, 2016 recommended scrapping of Merit Scholarship Scheme. Though the Scheme is not implemented during 2017-18 and 2018-19, its implementation in 2019-20 depends on a final decision on implementation of Merit Scholarship Scheme by the Council of NITSER.

Implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

499. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during 2018-19;

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

(c) the details of funds likely to be sanctioned by Government for the said programme, including for 2018-19, State-wise including Karnataka;

(d) whether the variations in financial assistance/funds to the said project is approved by Project Approval Board (PAB);

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government has taken any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka to reconsider the financial assistance for the said programme; and

(g) if so, the details and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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. The States and UTs are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education, and for implementation of the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:—

- (i) Provision for up-gradation of schools up-to senior secondary level and strengthening of school infrastructure as per norms.
- (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) Annual grant for Library at the cost of ₹ 5,000/- for Primary School, ₹ 13,000/- for composite Elementary school, ₹ 10,000/- for Secondary

school (Class 9th and 10th), ₹ 10,000/- for Senior Secondary school (Class 11th and 12th), ₹ 20,000/- for composite Senior Secondary school (Class 1st to 12th).

- (v) 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.
- (vi) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vii) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (viii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (ix) 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
- (x) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

(c) The details showing State/UT-wise details of Central share released and expenditure incurred, including details of State of Karnataka, under Samagra Shiksha during the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (g) The States and Union Territories (UTs), including Karnataka, submit their proposals for different interventions, including for the physical and financial requirements, under the Samagra Shiksha in the beginning of the financial year. These plans are then appraised and estimates are prepared in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical and financial progress and availability of budgetary resources by the Project Approval Board. Accordingly, the indicated central share, is released in instalments *i.e. Ad-hoc*, First and Second instalments to States/UTs based on the pace of expenditure, receipt of commensurate state share, unadjusted outstanding advances, receipt of utilization certificates and physical and financial progress etc.

Statement

Details showing State/UT-wise details of Central share released and expenditure incurred under Samagra Shiksha during current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	Expenditure [As
		Central share released [As on 31.01.2019]	on 31.12.2018]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1399.22	808.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85796.82	96688.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19426.93	13372.87
4.	Assam	107084.99	109874.48
5.	Bihar	221950.59	258672.75
6.	Chandigarh	5436.86	6222.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	54063.16	107545.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2634.94	1233.54
9.	Daman and Diu	422.87	405.21
10.	Delhi	12509.44	16273.38
11.	Goa	967.92	1704.72
12.	Gujarat	32278.36	87255.33
13.	Haryana	57841.95	35071.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30349.43	29783.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	115170.68	115605.17
16.	Jharkhand	67640.46	92615.82
17.	Karnataka	52835.89	107848.70
18.	Kerala	18812.94	21817.11
19.	Lakshadweep	212.93	178.69
20.	Madhya Pradesh	166585.31	237902.44
21.	Maharashtra	62288.67	80689.74
22.	Manipur	16588.44	14403.65

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	13417.79	18662.73
24.	Mizoram	8832.09	8859.71
25.	Nagaland	12845.48	10087.42
26.	Odisha	83518.08	66414.24
27.	Puducherry	614.52	1249.40
28.	Punjab	44243.52	24643.20
29.	Rajasthan	252292.83	311584.30
30.	Sikkim	4649.71	4827.66
31.	Tamil Nadu	124607.57	123912.76
32.	Telangana	61981.79	23637.31
33.	Tripura	14599.32	24122.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	312580	457993.00
35.	Uttarakhand	39237.63	24661.30
36.	West Bengal	72181.86	100007.60
TOTAL		2177900.98	2636637.15

Establishment of National Testing Agency

500. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any due diligence was done to determine the rationale for establishing a National Testing Agency (NTA) for conducting entrance and eligibility examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all higher educational institutions would be required to use NTA's services to conduct their entrance and/or eligibility examinations; and

(c) whether any reimbursement or subsidy would be given to the institutions for any losses incurred by them by a result of outsourcing their entrance and eligibility examinations through NTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Budget Announcement 2017-18, the Government has established National Testing Agency (NTA) as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct

those entrance examinations which were hitherto being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Extensive consultations were made with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India as well as other stakeholders both from Central and State Government through a national workshop held on 01.09.2017. NTA may also conduct other entrance examinations entrusted to it by other agencies of the Central and State Government. NTA has successfully conducted UGC (NET) in December, 2018, JEE (MAIN), CMAT and GPAT in January, 2019. There is no provision as of now for reimbursement or subsidy to be provided to the institutions for any losses incurred by them.

Fellowships to students studying abroad

501. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to facilitate admission of Indian students in educational institutes in foreign countries;

(b) what efforts Government has made to introduce new fellowships for meritorious Indian students to study abroad; and

(c) the details of fellowships offered to Indian students with Government collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Indian students seek admission in educational institutes in foreign countries, based on their individual choice and preference. For the Indian students to study abroad, the Government is implementing the following schemes:—

- (i) National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students: The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs wherein financial assistance is provided to the meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.
- (ii) National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students: The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under which financial assistance is provided to the meritorious Scheduled Caste students for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Pure and Applied Sciences, Social Science, Agricultural Science etc.

- (iii) Overseas Doctoral Fellowship Programme: The scheme is implemented by the Department of Science and Technology under which fellowship is provided for a duration of 4 years, for undertaking the Doctoral Research Program in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine from overseas top ranking universities in USA, UK and Canada.
- (iv) Overseas Postdoctoral Fellowship: The scheme is implemented by the Department of Science and Technology under which candidates are admitted in chosen areas in the overseas top ranking universities around the globe, other than USA. The scheme aims to build national capacity in frontier areas of Science which are of interest to India.

Under Bilateral Collaboration, the Department of Science and Technology provides the following fellowships to the Indian students:—

- (i) SERB Newton-Bhabha International Fellowships:- Under the scheme, fellowship is provided to the Indian research community, to undertake Postdoctoral level research in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in United Kingdom, for a period of two years.
- (ii) Raman-Charpak Fellowship: The Raman-Charpak Fellowship is jointly funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Government of France. The scheme aims to improve the doctoral skills of the Indian and the French students, under which the fellow is given an opportunity to carry out a part of their research work in a University/Research Institute, based in France or India respectively.
- (iii) Department of Science and Technology under Indo-U.S Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), awards fellowships to the Indian students and research professionals, to do research towards capacity building, in the universities and institutes of the United States of America.

Expert Committee for selecting Institutes of Eminence

502. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria adopted in selection of Institutes of Eminence in the country and the number of institutes that has been selected so far;

(b) whether any Expert Committee has been set up by Government in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including its members and the timeline of submitting the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 and the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017, the selection of Institutions of Eminence was to be done by an Empowered Expert Committee (EEC). Accordingly, the EEC was constituted by UGC consisting of Shri G. Gopalaswami, former Chief Election Commissioner; Dr. Pritam Singh, former Director MDI and IIM Lucknow; Dr. Tarun Khanna, Professor, Harvard Business School and Ms. Renu Khatore, Chancellor of the University of Houston System, after approval of names by the Appointments Committee of Cabinet.

The EEC recommended for selection of Institutions as Institutions of Eminence based on their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan *viz.* Academic Plan, Faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how the Institutions of Eminence are to be set up, with identifiable outputs and outcomes and their plan to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institution of Eminence, as mentioned in their application and presentations made before the EEC.

The Central Government, after considering the report of EEC and the recommendations of UGC, issued Notifications to 3 Public Institutions namely Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. In addition, Letters of Intent have been issued to 3 Private Institutions namely Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Karnataka; Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani under brown field category and Jio Institute under green field category for setting up/up-gradation of Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University within a period of 3 years.

Posts vacant in Ministry

†503. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are vacant in the category of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the Ministry;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of sanctioned posts in these and general categories and the number of vacant posts out of them, category-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken during the last three years for filling them up; and

(d) whether some communities are being deprived of the benefits of reservation by not making appointments on sanctioned posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The detail of category-wise sanctioned posts in respect of posts belonging to CSSS, CSS and CSCS cadre, Senior Translators, Junior Translators, Junior Statistical officers is maintained by the cadre controlling authority of the concerned cadre.

As far as the posts whose cadre controlling authority is this Ministry are concerned, it is stated that the sanctioned strength with respect to them is only 1 and hence reservation is not applicable to them (Artist, Accounts Clerk, Accountant except SSA, MTS and canteen attendant).

The category-wise sanctioned posts of Senior Secretariat Assistants, MTS and canteen attendant is given below:—

Name of the post	Sanctioned Posts				In position				Vacant			
	UR	SC	ST	OBC	UR	SC	ST	OBC	UR	SC	ST	OBC
SSA	43	8	4	-	43	4	3	-	0	4	1	-
MTS	101	29	14	53	39	75	14	13	62	*	0	40
Canteen Attendant	8	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	(-1) appointed against UR category	0	2

* Surplus due to merging of various group D posts during implementation of 6th CPC.

(c) Filling up of posts belonging to CSSS, CSS and CSCS cadre, ST, JT, JSO does not directly pertain to this Department as their cadre controlling authority is outside this Ministry. However, since this Department maintains the reservation roster for SSAs and other ex-cadre posts wherever reservation is applicable, the category-wise vacancy is reported to DoPT from time to time. Current position has been given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(d) Posts where reservation is applicable do not come under the recruitment process undertaken by this Department. Further, the category-wise sanctioned/vacant

posts with respect to centralized cadre posts except SSA which is also a centralized post but reservation roster is maintained in this department, as per which there are 4 and 1 posts are vacant for the persons belonging to SC and ST respectively. Reservation is not applicable for OBC category in promotions. These details in respect of posts of other Ministries (e.g. Senior/Junior translators, Junior Statistical Officers) is also not available with this department as their roster is maintained in their cadre controlling Ministries/departments.

Statement-I

STAFF POSITION as on 05.02.2019

Grade	Pay	Post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacant
ASO					
B/Level 7		ASO	226+13 (Encl Posts) + 38 (Upgraded) = 277-6 (transferred to DIPP) = 271	Regular-226* Adhoc-13 On deputation-7 Total=246	25
*8 ASOs already adjusted against the vacancy of SO Grade					
SSA					
C/Level 4		SSA	95-38 (abolished) = 57-2 (transferred to DIPP) = 55	50@	05
EX-CADRE					
B/Level 6		Artist (S&S)	01	01	00
B/Level 6		Accountant (EE-15)	01	00	01
C/Level 4		Accounts Clerk (NFTW)	01	00	
Other cadre staff in this Ministry					
B/Level 7		ST (HTU)	07	05	02
B/Level 6		JT (HTU)	09	06	03
B/Level 6		JSO (Stat./P&M)	05	05	00

Statement-II*Staff position as on 05.02.2019*

Group/Pay Level	Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant posts
Staff Car Driver				
B/6	Special Grade	1	1	-
C/5	Grade I	4	2	2
C/4	Grade II	3	-	3
C/2	Ordinary Grade	4	3	1
Canteen Employees				
B/6	Manager Grade II	1	--	1
C/4	Assistant Manager-cum-Store Keeper	1	--	1
C/3	Halwai-cum-Cook	2	1	1
C/2	Assistant Halwai-cum-Cook	1	1	-
C/2	Clerk	2	1	1
C/1	Canteen Attendant	11	4	7
C/1	Sweeper (canteen)	1	1	-
EDP Unit				
B/6	Data Processing Assistant	2	-	2
C/4	Data Entry Operator Grade 'A'	4	2	2
Misc. Posts				
C/2	Gestetner Operator (Sr.)	2	2	-
C/2	Despatch Rider	1	1	-
Multi Tasking Staff				
C/1	MTS	197	142	55
CSSS Cadre				
A/13	PSO/Sr.PPS	4	9	-5
A/11	PPS	19	23	-4
B/9/10	PS	64	46	18
B/7	PA	38	3	35
C/4	Steno. Gr.'D'	37	31	6
LDC				
C/2	LDC	23	17	6

Reservation policy in contractual appointments

†504. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation policy is not being followed in contractual appointments in Central Universities and the Ministry due to which persons belonging to SC, ST and OBC are getting appointments on such posts in negligible number;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to ensure the compliance of reservation policy in contractual appointments; and

(c) the number of contractual appointments made in Central Universities and the Ministry during the last five years, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India norms for reservation of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) categories are followed for recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Central Universities.

As per instructions of Government of India, reservation is applicable to temporary appointments of more than 45 days duration and a separate register/roster register is maintained for purely temporary appointments of 45 days or more but which have no chance of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely. The University Grants Commission has issued instructions from time to time to all the Central Universities for (i) implementation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Persons with Disabilities reservation policy of the Government/UGC (ii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

(c) Such information is not maintained centrally.

Suspension of first year students of IITs

505. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has suspended/dismissed first year students of IITs for not performing well in the examinations;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial measures being taken to reinstate those students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are Autonomous Institutions governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes framed thereunder, which provide full autonomy to the IITs in deciding their academic matters. There are 23 IITs functioning in the country as on date, out of which IIT Delhi has informed that seven (7) undergraduate students were suspended/terminated during the Academic Session 2018-19 for repeated poor academic performance. IITs take various initiatives to improve the academic standard of the students, which include Peer Assisted Learning, Student Proficiency in English Programme, Students Mentorship Programme, Academic Rehabilitation Programme, Separate Faculty Advisor for SC/ST students, Summer Term Courses for weak students, nomination of Faculty Counsellors, Senior Student Counsellors, and Professional Counsellors etc.

Revision of fee structure for implementation of reservation

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

(a) whether despite all-round welcome for the newly enacted 10 per cent quota for the economically disadvantaged among the upper castes in educational institutions, there is concern of huge financial and infrastructural challenges in implementing the new quota provisions;

(b) whether accommodating 10 per cent more students under the new quota regime means the universities have to increase the overall admission by 25 per cent; and

(c) whether to fund additional infrafacilities and teaching staff, it would be necessary to revise the fee structure upwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) In accordance with the provision of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019, the 10 per cent quota for Economically Weaker Section Sections (EWS) would be applicable for admission in Central Educational Institutions (CEI) from the academic year 2019-2020 onwards.

Every CEI shall increase the number of seats over and above its annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty so that the number of seats available,

excluding those reserved for the persons belonging to the EWSs, is not less than the number of such seats available, in each category for the academic session immediately preceding the implementation of these provisions. In case owing to financial, physical or academic limitations or in order to maintain the standards of education, an institution cannot increase the required number of seats in the upcoming academic session, the institution can increase the annual permitted strength over a maximum period of two years.

For the purpose of implementation of EWS reservation, duly ensuring that the seats available for the different categories in the previous academic session are not reduced, CEIs have been asked to work out the requirements of manpower and infrastructure.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal of the Government to enhance the fee structure.

ASER Report, 2018

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

(a) whether Government has examined the latest edition of the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)-Rural which finds that the reading and arithmetic abilities in rural schools are shockingly dismal;

(b) whether the ASER survey covered 5.4 lakhs students in 596 rural districts of the country; and

(c) whether Government would institute a review mechanism involving all States for both Government and private institutions covering elementary education and middle schools since ASER survey findings are not available for the last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a Non-Governmental Organization. It is a household survey covering 546,527 children in rural areas of 596 districts in the country. The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is not associated with this survey.

To monitor improvement in children's learning levels and to periodically assess the health of the government education system as a whole, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been periodically conducting National Achievement Surveys (NAS) since 2001. Four rounds of NAS have been completed till 2016.

However, 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. NCERT conducted NAS on 13th November, 2017 based on these learning outcomes, through

which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in government, government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 15 lakh students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

District report cards for NAS have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD/NCERT website. These cards contain various sections, including indicating the lowest performing area in Learning Outcomes to enable States to identify learning gaps and take steps to improve the learning outcomes based on the same.

NCERT is facilitating States and UTs for post NAS activities to improve the learning level of students which includes community participation, teacher training in Assessment, use of Science and Mathematics Kits, State Text book analysis, use of Early language kit and Early Mathematics kit developed by NCERT, training in child friendly assessment practices for teachers etc.

The short terms actions include sharing of findings with State level officers, and DIET functionaries in regional workshops and understanding of the learning gaps in the Districts by the State functionaries. The medium term goal for post NAS activities includes sharing of findings of NAS with Block Resource Coordinators (BRCs), teachers, head teachers, parents, SMC members and other stakeholders, orientation of BRCs, Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRCs) and teachers on evolving learning strategies to enhance learning outcomes at different grade levels, facilitating teachers in using alternative instructional strategies to bridge the learning gaps with the support of State functionaries seeking support from community to improve the learning levels.

During 2018-19, many modules for the post NAS interventions have been initiated which includes understanding the district report cards, pedagogical inputs to target the

learning outcomes, school based assessment, promoting experiential learning, sports and arts integrated education and improving community participation.

Under Samagra Shiksha, various interventions have been approved for improving quality of education such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; provision of mathematics and science kits to schools, visit of students to higher institution and learning enhancement of students, induction and in-service training of teachers, leadership training of school heads, support for Foundational learning and libraries through Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, support for Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan etc.

State of school education

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

(a) whether the state of school education in the country is extremely perturbing as half of the students studying in class eight do not have the knowledge of simple multiplication, division and half of the students studying in class five can not read the text books of class two;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on its own level and in collaboration with States to solve this national problem and to inculcate interest among children and youth of the country towards education; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when Government would take any concrete step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys to assess learning achievement of children in Classes-III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017, was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies developed by the children at the grade levels III, V and VIII from across 701 districts covering all the 36 States and UTs and covered 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act by the Government of India. Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X was also conducted throughout the country on February 05, 2018 in Government, Government aided and private schools. The learning levels of 1.5 million students in 44,304 schools across 610 districts in 34 States and UTs were assessed, in 5 subject areas of English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Language (MIL).

The NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level and devise strategies for further improvement. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

Further, Central Government has taken the following initiatives for improving quality of education:—

- (i) 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. 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.
- (ii) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), with effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The main objectives of the scheme are providing quality education, enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring requisite infrastructure in schools, support to states in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.
- (iii) The Government has also launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, to motivate and engage children of the age group of 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation,

experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities. 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.

- (iv) 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.
- (v) MHRD has launched a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education. NCERT is developing course modules for Massive Open and Online Course (MOOCs) for school education system in 12 subject areas (Accountancy, business studies, biology, chemistry, economic, history, geography, mathematics, physics, political science, psychology and sociology) for classes IX-XII. Twelve (12) courses and twenty one (21) courses have been completed in the first cycle and second cycle (completed on 30 Nov., 2018) on SWAYAM platform (<https://swayam.gov.in/>) respectively. Nearly 22,000 students and 30,000 students were registered in the first cycle and second cycle respectively.
- (vi) A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels *i.e.* SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel *i.e.*, Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel *w.e.f.* 09 July, 2018. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers, for Secondary and Senior Secondary levels and for sign language.
- (vii) Performance Grading Index (PGI)-In order to objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States/UTs, MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix to grade the States/UTs. The indicators have been chosen after detailed stakeholder consultation and the information on these indicators is drawn from the inputs provided by the respective States/UTs. This grading system will assist the States and UTs to identify the gaps and design appropriate interventions to bridge them.

- (viii) Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)- Timely and accurate data is the basis of sound and effective planning and decision making. Towards this end, the establishment of a well-functioning and sustainable Educational Management Information System is of utmost importance today. Therefore, from 2018-19, it has been decided to launch the UDISE+ application, so that it becomes an effective tool for decision making. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting real time data.
- (ix) In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform. The high quality e-learning material both for students and teachers is being uploaded by Ministry and States/UTs on this portal. This is expected to substantially augment the knowledge base of the students and technical skills of teachers at no additional cost.
- (x) Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies. Learnings from participation in PISA help to introduce competency based examination reforms in the school system and help move away from rote learning. The CBSE and NCERT are part of the process and activities leading to the actual test.

Replacing two year B.Ed. course

509. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to replace the current two year long B.Ed. course with the four year long course;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the roadmap for the students who have completed their graduation and want to go for B.Ed. course after completion of their graduation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for

phasing out the two years B.Ed. Programme. However, it has been decided to start a Four-Year integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) and the regulation for Four-year B.Ed. integrated programme have already been published in official Gazette on 22nd November, 2018.

(c) Students can opt for any of the graduate level programmes recognized by NCTE and conducted in any NCTE recognized institution. Graduate level teacher education programmes available for students are as under:—

Sl.No.	Course
1.	B.Ed.
2.	B.Ed. (Open and Distance Learning)
3.	B.A. B.Ed./B.Sc. B.Ed.
4.	B.Ed.-Part-time
5.	B.P.Ed.

Primary and higher secondary schools

†510. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary and higher secondary schools being run by Government, at present, State-wise;

(b) the total number of teachers working in these schools and the number of posts of teachers lying vacant and since when; and

(c) the reasons for not filling the vacant posts and the time by when these vacant posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA), the number of primary and higher secondary schools being run by Government is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise number of teachers working and post lying vacant in Government schools for the year 2018-19 as per Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, a majority of the schools is under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UT).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hence, the recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Statement-I

*Total number of schools being run by all Government management
for the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Schools with Primary Section	Schools with Higher Secondary Section
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39119	326
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3285	120
4.	Assam	41524	1168
5.	Bihar	71157	3491
6.	Chandigarh	114	45
7.	Chhattisgarh	31218	2544
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	273	15
9.	Daman and Diu	54	14
10.	Delhi	2206	964
11.	Goa	786	17
12.	Gujarat	33332	550
13.	Haryana	8782	1937
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10767	1759
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22721	668
16.	Jharkhand	38723	986
17.	Karnataka	44206	1417
18.	Kerala	4338	1000
19.	Lakshadweep	35	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	83876	3959
21.	Maharashtra	66547	434

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	3158	65
23.	Meghalaya	5483	40
24.	Mizoram	1314	25
25.	Nagaland	1828	54
26.	Odisha	51700	330
27.	Puducherry	327	66
28.	Punjab	14202	2338
29.	Rajasthan	67289	9892
30.	Sikkim	862	74
31.	Tamil Nadu	32352	3231
32.	Telangana	23756	866
33.	Tripura	4250	362
34.	Uttar Pradesh	114427	928
35.	Uttarakhand	12668	1360
36.	West Bengal	67300	6223
ALL STATES		904300	47335

Source: U-DISE, 2016-17.

Statement-II

Total number of in-position Teachers and vacant post in all Government management school for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Schools						Higher Secondary Schools	
		In position			Vacancies			In position	Vacant
		By State Govt.	Under SS	Total	By State Govt.	Under SS	Total	By State Govt.	By State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2540	150	2690	423	56	479	622	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	109755	24353	134108	14677	0	14677	NA	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6717	6850	13567	186	492	678	1107	42
4.	Assam	124781	32469	157250	11972	13217	25189	5060	716
5.	Bihar	108119	280488	388607	82378	121556	203934	11418	16742

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chandigarh	2462	1390	3852	432	0	432	550	226
7.	Chhattisgarh	131380	26910	158290	24304	14212	38516	12,190	7025
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	766	877	1643	92	69	161	169	2
9.	Daman and Diu	267	118	385	216	0	216	50	33
10.	Delhi	37874	4609	42483	4871	1932	6803	19458	6832
11.	Goa	2037	179	2216	0	0	0	106	39
12.	Gujarat	163418	49649	213067	0	4039	4039	1407	199
13.	Haryana	38460	11614	50074	13551	1821	15372	11680	9548
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38446	5556	44002	1995	0	1995	NA	NA
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52816	41416	94232	5014	2055	7069	6711	2326
16.	Jharkhand	44787	67082	111869	24214	55596	79810	1391	7453
17.	Karnataka	169613	19719	189332	5154	9338	14492	8466	2696
18.	Kerala	123457	1554	125011	0	1371	1371	13305	2541
19.	Lakshadweep	649	32	681	50	0	50	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	152204	144372	296576	31967	34556	66523	37519	10243
21.	Maharashtra	288666	15387	304053	20748	0	20748	612	0
22.	Manipur	12932	2869	15801	0	366	366	1402	0
23.	Meghalaya	9215	12541	21756	0	876	876	553	37
24.	Mizoram	0	2193	2193	0	35	35	453	0
25.	Nagaland	13866	3147	17013	0	317	317	445	0
26.	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0	NA	NA
27.	Puducherry	3028	12	3040	665	0	665	591	67
28.	Punjab	58236	9982	68218	6908	679	7587	13192	4062
29.	Rajasthan	169005	108678	277683	23242	13346	36588	32119	1288
30.	Sikkim	8010	563	8573	0	0	0	290	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	106882	35020	141902	6011	0	6011	29975	2035
32.	Telangana	54641	14277	68918	3784	0	3784	5984	0
33.	Tripura	25177	5478	30655	3844	592	4436	4806	395
34.	Uttar Pradesh	228681	265433	494114	227725	157852	385577	2971	5987
35.	Uttarakhand	30589	8459	39048	4555	2450	7005	8021	3704
36.	West Bengal	242616	145850	388466	11274	55120	66394	NA	NA
TOTAL		2698761	1441613	4140374	530252	491943	1022195	232623	84242

Source: AWP&B-2018-19, information provided by the State/UTs and PAB-2018-19 minutes.

Educational development of economically backward classes

511. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes formulated by Government for educational development of economically backward classes of the country;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated for such schemes; and
- (c) the mechanism in place to ensure proper utilization of funds allocated for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing following schemes for the economically backward class students:—

- (i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students (CSSS): Under this scheme, scholarship is provided to the eligible meritorious students having family income less than ₹ 8.0 lakh per annum, for pursuing higher studies. The amount of scholarship is ₹ 10,000/- per annum for the first three years and ₹ 20,000/- per annum for the fourth and fifth year.
- (ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir (SSS for J&K): Scholarship is provided to the eligible students from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, having family income less than ₹ 8.0 lakh per annum, to pursue higher studies outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir . An amount to the tune of ₹ 1.30 lakh to ₹ 4.00 lakh per annum is provided.

The budget head for both the schemes indicated at (i) and (ii) above is common. BE for the Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹ 339 crore. Out of this, ₹ 139 crore is allocated for Central Sector Scheme for College and University Students and ₹ 200 crore is for Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir.

- (iii) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS)

Under this Scheme, full interest subsidy is provided during the moratorium period (course period plus one year), on the educational loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh, taken by the students having annual parental income up to ₹ 4.5 lakh. The BE for the Financial Year is ₹ 2150 crore.

- (iv) Fees Waiving in IITs

In IITs, from the academic year 2016-17, following provisions were made for protecting the interest of the socially and economically backward students while making the payment of tuition fee:—

- (1) The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.
- (2) The most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee.
- (3) The other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee.
- (4) All students shall have access to interest free loan under the Vidyalaxmi scheme for the total portion of the tuition fee payable.

Under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme, Interest subvention on the education loans for all students admitted for undergraduate and the five year integrated degree programmes is provided.

For advancement of Economically Weaker Sections of the society, and as per the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act 2019, Government has issued orders providing 10 per cent reservation to EWS categories in admission to educational institutions. This reservation for EWS categories would be provided without disturbing the existing entitlements for SC/ST and OBC categories.

Beside these schemes, (i) Remedial Coaching for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students, (ii) Coaching for NET/SET for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students, and (iii) Coaching Classes for Entry into services for SC/ST/OBC (Non-Creamy Layer) and Minority Community Students are also being given.

(c) The payment for the above mentioned schemes are processed online through PFMS and scholarship/interest subsidy is released through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

Centres for Artificial Intelligence

512. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutions of higher education like IITs have set up centres for Artificial Intelligence in view of increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the courses proposed to be offered in these institutes; and

(d) whether any collaboration is being made with global leaders in Artificial Intelligence and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) In view of increasing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology across the world, IIT Kharagpur, IIT-Madras, IIIT-Kancheepuram, NIT Silchar, and NIT Bhopal have set up centres for Artificial Intelligence. Most of the Higher Educational Institutions *viz.*, IITs, NITs, IIITs, etc. offer various AI related courses such as Deep Learning Foundations and Applications, Foundations of AI and Machine Learning, Reinforcement Learning, Probabilistic Reasoning in AI, Predictive and Prescriptive Data Analytics, Deep Learning, System Identification, Cyber Physical Security, Digital Image Processing, etc. The Acts and Statutes governing these Institutions allow them to have academic and research collaboration with Institutions and Universities across the world in various fields.

Establishment of new IIMs

†513. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) established since 2014 till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): The details of number of new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) established since 2014 are as under:—

Sl.No.	IIMs established since 2014	State
1.	IIM Sirmaur	Himachal Pradesh
2.	IIM Bodhgaya	Bihar
3.	IIM Sambalpur	Odisha
4.	IIM Amritsar	Punjab
5.	IIM Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
6.	IIM Nagpur	Maharashtra
7.	IIM Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir

Action against fake universities

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not yet taken any action against more than a dozen universities of the country that have been found to be fake;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the action taken against those universities and the new rules put in place to ensure such fake universities do not open in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government as well as the University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken the following action against fake universities running without recognition:—

- (i) UGC has issued Show Cause/Warning Notices to fake universities cautioned that running of Undergraduate and Postgraduate degree courses and giving misleading advertisements shall attract severe action under the provisions of appropriate laws including the UGC Act and the Indian Penal Code, etc.
- (ii) Letters have been sent to the State/UT Principal Secretaries/Education Secretaries for taking appropriate action against the fake universities located in their jurisdiction.
- (iii) UGC has lodged FIRs in the respective police stations against Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi and Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission, Nadia, West Bengal.

Apart from the above, UGC has taken the following steps to spread awareness among the general public, students and parents from the fake universities:—

- (i) UGC has published the list of fake Universities on its website *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in.
- (ii) UGC has also issued public notice against the unrecognized status of Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi and illegal status of Bio-Chemic Education Grant Commission, Nadia, West Bengal.
- (iii) At the beginning of every academic session, UGC issues Press Release and Public Notice regarding State-wise list of fake universities in the country in national dailies and newspapers in Hindi and English to warn the aspiring students, guardians and the public at large not to take admission in the courses run by the self-styled, unauthorized fake universities/institutions of higher education functioning in different parts of the country.

Proposal from MNCs for developing playgrounds

515. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from any MNC to develop

playgrounds of Government schools specially of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas of olympic standards free of cost on no profit basis;

- (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the reasons for not accepting such proposals, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) A communication had been received from a private entity offering to develop the playgrounds of the Government schools viz. Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas against a sovereign bank guarantee by the Government of India. As the offer was not in accordance with the extant guidelines for grant of Government guarantees, it could not be processed further.

Amendment to existing Education Policy

516. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to amend the existing Education Policy in the near future;
- (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) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating 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. The guiding principles of NEP are access, equity, quality, accountability and affordability aimed at transforming education. 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. 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'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is ongoing and the report of the Committee for Draft National Education Policy constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan is awaited.

Mental health facilities in Government educational institutions

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

(a) whether there is a dearth of mental health facilities in Government schools and universities across the country;

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

(c) if not, the details of availability and recruitment of trained counsellors and the student-counsellor ratio in these institutions, school/university-wise;

(d) the details of suicides committed by students and faculty members/teachers of schools and universities during the last three years, school/university-wise;

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilised for mental health facilities in these institutions during that period, school/university-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to improve such facilities in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As education is a subject in the concurrent list of the constitution, a majority of the schools are under the control of the respective State Governments. The States and UTs are advised to frame a special strategy for guidance and counselling in schools. It is recommended to have teachers qualified on guidance and counselling services and thereby capable of conducting varied guidance and counselling programmes in schools. Moreover, the existing teachers are also trained for this purpose and Guest Lectures by prominent people in different fields are also arranged. Guidance and counselling is an essential part of in-service training programmes for teachers and Principals. Under the Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha launched from 2018-19, there is provision for supporting States and UTs on interventions related to guidance and counselling in schools.

Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have norms for engaging counsellors to address the needs of mental health afflicted students. 436 educational counsellors have been engaged by KVs wherever counselling and guidance services are required. Similarly, 2 counsellors per JNV (one male and one female) have been approved. In addition, principal of JNVs are authorized to engage the services of professional counsellors/psychiatrist from a Government hospital to provide guidance and support to students identified having mental health needs. Further, short term courses are arranged for training teachers for guiding and counselling of

students. The trained teachers perform as master trainers for other staff in schools. Morning PT and evening games are compulsory for all students to ensure physical and mental fitness.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has mandated appointment of counsellors and wellness teachers on full time basis. The board also inspects schools from time to time to ensure compliance of its byelaws.

NCERT has been training personnel as counsellors to work in schools for last many years specially dealing with mental health related skills. NCERT is further augmenting efforts by training teachers to work as mentors rather than only subject experts. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends measures like making examinations more flexible, provision of guidance and counselling in schools, and making learning child-centric etc. The States and UTs have adopted or adapted the NCF as per their local context.

The University Grant Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines on safety of students on or off campus of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). As per these guidelines HEIs should mandatorily put in place a broad base “Students counselling system” for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by the students such as anxiety, stress, etc.

(d) Data on student suicides in school and college campuses is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the data available on ‘Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2015’ published by National Crime Records bureau (NCRB), a total of 8934 students had committed suicide in the year 2015. The report mentions that 1360 persons below the age of 18 years and 1183 persons below the age of 30 years committed suicide during 2015 due to failure in examination.

(e) and (f) In the year 2018-19, the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD launched Samagra Shiksha-An Integrated Scheme for School Education covering children from classes I to XII which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme has provisions for equitable and quality education for students from Class I to XII through dedicated components of equity and quality education. The main objective of the Samagra Shiksha Scheme is to impart quality education that facilitates the holistic development of the child. Under Samagra Shiksha, projects on guidance and counselling of students have been approved and an amount of ₹ 728.86 lakh has been approved for the year 2018-19 for this purpose.

Status of professors in Central and State Universities

518. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant/Associate Professors and Professors employed in the Central or State Universities are members of Civil Service of the Union or a State or an all India Service or hold a civil post under the Union or a State as per Art. 310 (1) or 312 (1) of the Constitution of India; and

(b) which rules are being referred to in the UGC, Ministry's letter no.- F.No-229/2017(CU) dated May 01, 2018 to Central Universities directing them to adopt Government/UGC rules/instructions for various administrative and service matters till framing of relevant statutes, ordinances and regulations of the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) All the Central Universities are statutory autonomous Institutions established by the respective Acts of Parliament and are governed by the provisions contained in their Acts, Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder.

The UGC being the funding agency, has given clarifications *vide* its letter F.No. 22-9/2017(CU) dated 01.05.2018 stating that all Central Universities may expedite framing of relevant Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of Central Universities and till such a time, they may follow the Government of India/UGC Rules for various administrative, financial, establishment and service matters.

Reconstitution of NAC

519. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Advisory Council (NAC) was formed in 2010 to advise Government on implementation of the provisions of RTE Act, 2009;

(b) whether this body has remained largely ineffective as it has not been reconstituted after November, 2014; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Advisory Council (NAC) was constituted on 8th July, 2010. The NAC chaired by Union Minister of

Human Resource Development was re-constituted on 8th September, 2017. There are 6 ex-officio members and 8 nominated members in the re-constituted NAC. The functions of the NAC are to advise the Central Government on implementation of the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in an effective manner. The term of existing NAC is upto 7th September, 2019.

Children not attending schools

520. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 3.81 crore children in the age group of 6 to 13 years are still not attending schools including those who have never attended and attended before;

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

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) According to Census 2011, the number of children who do not attend schools (including never attended and attended before) in the age group of 6-13 years are 3.81 crore.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) commissioned an independent survey in 2014 through Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) to estimate out of school children across the country. According to estimate of the survey, in the age group of 6-13 years in the country, an estimated 60.64 lakh children were out of school.

The Independent Survey also captured the reasons for the out of school children. Poverty/Economic reason has been reported by 23.76% respondents. 'Child not interested in studies' has been reported as a reason for 18.38% out of school children. A gender-wise disaggregation of the reason reveals that a higher proportion of the girls are out of school because of the reason 'needed to help in domestic work or needed to take care of siblings' as compared to boys. A marginally higher proportion of boys are also out of school than girls for the reason 'child to supplement household income'. 'Education not considered necessary by the head of the household' is also reported by more households with an out of school female child (6.27%) as compared to households with an out of school male child (2.39%).

Government of India in partnership with the State and UT Governments have taken a range of initiatives to ensure that all children are enrolled in schools and

complete their elementary education. Under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and integrated scheme for school education-Samagra Shiksha from 2018-19 which has subsumed the three erstwhile Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, opening and upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, provision of transportation/escort facilities, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels/residential camps, Special Training Centres at worksites are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, stipend to girls students with disability, transport and escort facility etc.

Appointment of Professors in Andhra University

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the irregularities in the appointment of Associate Professors and Professors in Andhra University;

(b) whether Andhra University is going ahead with recruitment of Professors and Associate Professors even though there is no clarity on the Roster Points in spite of UGC's circular dated July 19, 2018 requesting all the universities to stop recruitment of academicians till further orders; and

(c) the reasons for calling every candidate for interview who have applied for the post?

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 is not aware of any irregularities in the appointment of Associate Professors and Professors in Andhra University. The UGC

has further informed that, through Letter No.F.1-5/2006 (SCT) dated 19.7.2018, it has directed all Central Universities, State/Deemed to be Universities receiving grant-in-aid and inter-University Centres of UGC to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway, till further orders.

Reduction in quantum of fellowships

522. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fellowships for which the amount allocated has been reduced since 2014 and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of allocations made for fellowships since 2009, year-wise;

(c) whether the annual spending on fellowships and scholarships in Central Universities has been reduced during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of students in the field of research and development activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), allocation of funds for fellowships are demand driven and year-wise allocation made for fellowships since 2009 is:—

(₹ in crore)

Years	Funds disbursed
2009-10	168.55
2010-11	308.83
2011-12	320.45
2012-13	407.99
2013-14	442.14
2014-15	842.59
2015-16	1070.44
2016-17	1321.63
2017-18	1568.38
2018-19	892.25
(Upto 31.12.2018)	
TOTAL	7343.25

To increase the number of students in the field of research and development activities, the Government has taken the following steps:—

- (i) Enhancement of fellowship amount: The fellowship amount has been enhanced for Ph.D and Post Doctoral studies by 55% with effect from 1.12.2014 and further enhanced by 25-35% from 1.1.2019. Enhancement in the fellowship amount has been the highest in these 5 years.
- (ii) Fellowship slots: Based on the demand, slots under the existing fellowship schemes have been increased.
- (iii) New fellowship schemes launched:—
 - Prime Minister's Research Fellowship.
 - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship for research in Humanities and Social Science.
 - Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for research in Social Science.
 - National Fellowship for Other Backward Class (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).

Evaluation of difficulties faced by schools in rural and remote areas

523. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Committee of Experts for proper evaluation of difficulties faced by schools in rural and remote areas in the country; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Government of India has launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha—an integrated scheme for school education throughout the country with effect from 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. The States and UTs are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category

gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education, and for implementation of the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Under the Samagra Shiksha, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. The Samagra Shiksha scheme was formulated based on the learning from evaluation of the erstwhile schemes of SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education conducted in 2017-18.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system through review of physical and financial progress, annual audit, regular CAG audit and regular review meetings with all States and UTs. Also, an all India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table of the Parliament on 21.07.2017.

PTR and SCR in Government schools

524. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Government run schools have failed to ensure Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) and the Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) which is in violation of the Right to Education Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is due to shortage of space in schools for instructional purposes and shortage of teachers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has constituted any monitoring mechanism to ensure that the spirit of the Act is not diluted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 19 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides the norms and standards for a school as specified in the Schedule to the Act. The Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary level (Class I to V) and for upper primary level (Class VI to VIII). At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at upper primary level it is 35:1. The Schedule also lays down that school building should consist of at least one classroom for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room. The States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate

Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective State RTE Rules.

As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at National level for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1. As per UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional), overall 79.41% and 69.59% of Government elementary schools in the country have PTR and Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR) respectively as per RTE norms.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education – Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), which is effective from 1st April, 2018. The main objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions, support States in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.

In order to further improve the PTR 19.33 lakh posts of additional teachers were sanctioned under erstwhile scheme of SSA, out of which 15.16 lakh teachers have been recruited by the States and UTs till March, 2017. For improving SCR in Government elementary schools, 18.90 lakh additional classrooms (ACRs) were sanctioned to the States and UTs under erstwhile scheme of SSA till 2017-18 and under Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19. Out of these, States and UTs have reported construction of 18.08 lakh ACRs till 30.09.2018.

Recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, *inter alia*, regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, academic support for teachers and monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres. States and UTs are also encouraged to use digital technology like installation of bio-metric attendance system in schools. Status of infrastructure facilities including construction of school buildings is monitored regularly through quarterly progress reports from States and UTs. The Ministry also

monitor progress on various educational indicators including PTR and construction of classrooms in meeting of Project Approval Board, State Education Secretaries Conference etc.

‘Sabko Shiksha, Achchi Shiksha’ initiative

†525. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a revolutionary step to provide 'Sabko Shiksha, Achchi Shiksha';

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof; and

(c) the aspects of education which would be focused upon through this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has taken several initiatives to provide ‘Sabko Shiksha Achchi Shiksha’ *i.e.* for making available good quality education, accessible and affordable for all. In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-school to class XII, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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).

Samagra Shiksha 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 main emphasis of the scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy for all interventions would be to enhance the learning outcomes at all levels of schooling. The objectives of the Samagra Shiksha are (i) Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; (ii) Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; (iii) Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; (iv) Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions; (v) Promoting Vocationalisation of education; (vi) Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and (vii) Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:—

- (i) Provision for up-gradation of schools up-to senior secondary level and strengthening of school infrastructure as per norms.
- (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) Annual grant for Library at the cost of ₹ 5,000/- for primary school, ₹ 13,000/- for composite elementary school, ₹ 10,000/- for secondary school (class 9th and 10th), ₹ 10,000/- for senior secondary school (class 11th and 12th), ₹ 20,000/- for composite senior secondary school (class 1st to 12th).
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vii) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (viii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from class 6-8 to class 6-12.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

Education to poor and BPL students

526. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to ensure that students belonging to poor and particularly to BPL families in the country have access to all types of education; and

(b) the number of States which have done better access in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'the appropriate Government and local authorities' shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. In pursuance to Section 6 of the Act, the Central RTE Rules has notified the area or limits of neighbourhood as one kilometre, within which a primary school has to be established. The States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms in their state RTE Rules, factoring in their State specific condition, for opening of schools. As reported by States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2018-19, 97.15% of habitations in the country are covered by primary schools and 96.49% of habitations are covered by upper primary schools. State/UT-wise status of habitations covered is given in the Statement (*See below*). The habitations that remain uncovered are mostly small or sparsely populated in difficult areas where opening of school is not feasible.

In addition, Section 12 (1)(C) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to Disadvantaged Groups (DG) and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in private unaided schools to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of class I or below. As per the information provided by States and UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), 33.84 lakh children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections were studying under Section 12(1)(C) of RTE Act 2009 during 2017-18.

The erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State and UT Governments for universalizing elementary education across the country by opening new elementary schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms etc. Since its inception, the scheme had provided 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal availability of schooling facilities. There is a provision of giving transport and escort facility, and opening of residential schools and hostels to ensure access to education.

Under the erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme, Central Government had approved 12,896 new secondary schools through upgradation

of existing schools/approval of new schools for ensuring universal availability of secondary schooling facilities. As per Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018-19 (AWP&B), data of all 36 States and UTs, 88.24% habitations are served by secondary schools within a radius of 5 km., State/UT-wise status of habitations covered is are given in the Statement (*See below*).

During 2018-19, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an formulated an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The new 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. Under the Samagra Shiksha, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for undertaking various activities to increase reduce number of out of school children including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of schools and additional classrooms, opening and upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, provision of transportation facilities, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels/residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material, stipend to girls students with disability, transport and escort facility etc.

Further, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development to strategically address the felt needs of the State higher education institutions to achieve the objectives of equity, access, excellence along with academic and administrative reforms. It seeks to improve the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework; correcting regional imbalances by facilitating access to high quality institutions in rural and semi-urban areas; and providing adequate opportunities of higher education to socially deprived communities; promote inclusion of women, minorities, SC/ST/OBCs and differently abled persons to ensure equity.

Statement

*State/UT-wise status of habitations covered with primary,
upper primary and secondary level schools*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Primary Level %	Upper Primary Level %	Secondary Level %
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.36	39.14	100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	96.49	94.82	84.8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	86.7	79.46	60.08
4.	Assam	99.6	99.72	97.02
5.	Bihar	96.68	97.52	90
6.	Chandigarh UT	100	100	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	97.91	97.07	90.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	100	90.83
9.	Daman and Diu	100	100	100
10.	Delhi	100	100	100
11.	Goa	100	100	100
12.	Gujarat	100	100	89.75
13.	Haryana	97.94	93.4	88.95
14.	Himachal Pradesh	95.52	94.29	93.89
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.67	87.35	79.88
16.	Jharkhand	99.78	98.89	85.82
17.	Karnataka	96.21	95.43	94.1
18.	Kerala	97.74	96.84	94.27
19.	Lakshadweep	100	100	100
20.	Madhya Pradesh	99.45	99.69	83.92
21.	Maharashtra	95.51	84.84	94.08
22.	Manipur	85.42	43.19	56.6
23.	Meghalaya	91.92	87.09	55.05
24.	Mizoram	97.99	95.59	45.54
25.	Nagaland	87.12	70.91	45.72
26.	Odisha	96.71	97.78	96.12

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	100	100	100
28.	Punjab	99.71	99.76	99.39
29.	Rajasthan	96.36	97.36	84.76
30.	Sikkim	100	100	91.18
31.	Tamil Nadu	97.52	98.71	94.61
32.	Telangana	98.24	87.68	90.44
33.	Tripura	92.54	92.68	67.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	96.08	97.64	80.06
35.	Uttarakhand	97.7	98.48	91.62
36.	West Bengal	99.52	99.41	99.22
TOTAL		97.15	96.49	88.24

Foreign fellowships to Indian students

527. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the foreign fellowships provided by the Ministry to Indian students;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure transparency in the selection of students and entitlement of fellowships to them;

(c) whether the number of fellowships provided by the Ministry has been increased during the last four years; and

(d) if so, the details of new fellowships started/initiated by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not implement any fellowship scheme for the Indian students to study abroad. However, under Educational Exchange Programme, the Ministry facilitates the nomination process for the scholarships offered by the countries, namely the United Kingdom (Commonwealth Scholarship), New Zealand (Commonwealth Scholarship), Italy, China, Israel, South Korea for pursuing higher study abroad. The final selection of the students is done by the sponsoring country.

Universal coverage of secondary education

528. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the net enrolment rate for boys and girls for secondary education during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry monitors as to whether boys and girls who complete elementary education take admission in secondary education;

(c) the details of dropout rate of boys and girls after elementary education during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Ministry has formulated any policy ensure universal coverage of secondary education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA), Net enrolment rate for boys and girls for secondary education during the last three years at All India level is below:—

Year	Net Enrolment Ratio (Secondary Level)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2014-15	47.77	48.34	48.04
2015-16	50.30	51.37	50.80
2016-17	51.05	52.57	51.77

Source: U-DISE.

(b) Transition rate brought out by the Ministry captures the number of boys and girls getting into secondary education after completion of elementary education.

(c) Dropout rate after elementary level (*i.e.* dropout at secondary level) during the last three years at All India Level is below:—

Year	Dropout Rate (Secondary Level)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
2014-15	17.93	17.79	17.86
2015-16	17.21	16.88	17.06
2016-17	19.97	19.81	19.89

Source: U-DISE.

(d) The Samagra Shiksha, an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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. The States and UTs are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education.

Payments of JRF, SRF and Ph.D fellowships

529. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of delays in payments of JRF, SRF and Ph.D fellowships during the last three years, course-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the fellowship amount, as per the promised 20 per cent increase per annum; and

(c) whether any guidelines are being considered to ensure timely payment of fellowships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission has informed that there is no delay in disbursing of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF), Senior Research Fellowship (SRF) and Ph.D fellowships amount, for those fellows whose data has been updated by the concerned Institution/University.

The fellowship amount for Ph.D and Post Doctoral studies have been increased by 55% with effect from 1.12.2014 and further enhanced by 25-35% from 1.1.2019, benefitting around 60,000 research fellows and scholars. Enhancement in the fellowship amount has been the highest in these 5 years.

Based on the online confirmation by the concerned Institution/University, the fellowship amount is being disbursed monthly, with effect from October, 2018.

Uniform education

†530. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is talking about uniform education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether uniform education is being provided in Government as well as private schools;

(d) if not, the time it would take to make this arrangement uniform across the country; and

(e) whether any policy for enrolment of poor students in private schools has been formulated and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age 6-14 years for classes I to VIII. The RTE Act became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2010. SSA was designated as a vehicle programme for universalization of elementary education up-to 2017-18, which was implemented in consultation and coordination of States/UTs throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new scheme-Samagra Shiksha, which has been launched in the country from 2018-19. 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. Now, the provisions of RTE Act 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha.

The major features of Samagra Shiksha are as under:—

- (i) Provision for up-gradation of schools upto senior secondary level and strengthening of school infrastructure as per norms.
- (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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schools, ₹ 10,000 for upper primary schools and upto ₹ 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.

- (iv) Annual grant for Library at the cost of ₹ 5,000/- for Primary school, ₹ 13,000/- for composite Elementary school, ₹ 10,000/- for Secondary school (Class 9th and 10th), ₹ 10,000/- for Senior Secondary school (Class 11th and 12th), ₹ 20,000/- for composite Senior Secondary school (Class 1st to 12th).
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- (vii) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum.
- (viii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (ix) 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
- (x) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

Further, education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools including private schools are under administrative and financial control/purview of respective State/UT Governments and it is primarily for them to take appropriate action on regulating schools.

(e) Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that all specified category schools and private un-aided schools shall admit in Class I (or pre-school, as the case may be), to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighborhood and provide free and compulsory education till its completion. State/UT-wise details of students enrolled under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 in private un-aided school during the year 2017-18 is given in the Statement.

Statement

No. of children admitted/studying in Private Unaided Schools under Section 12(1) (c) of RTE Act 2009 during 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	No. of Children
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1017
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	20731
5.	Bihar	167039
6.	Chandigarh	3915
7.	Chhattisgarh	196146
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	25178
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	141365
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	
16.	Jharkhand	10539
17.	Karnataka	523139
18.	Kerala	0
19.	Lakshadweep	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	936255
21.	Maharashtra	197044
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	44519
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	0

Sl. No.	State	No. of Children
29.	Rajasthan	622271
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	346510
32.	Telangana	0
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46188
35.	Uttarakhand	102736
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		3384592

Funds released for the centre of AMU in Bihar

†531. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by Government during financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively for the centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) which was set up by the Ministry at district headquarter Kishanganj in Bihar; and

(b) the details of subjects approved for being taught at this centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) During the financial year 2015-16, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has released ₹ 10 crore to the Kishanganj Centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). However, no funds could be released by the UGC to the Centres of AMU including its Centre at Kishanganj, Bihar during the subsequent financial years due to the reasons like delayed receipt of audited Utilization Certificates (UCs) and Statement of Expenditure for the grants released earlier as well as non-recognition of certain course being taught at these Centres.

(b) The two courses, namely, Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) were being taught at the Kishanganj Centre of AMU. However, AMU has discontinued admission to B.Ed. course at its Kishanganj Centre from the Academic year 2018-19 in view of the non-recognition of this course by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Projects for higher educational institutions

532. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned around eighty projects under Major Projects Scheme to various higher educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the research projects undertaken by such institutions; and

(d) the details of their utility to the society, at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the details of such projects along with grants released is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Major Research Projects sanctioned to various institutions in Andhra Pradesh during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the P.I	Department	Address	Title	Grant released (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr. T. Tripura Sundari,	Mass Communication	Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupati	Effects of Mobile Phone use on Youth in Andhra Pradesh.	314639
2.	Dr. Bhagavan Reddy	Commerce	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	Micro Credit Delivery System with reference to Self-Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh	48100
3.	Dr. G. Vijaya Bharathi	Commerce	Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa-516003	Exuberance of Women in Economic Escalation through EEE-a case study in Rayalaseema Region, Andhra Pradesh, India	53600
4.	Dr. R. Seetha Rama Rao	Telugu	Govt. Degree College, Mahaboobabad Dist: Warangal-506101, A.P.	Muslim Minarity Sahithyam-Muslim Sthree-Oka Pariseelana	137500
5.	Dr. G. Balasubramanian	Linguistics	Dravidian University, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh-517426	Border Area Bilingualism of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh: A Study on Language Attitudes - Language Use and Convergence	361600
6.	Dr. B. S. Shivakumar	Kannada	Dravidian University, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh-517426	Minority Sensibilities in Contemporary Kannada Literature	156800
7.	Dr. G. Sudarsana Rao	Management	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam-530003, Andhra Pradesh	Agriculture finance by Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank a study with reference to selected districts in A.P.	274400

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8.	Dr. K. Santha Kumari	Economics	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	Regional disparities and development trends in andhra pradesh: A comparative study of coastal Andhra-Rayalaseema and Telangana	264640
9.	Dr. P. Vijaya Lakshmi	Mass Communication	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam	Food Marketing Strategies to Children and Adolescents: A Comparative Study of Indian and American Websites and their Influence	460000
10.	Dr. T. Sudarsana Reddy	Economics	Yogivemana University	A Study on Access-Equity-Cost-Quality and Efficiency of School Education under Public and Private Managements in Andhra Pradesh.	234400
11.	Dr. Madupalli Suresh Kumar	English	Acharya Nagarjuna University	Translation as a Means to National Integration With Reference to Translations between English and Telugu Short Stories during 1990-2010	60000
12.	Dr. J. Sankar Ganesh	Music	Sri Venkateswara University	Impact of carnatic music on milk yield of S.V. Gosamrakshana Shala-Tirupati	282400
13.	Dr. M. Mallikarjuna Reddy	Telugu	Yogi Vemana University	Rayalaseema Drama-A Historical Study	170140
14.	Dr. S. Narayana Reddy	Telugu	Nagarjuna Government Degree and PG College	Reconstruction of Telangana literary history	599800
15.	Dr. V. Ramabrahmam	History and Archaeology	Yogi Vemana University-Kadapa-A.P.	Rock Art in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh-India	271150
16.	Dr. S. Chinna Reddaiah	Telugu	Dravidian University	Andhra Maha Bharatamlo Chinna Patralu-Samagra Visleshana (Minor characters in Andhra Mahabharata: A Comprehensive Study)	165580

17. Dr. Kambapu Venkateswara Prasad	History and Archaeology	Acharya Nagarjuna University	Brahmanas in early medieval Andhra-A Socio-Economic-cultural study (A.D 300 to 1300)	158017
18. Dr. Radha Raghuramapatruni	Economics	GITAM University	Effect of Globalization on Inclusive Growth: A Study of Visakhapatnam District and quot;	290880
19. Prof. Chenchulakshmi Kolla	Philosophy	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	The Technique of Yofa and Well-being of Women	348783
20. Dr. M. Prabhavathi (Retd.)	Hindi	Annaram Satyavati Devi Government College for Women, Kakinada-533002, Distt. East Godavari		144000
21. Prof. M. Vijaya Lakshmi	Telugu	Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visva Vidyalayam	Telangana Katha Sahityam-Basha Samajika Pariseelana	274083
22. Dr. M. Ashok Kumar	Economics	Kakatiya University Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	Wages, Employment and Income Pattern of Women Agricultural Labour in Andhra Pradesh-in the Post globalization Era-An Empirical Study	209000
23. Prof. Aradhana Shukla	Psychology	Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)	Psycho social Consequences of Environmental Stress Kumaun region of Uttarakhand	31374
24. Dr. John Koti	Management	Andhra University	Domestic Workers: Conditions-Rights and Social Security: A case study in selected urban areas of Andhra Pradesh	182065
25. Prof. B. Mohini	Hindi	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam-530003		12687
26. Dr.Mohan Venkataram Budati	Management	Andhra University-Visakhapatnam	Employee engagement and organisational commitment in local Government agencies-A case study of select bodies in greater visakha- Andhra Pradesh	210400

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27.	Dr. A. B. S. V. Ranga Rao	Social Work	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	Determinants of Divorce (A Study of the Divorce Cases Field in the Family Court of visakhapatnam having Jurisdiction over north coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh.	13167
28.	Dr. Y. Subbarayudu	Management	Yogi Vemana University-Kadapa	Employability Skills of Techno-management students and industry requirements-A gap analysis with special focus on SC and ST students in Andhra Pradesh	234400
29.	Smt. Veerabathina Mercy Jyothi	Education	Dravidian University, Kuppam-517425	Impact of sensitisation programme on Environment Ethics among Post Graduation students of Education in Andhra Pradesh	30384
30.	Prof. V. Sundara Raja	Physics	Sri Venkateswara University	Studies on Cu ₃ SnS ₄ and Related compound layer	217373
31.	Prof. Kuna Yellamma	Zoology	Sri Venkateswara University	Modulation of silk production by Zinc in Silkworm, Bombyx mori	256671
32.	Dr. S. Sumithra	EVS	Yogi Vemana University		315459
33.	Prof. J. M. Naidu	Anthropology	Andhra University	Causes and consequences of Domestic Violence	323979
34.	M. Charitha Devi	Agriculture/ Sericulture/ Horticulture	Sri Venkateswara University	Molecular Characterization and development of diagnostics for PRSV-W infecting Cucurbita maxima (Pumpkin)	220120
35.	Dr. K.V. Saritha	Agriculture/ Sericulture/ Horticulture	Sri Venkateswara University	Transcriptome based comparative studies on drought tolerance	220800
36.	Dr. V. Padmaja	Botany	Andhra University		314718

37. Dr. N. Vijaya Kumari	Sericulture	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalaya		343724
38. Ch. Bapu Haranath	Anthropology	Andhra University	“Factors inhibiting and promoting Change in Development and Welfare programmes among the Tribal Communities: A study in the Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh”.	472800
39. Dr. Archana Giri	Biotechnology	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	Production of high value recombinant protein-adiponectin in plant cell cultures: a biopharming initiative	260000
40. Dr. T. Vijaya	Botany	Sri Venkateswara University	Molecular identification of fungal endophytes from endemic flora of Tirumala Hills for the development of low-cost biosorbents for heavy metals.	312454
41. Dr. M. Ramakrishna	Physics	The Hindu College		352720
42. V. Sridevi	Chemical Engineering	Andhra University	Bioremediation technologies for treatment of phenol – strategies to enhance process efficiency	209436
43. Som Shankar Dubey	Chemistry/ Polymer Science	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM)	Adsorption of the rare earth ions using metal oxide nano particles	339447
44. Dr. S. Shobha Rani	Pharmacy	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University		470704
45. Dr. P. P. George	Chemistry/ Polymer Science	Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science (MITS)	Synthesis of Mesostructured Materials by using Novel Sugar based surfactants	84000
46. Prof. V. Ravinder	Chemistry/ Polymer Science	Kakatiya University	New Perspectives in Catalyst Design and Synthesis for Homogeneous Oxidations	356492
47. Dr. G. Arti	Statics	GITAM		55000

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48.	Dr Pinjari Abdul Khayum	Electronics	G. Pulla Reddy Engineering College	Heart Regurgitation severity analysis using image processing techniques	36000
49.	Dr. M. N. V. S. S. Kumar	Electronics	Aditya Institute of Technology and Management	Detection of Mines- Submarines and Mapping of Obstacles using Image Processing for Secured Patrolling of Sea Coast	36000
50.	Aluri Jacob Solomon Raju	Environmental Science	Andhra University	Pollination ecology of <i>Rhynchosia beddomei</i> Baker (Fabaceae), a rare and endemic plant species in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh	272800
51.	Dr. Syeda Azeem Unnisa	Environmental Science	Osmania University,	Low-Cost Drinking Water Purification by Dual and Combined Treatment With Natural Coagulants and Solar Disinfection	429788
52.	B. Hema Malini	Geography	Andhra University	Climate Change <i>V/s</i> trends in weather extremities and their impact on ecosystems of Andhra	376800
53.	Dr. Savita Aggarwal	Home Science/ Food Technology	Institute of Home Economics	Climate and gender-smart agricultural practices: capacity enhancement of rural women	320000
54.	Dr. R. S. Dubey	Material Science	Swarnandhra College of Engineering and Technology	Synthesis and Characterization of Pure and Metal Doped TiO ₂ Nanoparticles for Dye Sensitized Solar Cells	191855
55.	M. Mamatha Kumari	Material Science	Yogi Vemana University	Synthesis, Characterization and photocatalytic efficacy of Carbon nanotube-TiO ₂ nanohybrid for enhanced hydrogen production under solar irradiation	183600
56.	Dr. C. Raja Gopal Reddy	Biotechnology	Dravidian University		391805
57.	P. Anuradha Kameswari	Mathematics	Andhra University	Refining the RSA Attack Bounds	220000

58. Dr. DVR Sai Gopal	Microbiology	Sri Venkateswara University	Genomics of Citrus Yellow Mosaic Virus (CMBV) infecting Citrus species and Development of novel, rapid and sensitive diagnostics for its detection	146000
59. Dr. M. Raghu Ram	Microbiology	Acharya Nagarjuna University		100297
60. C. Asha Deepti	Pharmacy	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management	Synthesis and evaluation of anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity of novel chalcone derivatives.	120000
61. Sathyavelu Reddy. K	Zoology/ Aquaculture/ Physiology	Sri Venkateswara University	An exploratory study on the cardiac protective role of ginger under alcohol induced myocardial infarction in rats	245213
62. Dr. B.S.A. Andrews	Chemistry	GITAM		307200
63. Dr. M. Jagodishnaik	Zoology	Acharya Nagarjuna University		571819
64. Dr. V. Vasudevarao	Zoology/ Aquaculture/ Physiology	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University	Mapping of Major wetlands using Geospatial tools and documentation of associated bio diversity with relevance to conservation at Southern Telangana Zone of Andhra Pradesh.	240000
65. Dr. M. Bhaskar	Zoology/ Aquaculture/ Physiology	Sri Venkateswara University	Regulation of Mycotoxins Feed Contamination impact on Fish through Probiotics	250152
66. Prof. M. Swamy	Zoology	Kakatiya University	Ecological Studies and Plankton diversity in certain lentic Waterbodies	
67. Dr. K. R. Shanmugam	Zoology	TRR Government College	Screening of the Antifluoride, Antioxidant and Hypolipemic	202862
68. Dr. Saikuman Vindula	Chemistry/ Polymer Science	GITAM	XRD and SEM study on chemically contaminated raid arth stuplied with	220000

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69.	Dr. M. Sridhan Reddy	EVS	Yogi Vemana University		257200
70.	Dr. Malimpatp Srimannala	Chemistry/ Polymer Science	GITAM	Green aproch to BE - substituted WHY - Amino Acid B2	126000
71.	Dr. R. Jayakuman	EVS	GITAM	Assesment of E-Waste toxicity using earth worm species	161600
72.	Dr. Ammani Kandru	Microbiology	Acharya Nagarjuna University	Seasonality of arbuscular mycorrhizal tungi and glomlin	1661
73.	Dr. Radhika	Biochemistry	Andhra University		22500
74.	Dr. Padmavati	EVS	GITAM		269
75.	Dr. K. Thyaga Raju	Biotechnology	Sri Venkateswara University	Effect of cadmium on the developing chick embryo liver gluthione tansferases	139600
Total					16690907

Monitoring of quality of education

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

(a) whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring the quality of education in Government schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Government has developed the following mechanism for the monitoring of quality of education in Government schools:

- (1) A web portal called ShaGun(from the words Shaala and Gunvatta) which has two parts *i.e.*, one is a Repository of good practices, photographs, videos, studies, newspaper articles etc. on elementary education, State/UT-wise has been developed. Its purpose is to showcase success stories and also to provide a platform for all stakeholders to learn from each other, and instill a positive competitive spirit among all the States and UTs.

The second part is the online monitoring module of Shagun which measures State-level performance and progress against key educational indicators which enables the Government of India and the State and UT Departments of education to conduct real-time assessments which normal paper-based monitoring mechanisms did not allow. Through Shagun, the data collection and reporting processes have been simplified; resulting in a totally transparent and efficient system.

In addition, an online Project Monitoring System (PMS) has been developed to monitor physical and financial progress of implementation of various components under Samagra Shiksha including appraisal of Annual Plans and issuing of sanctions etc.

- (2) 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.

- (3) National Achievement Surveys are carried out by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to assess learning achievement of children in Classes—III, V, VIII, and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was held on 13th November for assessing the competencies of children at the grade levels III, V and VIII covering 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools in all 36 States and UTs. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, Mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools. The competency based test was based on the Learning Outcomes which were recently incorporated in the Central Rules for RTE Act by the Government of India.

The National Achievement Survey for students of Class X was similarly, held on 5th February 2018, with a district level sampling framework covering nearly 15.5 lakh students using multiple test booklets in Mathematics, Modern Indian Languages, English, Sciences and Social Sciences. NAS district report cards have been shared with the States and UTs to help in identifying gaps at the district level. Subsequently, a framework of intervention has been developed and shared with States to improve the quality of learning in the schools.

- (4) Government of India has decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021. PISA is a competency based assessment which unlike content-based assessment, measures the extent to which students have acquired key competencies that are essential for full participation in modern societies. Learnings from participation in PISA help to introduce competency based examination reforms in the school system and help move away from rote learning. The CBSE and NCERT are part of the process and activities leading to the actual test.
- (5) Shaala Siddhi is a School Standards and Evaluation Framework, developed by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), which enables the schools to self evaluate based on seven key domains.
- (6) 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.

Further, Central Government has taken the following initiatives for improving

quality of education:—

- (i) 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. 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.
- (ii) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, subsuming three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). With effect from 1st April, 2018. The new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The main objectives of the scheme are to provide quality education, enhancing learning outcomes of students, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, ensuring requisite infrastructure in schools, support to States in the implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and strengthening of teacher education institutions.
- (iii) 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. 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) MHRD, has launched a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young

Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education. NCERT has been developing course modules for Massive Open and Online Course (MOOCs) for school education system in 12 subject areas (Accountancy, Business Studies, Biology, Chemistry, Economic, History, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology) for classes IX-XII. Twelve (12) courses and twenty one (21) courses have been completed in the first cycle and second cycle (completed on 30 Nov. 2018) on SWAYAM platform (<https://swayam.gov.in/>) respectively. Nearly 22,000 students and 30,000 students were registered in the first cycle and second cycle respectively.

- (vi) A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels *i.e.* SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. Central Institute of Educational Technology (CIET)-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel *i.e.*, Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel *w.e.f.* 09 July, 2018. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers, for Secondary and Sr. Secondary levels and for sign language.
- (vii) Performance Grading Index (PGI) - In order to objectively evaluate the performance of the school education system in the States/UTs, MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix to grade the States/UTs. The indicators have been chosen after detailed stakeholder consultation and the information on these indicators is drawn from the inputs provided by the respective States/UTs. This grading system will assist the States and UTs to identify the gap and design appropriate interventions to bridge them.
- (viii) Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)-Timely and accurate data is the basis of sound and effective planning and decision making. Towards this end, the establishment of a well-functioning and sustainable Educational Management Information System is of utmost importance today. Therefore from 2018-19, it has been decided to launch the UDISE+ application, so that it becomes an effective tool for decision making. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting real time data.
- (ix) In order to provide supplementary learning material for students and for upgrading the skills of teachers, MHRD has developed a dedicated Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing (DIKSHA) platform. The high quality

e-learning material both for students and teachers are being uploaded by Ministry and States/UTs on this portal. This is expected to substantially augment the knowledge base of the students and technical skills of teachers at no additional cost.

Honorarium to mid-day meal workers

534. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of honorarium presently given by Government to the mid-day meal workers;

(b) whether Government has any plan to increase the same;

(c) whether the Finance Minister had promised a delegation of mid-day meal workers of All India Delhi Morcha on 19th November, 2018 to consider if a request comes to him; and

(d) whether the Ministry would forward a request to the Ministry of Finance to increase the honorarium to mid-day meal workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of the honorarium being paid to the Cook-cum-Helpers (CCHs) in all States and Union Territories are given in the Statement (*See* below). It is stated that the CCHs engaged under the Scheme for preparing and serving mid-day meals at schools, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid ₹ 1000 per month for 10 months in a year. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. The State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources. Ministry of Finance has informed that no such representation regarding increase in the honorarium to mid-day meal workers has been received in the Ministry.

Statement

Honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers during 2017-18

Sl.No.	State/UT	Honorarium per month
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000
3.	Assam	1000

Sl.No.	State/UT	Honorarium per month
4.	Bihar	1250
5.	Chhattisgarh	1200
6.	Goa	1000
7.	Gujarat	1000
8.	Haryana	2500
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1500
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1000
11.	Jharkhand	1500
12.	Karnataka	2700
13.	Kerala	9000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1000
15.	Maharashtra	1000
16.	Manipur	1000
17.	Meghalaya	1000
18.	Mizoram	1500
19.	Nagaland	1000
20.	Odisha	1400
21.	Punjab	1700
22.	Rajasthan	1200
23.	Sikkim	1000
24.	Tamil Nadu	1000
25.	Telangana	1000
26.	Tripura	1500
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
28.	Uttarakhand	2000
29.	West Bengal	1500
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1000
31.	Chandigarh	3000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3946
33.	Daman and Diu	3642

Sl.No.	State/UT	Honorarium per month
34.	Delhi	1000
35.	Lakshadweep	9500
36.	Puducherry	19000

Source: AWP&B, 2018-19.

Placement of graduates

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management, technical and engineering institutions of the country have failed to provide minimum placement of 60 per cent to their graduate students;

(b) if so, the number of students who passed since 2014 till date and their placements in the country during the last five years, stream-wise;

(c) the proposal of Government to provide 100 per cent placement of such graduates; and

(d) the action taken by Government under different schemes to provide job opportunities during 2014 to 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) As per placement data of students available with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), average campus placement of the graduate students from management, technical and engineering institutions has not reached upto 60%. However, complete data regarding number of students who passed since 2014 till date and their placements in the country during the last five years, stream-wise is not centrally maintained. To encourage 100% placement to the graduates, AICTE has launched outcome-based model curriculum for UG and PG level courses in Engineering and PGDM/MBA programs to make it industry-oriented. Internship has been made mandatory for students to give industrial exposure to them so that they may be industry ready after completion of their study. Institutions have now been made responsible for arranging internships of their students, so as to enhance their employability. Further, more than 1700 quality faculty (from IITs, NITs etc.) has been provided in Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase-III (TEQIP-III).

Central University at Dausa, Rajasthan

†536. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Universities proposed to be set up by the Central Government in the country for promotion of education, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a memorandum for setting up a Central University at Dausa in Eastern Rajasthan had been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether, Government proposes to set up a Central/Tribal University there and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in the country including at Dausa, Rajasthan. As per the Twelfth Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust has been shifted to consolidation of the higher education system and expansion is to be done mainly by scaling up the capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages for establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Female literacy rate in Gujarat

†537. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present Female literacy rate in Gujarat and at which place it stands in the country;

(b) the reasons for low female literacy rate in that State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to increase the rate of female literacy there?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. A statement indicating State/UT and rank-wise female literacy rate in the country including Gujarat, as per Census 2011 is Statement (*See below*). The female literacy rate in Gujarat is 69.68 per cent compared to the national average of female literacy rate of 64.63 per cent and stands at 21st place in the country. Various factors *viz.* poverty, gender and social inequities, etc. are impeding female literacy in the country.

(c) In order to improve the female literacy rate in the country, the scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT, including 13 districts in Gujarat, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October, 2009. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2018.

In addition, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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). Samagra Shiksha 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.

Statement

Rank-wise Female Literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
	India	64.63
1.	Kerala	92.07
2.	Mizoram	89.27
3.	Lakshadweep	87.95
4.	Goa	84.66
5.	Tripura	82.73
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.43

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
7.	Chandigarh	81.19
8.	NCT of Delhi	80.76
9.	Puducherry	80.67
10.	Daman and Diu	79.55
11.	Nagaland	76.11
12.	Himachal Pradesh	75.93
13.	Maharashtra	75.87
14.	Sikkim	75.61
15.	Tamil Nadu	73.44
16.	Meghalaya	72.89
17.	Punjab	70.73
18.	West Bengal	70.54
19.	Manipur	70.26
20.	Uttarakhand	70.01
21.	Gujarat	69.68
22.	Karnataka	68.08
23.	Assam	66.27
24.	Haryana	65.94
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32
26.	Odisha	64.01
27.	Chhattisgarh	60.24
28.	Madhya Pradesh	59.24
29.	Andhra Pradesh (Undivided)	59.15
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70
31.	Uttar Pradesh	57.18
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43
33.	Jharkhand	55.42
34.	Rajasthan	52.12
35.	Bihar	51.50

Opening of new Central Universities

538. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to open some more Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any plan to make these new universities at par with 'Centre of Excellence' and different than the existing universities, education standard-wise; 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) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages for establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Monitoring of SSA

539. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to assess the success achieved in realizing the targets fixed under it;

(b) if so, the achievement of the targets and parameters contemplated thereunder indicating specifically how far SCs/STs/OBCs and minorities have been benefited by the Abhiyan, State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred and the number of boys and girls who were benefited thereby State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme was under

implementation since 2000-01 for universalisation of elementary education in consultation and coordination with States/UTs throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two centrally sponsored schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, launched in the country from 2018-2019. 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.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of SSA/Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programmes. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. Further, an All India Performance Audit on Implementation of RTE Act, 2009 was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) for the period extending from 2010-11 to 2015-16 and accordingly Report No. 23 of 2017 has been laid on the Table of the Parliament on 21.07.2017. An independent third party evaluation of the SSA Scheme was also conducted in 2017-18. It has pointed out that SSA achieved considerable success in universalizing access and strengthening of infrastructure in schools. It has appreciated the enhanced focus of SSA on quality of education in recent years.

(b) and (c) Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 2017-18, sanction has been given for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities, 3,99,351 Boys toilets and 5,22,398 girls toilets. States and UTs have reported construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities 3,76,857 boys toilets and 5,10,210 girls toilets as on 30.09.2018. State and UT-wise details on cumulative sanctions and the achievements on primary and upper primary schools, additional class room, drinking water facilities and toilets since its inception is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Details on State and UT-wise enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and minorities during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

State/UT-wise details of Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Details on State and UT-wise enrolment of boys and Girls at elementary level during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details showing cumulative physical progress of school infrastructures for elementary schools under SSA/Samagra Shiksha

Sl. No.	State	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms		Drinking Water		Boys Toilets		Separate Girls Toilets	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	6	0	0	294	253	83	83	91	91	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045	70204	69795	7143	6895	15336	15227	18525	18408
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1833	1833	540	540	5439	5406	1891	1891	2072	2072	3322	3322
4.	Assam	11012	10939	1192	1192	72504	70101	788	788	17414	15238	41840	41508
5.	Bihar	18797	15053	544	532	297984	276183	25711	25324	46750	46645	36296	36181
6.	Chandigarh	27	25	10	10	304	177	0	0	12	12	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	10632	10081	8807	8512	51309	48340	3666	3637	11192	10468	35454	32183
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0	678	510	91	91	75	75	258	258
9.	Daman and Diu	8	8	6	4	114	79	80	80	53	53	27	27
10.	Delhi	13	13	0	0	3039	2556	68	68	667	637	724	613
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	227	173	637	637	611	606	644	635
12.	Gujarat	835	835	0	0	76423	74393	5089	5089	20809	20540	18877	18355
13.	Haryana	1019	967	1389	1326	30111	29516	6117	5442	8061	7922	11812	11733
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96	89	44	23	11494	11397	2491	2480	4672	4670	9982	9976
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10651	9411	1174	1038	24867	19598	2745	2226	9174	4540	18264	18075
16.	Jharkhand	19448	19210	10224	10004	108401	105116	7329	7329	8239	8239	16568	16568
17.	Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11	57279	56960	22861	22861	27520	24640	24818	24683

18. Kerala	538	534	54	42	8546	8484	10682	10338	12368	12032	7903	7662
19. Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1	25	19	30	5	30	9	10	9
20. Madhya Pradesh	28055	26784	20120	19466	127309	119123	18723	18669	31484	30767	62747	61176
21. Maharashtra	12981	12981	5052	5052	80459	78301	8407	7586	12443	11812	23215	22734
22. Manipur	1032	728	328	119	3592	3140	746	667	1368	1359	4209	4209
23. Meghalaya	2834	2744	1330	1243	7666	7306	2991	2991	4378	4378	5295	5295
24. Mizoram	803	699	646	614	2019	1979	1770	1770	3642	3633	3329	3323
25. Nagaland	447	410	545	532	4776	4770	1789	1789	2392	2392	2394	2394
26. Odisha	10379	9792	9242	9056	77039	74379	7343	7204	15070	13079	49915	48033
27. Puducherry	5	4	2	2	506	497	345	345	312	312	132	132
28. Punjab	678	579	859	857	31209	28142	17737	17737	18501	18501	6352	6172
29. Rajasthan	6888	6751	3212	3165	95523	93561	23283	23283	34235	34235	9962	9962
30. Sikkim	56	56	59	59	605	604	660	654	886	866	608	598
31. Tamil Nadu	2740	2740	5804	5803	38707	38647	17330	17330	24808	24580	24313	24040
32. Telangana	4600	4600	913	913	38865	38757	7082	6747	13790	10631	12216	12216
33. Tripura	1406	1406	636	618	5894	5804	1207	1207	1451	1449	3745	3744
34. Uttar Pradesh	31729	31394	30880	30588	314718	312486	15315	14548	21105	17918	12856	11306
35. Uttarakhand	3521	2619	2232	1751	9264	8786	6295	6160	4903	4830	16001	15735
36. West Bengal	10682	7390	4870	3376	232296	213114	12039	10005	23437	22399	39785	38,945
TOTAL ELEMENTARY	200968	187888	111779	107494	1889689	1808452	240564	233956	399351	376857	522398	510210

Statement-II*Enrolment of children belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs/Minorities at Elementary Level*

States/UTs	2014-15 (All)				2015-16 (All)				2016-17 (All)			
	SC	ST	OBC	Minorities	SC	ST	OBC	Minorities	SC	ST	OBC	Minorities
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	4207	9434	4437	13	4282	10383	4470	2	4359	11213	4491
Andhra Pradesh	1186352	444297	2856201	442706	1114003	405982	2819122	436560	1102695	388828	2831306	435241
Arunachal Pradesh	1358	243034	2057	3383	2394	239704	2268	4160	3068	197464	5243	4945
Assam	511316	852927	1498062	2221904	469397	777482	1428552	2015835	455774	777442	1440291	2025967
Bihar	4236412	402838	14403815	3373087	4630343	429738	15230959	3699879	4459435	400040	14032247	3619367
Chandigarh	15946	245	3026	8793	15073	234	3041	8954	14823	247	3889	9088
Chhattisgarh	671329	1475608	2059842	72324	661876	1432141	2022029	71763	636704	1391689	1972082	67276
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1444	33450	1360	2002	1311	33060	1819	2082	1379	31526	2226	2184
Daman and Diu	947	2583	9424	2548	924	2540	8874	2739	1028	2530	8814	2796
Delhi	306701	10715	145515	467504	303696	11051	145544	473905	294617	11301	147185	469291
Goa	3029	17084	18895	21539	2835	16309	18465	22693	3935	16960	21812	24422
Gujarat	655392	1586871	4547095	797222	631400	1584088	4512291	813619	614396	1597883	4444156	767947
Haryana	974837	0	1341541	362579	903969	0	1212013	286910	900191	0	1216125	292202
Himachal Pradesh	264681	53217	127230	18024	261015	52344	126090	18635	257548	53449	124981	16343
Jammu and Kashmir	154188	287792	167861	1232461	153138	292557	155659	1235313	150574	278873	158450	1137104
Jharkhand	968615	1860221	3019289	835259	964098	1843239	3017759	808736	823478	1663560	2710225	846380

Karnataka	1585128	652546	4876255	1184262	1604622	653660	5227847	1246052	1603986	638767	4954742	1301961
Kerala	358759	74078	2650837	1355305	354979	73158	2654477	1365425	347943	70152	2650491	1380162
Lakshadweep	1	7831	48	7859	1	7472	74	7526	5	7172	81	7248
Madhya Pradesh	2331019	3321655	5827213	684575	2198241	3113522	5528826	673384	2109060	3030575	5345912	665755
Maharashtra	2178643	1912520	5477133	2150934	2119900	1920363	5391871	2149866	2089413	1921426	5358200	2116065
Manipur	21645	217649	116697	47859	22787	211583	122698	49305	21682	196312	140248	46420
Meghalaya	9526	686751	5110	25946	8864	704508	5668	27302	7281	654228	6348	27151
Mizoram	978	210726	294	1007	1124	209428	834	1822	395	197969	0	1544
Nagaland	445	312657	1430	9389	7976	305921	5308	13114	5668	249987	7511	14046
Odisha	1221185	1929530	2362941	113679	1193839	1908715	2319050	106312	1166775	1872644	2261650	110525
Puducherry	32516	0	123460	12559	32031	0	125179	12354	31595	348	121574	13490
Punjab	1505835	478	564493	83649	1502860	507	582034	88759	1462606	448	581403	88769
Rajasthan	2380541	1810909	5892418	936841	2482172	1890919	5988327	1003253	2460005	1875696	5827815	988909
Sikkim	8647	40443	44520	1673	8300	38326	42758	1664	7068	32931	35982	1738
Tamil Nadu	2244615	160088	6494672	544045	2220368	152862	6537409	538470	2177251	148565	6463322	537668
Telangana	826487	594388	2320613	675405	820653	589786	2320970	702227	812540	560500	2410619	741083
Tripura	108680	222017	101424	71575	106206	219686	99720	68284	103466	209783	98174	67166
Uttar Pradesh	10377032	274017	18862332	4895866	10232885	276840	18811885	4582345	9303695	288772	18124818	4857560
Uttarakhand	411851	49812	467510	252021	413485	49884	475643	251934	390526	47569	482998	248978
West Bengal	3587920	936076	1630564	4304096	3470952	917634	1729550	4351635	3133860	823359	1777870	4207459

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (provisional).

Statement-III

Details showing State/UT-wise total Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and current year under Samagra Shiksha

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17	
		Central Share released	Expenditure	Central Share released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359.46	696.75	479.14	831.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66810.81	161051.54	63302.18	122115.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18179.44	29271.33	19956.64	30445.19
4.	Assam	100464.64	116527.23	87652.30	106131.38
5.	Bihar	251557.33	576225.94	270688.44	638367.43
6.	Chandigarh	3521.81	5767.69	3333.55	5673.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	62219.70	147751.88	59262.77	170229.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594.91	1694.87	1068.38	1974.23
9.	Daman and Diu	78.38	374.01	300.00	230.50
10.	Delhi	7293.80	10328.59	8306.19	11439.95
11.	Goa	813.58	1585.81	869.11	1791.08
12.	Gujarat	61563.82	182493.43	77740.50	118412.76
13.	Haryana	34501.21	52916.29	32000.88	68265.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12139.13	32526.67	12825.46	30704.71
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	129980.55	182893.46	107250.05	125783.94
16.	Jharkhand	55863.31	135591.04	50945.73	131992.15
17.	Karnataka	41759.33	119636.52	54495.50	128686.02
18.	Kerala	12858.86	25832.72	11316.74	32147.72
19.	Lakshadweep	139.87	235.30	239.87	250.99
20.	Madhya Pradesh	160197.85	212603.60	154455.09	266913.52
21.	Maharashtra	41225.28	84734.46	60369.65	192206.91
22.	Manipur	18355.46	15031.94	4405.31	14384.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Meghalaya	16626.96	21003.75	20067.00	23522.18
24.	Mizoram	9437.51	14382.25	10934.31	12664.43
25.	Nagaland	8739.53	15943.80	10725.34	17000.91
26.	Odisha	82081.65	134883.34	70423.00	156377.33
27.	Puducherry	583.14	561.18	304.68	577.38
28.	Punjab	30003.82	65592.85	30002.69	60009.64
29.	Rajasthan	193462.09	425030.13	182578.48	453491.19
30.	Sikkim	4054.36	5163.87	3479.24	5015.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	82111.73	141320.18	82111.30	138620.06
32.	Telangana	21776.01	68807.25	41776.09	124582.92
33.	Tripura	16956.97	19667.41	19190.95	19965.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	505434.30	1205725.47	505433.99	1458836.03
35.	Uttarakhand	22588.40	38131.67	25268.98	42238.11
36.	West Bengal	84679.41	170734.26	82185.32	173945.60
TOTAL		2159014.41	4422718.48	2165744.85	4885824.93

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2017-18		2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	
		Central Share released	Expenditure	Central Share released [As on 31.01.2019]	Expenditure [As on 31.12.2018]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1945.53	1251.03	1399.22	808.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70431.00	94919.79	85796.82	96688.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23022.07	34987.92	19426.93	13372.87
4.	Assam	123584.00	138517.86	107084.99	109874.48
5.	Bihar	255797.00	763107.95	221950.59	258672.75
6.	Chandigarh	9265.50	7528.56	5436.86	6222.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	67477.00	160100.00	54063.16	107545.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5476.54	6056.80	2634.94	1233.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	1038.57	853.78	422.87	405.21
10.	Delhi	10976.90	16056.56	12509.44	16273.38
11.	Goa	862.60	2188.60	967.92	1704.72
12.	Gujarat	65046.00	111952.09	32278.36	87255.33
13.	Haryana	36355.00	71296.29	57841.95	35071.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30874.00	29895.16	30349.43	29783.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	153797.98	234513.73	115170.68	115605.17
16.	Jharkhand	58984.54	116924.18	67640.46	92615.82
17.	Karnataka	54881.99	161776.40	52835.89	107848.7
18.	Kerala	13680.00	44203.09	18812.94	21817.11
19.	Lakshadweep	406.52	393.51	212.93	178.69
20.	Madhya Pradesh	173814.00	278913.36	166585.31	237902.44
21.	Maharashtra	64232.00	226473.17	62288.67	80689.74
22.	Manipur	18377.00	20806.32	16588.44	14403.65
23.	Meghalaya	33579.50	29152.24	13417.79	18662.73
24.	Mizoram	12000.33	12883.11	8832.09	8859.71
25.	Nagaland	11717.00	11229.79	12845.48	10087.42
26.	Odisha	86612.00	186883.65	83518.08	66414.24
27.	Puducherry	622.73	748.98	614.52	1249.4
28.	Punjab	31665.00	54084.88	44243.52	24643.2
29.	Rajasthan	198973.00	726452.68	252292.83	311584.3
30.	Sikkim	5684.35	6682.54	4649.71	4827.66
31.	Tamil Nadu	86644.00	144594.98	124607.57	123912.76
32.	Telangana	44244.72	74259.25	61981.79	23637.31
33.	Tripura	20220.38	26301.57	14599.32	24122.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	424980.68	645175.27	312580	457993
35.	Uttarakhand	62499.00	71989.57	39237.63	24661.3
36.	West Bengal	89657.00	164908.86	72181.86	100007.6
TOTAL		2349425.43	4678063.52	2177900.98	2636637.15

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

Statement-IV*Enrolment of Boys and Girls at elementary level (as per UDISE)*

States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25914	24913	50827	25519	24594	50113	25009	24136	49145
Andhra Pradesh	3059364	2875032	5934396	2900208	2711102	5611310	2911829	2648891	5560720
Arunachal Pradesh	164626	160667	325293	163330	159128	322458	141280	137264	278544
Assam	2911137	2942141	5853278	2704398	2727655	5432053	2762882	2780960	5543842
Bihar	11116813	11016304	22133117	11763996	11667789	23431785	10862092	10857372	21719464
Chandigarh	86697	74046	160743	84791	73130	157921	84069	72329	156398
Chhattisgarh	2320255	2228425	4548680	2272234	2185121	4457355	2213623	2136628	4350251
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31160	27037	58197	31402	27572	58974	31578	27702	59280
Daman and Diu	15227	12930	28157	14983	12995	27978	15262	13389	28651
Delhi	1598503	1392564	2991067	1602852	1404158	3007010	1592595	1395906	2988501
Goa	102423	94105	196528	102327	93982	196309	101241	92343	193584
Gujarat	4920420	4222031	9142451	4873652	4217062	9090714	4814610	4197563	9012173
Haryana	2158035	1795931	3953966	2036742	1694202	3730944	2100628	1724274	3824902

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	502313	456418	958731	498049	452717	950766	493240	447434	940674
Jammu and Kashmir	970885	882161	1853046	970577	886199	1856776	892417	800642	1693059
Jharkhand	3316176	3224613	6540789	3304293	3217775	6522068	2959594	2829547	5789141
Karnataka	4308294	4037454	8345748	4306046	4034327	8340373	4346371	4017468	8363839
Kerala	2073826	1975488	4049314	2052789	1959627	4012416	2033261	1942882	3976143
Lakshadweep	3938	3950	7888	3852	3724	7576	3688	3590	7278
Madhya Pradesh	7033490	6468979	13502469	6702640	6099329	12801969	6503752	5882956	12386708
Maharashtra	8596016	7576418	16172434	8524514	7519261	16043775	8495745	7489967	15985712
Manipur	256119	251937	508056	253912	248684	502596	236122	226486	462608
Meghalaya	372648	383807	756455	382320	393293	775613	355729	360734	716463
Mizoram	110955	103220	214175	111054	103263	214317	104676	97270	201946
Nagaland	180714	173596	354310	178236	171460	349696	150434	143684	294118
Odisha	3297165	3089318	6386483	3269702	3058382	6328084	3207884	2990141	6198025
Puducherry	88302	83264	171566	87122	82340	169462	87137	81594	168731
Punjab	2214180	1807399	4021579	2175275	1787164	3962439	2126227	1768001	3894228
Rajasthan	6517655	5508547	12026202	6652274	5687861	12340135	6534144	5617961	12152105

Sikkim	56654	54154	110808	53946	51351	105297	48830	45951	94781
Tamil Nadu	4746806	4505661	9252467	4732662	4503530	9236192	4678433	4430459	9108892
Telangana	2526140	2393050	4919190	2576864	2428321	5005185	2491414	2326558	4817972
Tripura	294005	283210	577215	290190	279322	569512	278926	269149	548075
Uttar Pradesh	18736490	18102230	36838720	18530236	17895397	36425633	17682217	17025528	34707745
Uttarakhand	896753	810704	1707457	900909	811764	1712673	885672	793623	1679295
West Bengal	6500854	6514253	13015107	6459444	6449590	12909034	5998263	5935759	11934022

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (provisional)

Non-compliance of reservation policy in contractual appointments

†540. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation policy is not being complied with in contractual appointments in Government institutions and Ministries as a result of which there is negligible representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in such appointments;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to ensure the compliance of reservation policy in contractual appointments; and

(c) the number of contractual appointments made in Government institutions and Ministries during the last three years, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Appointment on contract is not a specified method of recruitment. However, in exceptional circumstances, with a view to secure the services of a person having special qualifications, contract is resorted as mode of appointment. No instructions have been issued to provide reservation while engaging persons on contract basis.

(c) Ministries/Departments engage contractual services directly and no centralized data regarding number of contractual appointments made in Government institution and Ministries is maintained.

Fund for strengthening RTI Act

541. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1700 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th December, 2018 and state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised to establish helplines to facilitate obtaining information by RTI applications during 2015 to 2018, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released by Department of Personnel and Training for strengthening the RTI Act during that period, year-wise along with utilisation thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of other steps Government would take to ensure that information under the RTI Act, is provided after orders of CIC, in view of denial of information by Government departments even after such orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Details of funds as sought is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The information as on 04.02.2019 is as follows:—

Year	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2015-16	₹ 327.48 lakhs	₹ 300.30 lakhs
2016-17	₹ 451.68 lakhs	₹ 359.85 lakhs
2017-18	₹ 413.07 lakhs	₹ 209.54 lakhs
2018-19	₹ 415.14 lakhs	₹ 3.00 lakhs

(c) The Central Information Commission is the final authority for adjudicating or conducting an inquiry relating to cases where information is not supplied within the specified time.

The Central Government has requested all the Ministries/Departments to, *inter alia*, maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed and also to issue necessary instructions to public authorities under them.

Statement

Details of funds allocated, released and utilized to establish helplines to facilitate obtaining information by RTI applications during 2015 to 2018, year-wise and State-wise as on 04.02.2019

Sl. No.	Name of State Administrative Training Institutes	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4
2015-16			
1.	Institute of Management in Government, Kerala	₹ 3,50,000/-	₹ 3,50,000/-
2.	Administrative Training Institute, Nagaland	₹ 4,00,000/-	₹ 4,00,000/-
3.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital	₹ 4,00,000/-	₹ 4,00,000/-
4.	Shri Krishna Institute of Public Administration, Jharkhand	₹ 4,00,000/-	₹ 4,00,000/-
5.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon	₹ 4,00,000/-	₹ 4,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
2016-17			
1.	Administrative Training Institute Nagaland	₹ 2,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
2.	State Academy of Training, Manipur	₹ 3,86,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
3.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital	₹ 2,00,000/-	₹ 2,00,000/-
2017-18			
1.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon	₹ 2,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
2.	Institute of Management in Government, Kerala	₹ 2,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
2018-19			
1.	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital	₹ 2,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
2.	Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon	₹ 2,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
3.	Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Punjab	₹ 4,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received
4.	Anna Institute of Management, Tamil Nadu	₹ 4,00,000/-	No Utilization Certificate has been received

Mechanism to decide administrative delay

542. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2521 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd January, 2019 and state:

(a) the details of authority to whom officials of Central Government under NPS need to represent for consideration of their cases to decide whether such delay is administrative or otherwise as per the judgements of High Court of Delhi;

(b) the basis on which Government or the above authority would consider and decide in absence of any criteria or guidelines; and

(c) the mechanism through which Government would decide administrative delay or otherwise on the facts of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) For any service related matter/grievance, a Government servant can represent to the administrative authority in the concerned organization/office/Department. The question whether there is any delay in appointment and whether such delay is on account of administrative reasons or otherwise, can be decided by the Government keeping in view the facts of each case and the views of the concerned administrative authority.

LTC in flights under 'UDAAN' scheme

543. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training permits the officials of Central Government to avail LTC in flights under UDAAN scheme of Government under which private airlines have been granted licenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government would issue orders for reimbursement of ticket purchased by employees under UDAAN scheme under which affordable fares are being charged;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) At present, the officials of Central Government are allowed to travel by Air India flights only while availing LTC. However, the facility to avail tickets in all airlines including private airlines is admissible at present in case of LTC *in lieu* of Home Town/All India LTC travel to North East Region (NER), Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and

Andaman and Nicobar (A&N), in relaxation to Central Civil Services (Leave Travel Concession) Rules, 1988 under certain conditions. There is no proposal at present to allow Government officials to travel by private airlines for the purpose of LTC.

Decline in recruitment by Commissions/Boards

544. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recruitments done for Central Government jobs by various Commissions/Recruitment Boards like UPSC, SSC, etc. during 2014 to 2018, year-wise and agency-wise;

(b) whether there is sharp decline in recruitments by Central Recruitment Commissions/Boards in 2018 in comparison to 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Commission/Board-wise; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of number of candidates recommended by leading recruitment Commissions/Boards viz. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) and Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) based on the number of vacancies reported by the User Ministries/Departments/Union Territories for appointment during the said period are as under:—

Financial Year	No. of candidates recommended by		
	UPSC	SSC	RRBs and RRCs
2013-14	8,852	48,842	63,455
2014-15	8,272	58,066	47,186
2015-16	6,866	25,138	79,803
2016-17	5,735	68,880	26,318
2017-18	6,294	45,391	24,462

(b) to (d) No Sir, there is no sharp decline in the recruitment made by the Commissions/Recruitment Boards. The number of candidates recommended for recruitment by the Commission/Recruitment Boards varies from year to year, largely depending upon the vacancies reported by the User Departments for a particular year.

CSAT system in Civil Services Examination

†545. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CSAT system in Civil Services Examination started by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in the year 2011 was discriminatory towards the students of rural background;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was substantiated in Nigavekar Committee report that CSAT examination system is against the candidates of Indian languages and candidates with non-engineering background;

(c) if so, whether Government would provide two compensatory attempts to the candidates whose important years were wasted due to CSAT; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No such data is available to indicate this.

(b) No. The Nigavekar Committee did not make any such observation.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Examination cancelled by SSC

546. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of examinations cancelled by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is rampant corruption in SSC and the CBI is conducting enquiry pertaining to the conduct of Combined Graduate Level (Tier-II) Examination, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken to remove corruption from SSC;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that SSC conducts the examinations in a fair and efficient manner, free from all malpractices; and

(e) the details of SSC employees arrested during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the past three

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years, the following two examinations were cancelled by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) due to leakage of question papers:

- (i) Sub Inspectors (SIs) in Delhi Police, Central Armed Forces and Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASIs) in Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Examination-2016 (March 2016).
- (ii) Multi Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Examination-2016 (April-May 2017).

(b) and (c) There is no reported case of corruption in the SSC. There were some allegations related to malpractices in conduct of Combined Graduate Level (Tier-II) Examination, 2017 leading to an agitation. To reinstate the faith of candidates in its examination process, the SSC *suo-motu* recommended for conducting a CBI enquiry which was accepted by the Government.

(d) To ensure that the examinations are conducted in a fair and efficient manner, the SSC takes comprehensive measures which, *inter alia*, include audit of examination venues, conduct of mock-tests, deployment of representatives as Inspecting Officers at the Examination Venues, physical frisking of candidates with the help of Hand-held Metal Detectors, comprehensive CCTV coverage of the examination venues, biometric registration of candidates etc.

(e) No SSC employee has been arrested during the last three years for exam related malpractices or on charges of corruption.

Redressal of public grievances

547. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several public grievances are being redressed for the sake of redressal but actually they are not solving the problem being raised by the public and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether there is any mechanism to cross-check the cases being reported as redressed by the officials and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of public grievances received during the last three years, actually redressed and pending for redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(b) and (c) Disposal of grievances is done by Ministry/Department as per Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, which is then reflected on the CPGRAMS portal against the

corresponding registration number of the grievance. Regular review meetings are held to monitor both disposed and pending grievances in the respective Departments and also in Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Government of India.

The number of grievances received during the last three years, disposed of and pending are as follows:—

Year	Received	Disposed	Pending
2016	1483165	1262213	670625
2017	1866124	1773020	763729
2018	1577500	1498519	842710

Government has taken several steps to make the Grievance Redressal Mechanism effective for quick disposal of public grievances which are as under:—

- (i) Review of Grievances of identified Ministry/Department is undertaken every month during meetings conducted on PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation) platform.
- (ii) For effective monitoring of grievances at Secretary level, an electronic Dashboard has been created showing the consolidated status of grievances disposed and pending, on CPGRAMS. Weekly reminders through SMS are also being sent for pending grievances.
- (iii) A Grievance Analysis Study in respect of top 40 grievance receiving Ministries/Departments/Organizations listed on CPGRAMS for identifying grievance prone areas, their root cause analysis and suggested systemic reforms for reducing such grievances, has been carried out by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. Several suggested systemic reforms have been implemented by the concerned Ministries/Departments. Some of these Reforms are: automatic refunds on cancellation of Railways Tickets, Single Window Pension through disbursing Banks, intensive mechanized cleaning of coaches, e-verification of Income Tax Returns, expeditious Income Tax Returns upto ₹ 50,000/-, etc.
- (iv) A Public Grievances Call Centre has been set up for reminding the concerned officials of top 40 Ministries/Departments/Organizations for expeditious disposal of grievances pending for more than 2 months.
- (v) An Award Scheme has been launched for recognizing outstanding performance with respect to disposal of grievances on CPGRAMS on a quarterly basis through issue of Certificate of Appreciation.

- (vi) Training on CPGRAMS is conducted on a regular basis.
- (vii) A new Mobile App which is more user-friendly for lodging of public grievances has been developed. The Grievance Action Status can also be viewed on the mobile itself. This has been integrated with Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG). This initiative also facilitates lodging of grievance anywhere anytime.

Schemes for eradication of poverty

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

- (a) whether several new schemes with the purpose of eradicating poverty from the country have been introduced by the Central Government during the last four and a half years;
- (b) whether the performance of those schemes has remained as per their target, so far and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the number of families living below the poverty line in the country has declined during that period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following are the schemes launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas to eradicate poverty from the country:

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Sarvasam Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM). The brief detail and performance of these schemes as per the target is as under:–

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin:–

To achieve the goal of Housing for All by 2022, erstwhile Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (rural housing scheme) has been revamped to Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin in the year 2016. The immediate objective is to cover 1.00 crore household living in kutcha house/dilapidated house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

The unit assistance under the programme in plain areas is ₹ 1,20,000/- and ₹

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1,30,000/- in hilly States/difficult areas/IAP. The cost of unit assistance is shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly States.

All India Physical and Financial progress under PMAY-G

(Figures in ₹ in lakh)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 03.02.2019)
A. Financial Progress			
(1) Central Release	1585280.286	3018037.493	2500749.03
(2) State Release	1150926.514	1938623.449	1353334.34
(3) Total Available Funds	3360302.289	6938385.087	5904706.507
(4) Utilization of total Funds	1089065.335	5583573.301	4178218.769
(5) % of Utilization of funds	32.41	80.47	70.76
B. Physical progress			
	2016-17*	2017-19 (as on 29.01.2019)	
(1) Targets (No.)	4279190	9995825	
(2) Achievement (No.)	3213565	7631751	
(3) % of Target achieved in terms of construction of houses	75.10	76.35	

* includes Indira Awaas Yojana as well as PMAY-G Houses.

Sarsad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY):—

The Scheme is unique and transformative as it has a holistic approach towards development. It envisages integrated development of the selected village across multiple areas such as agriculture, health, education, sanitation, environment, livelihoods, etc. The Scheme Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, on 11th October, 2014 on Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayanji's birth anniversary—at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The goal is to develop three Adrash Grams by March, 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

As per data updated on the SAGY website till 31 October, 2018, Village Development Programmes have been prepared by 1,131 Gram Panchayats containing 62,041 projects, out of which 31,181 (50.2%) projects are completed.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalaya Yojana (DDU-GKY):—

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Antyodaya Diwas, on 25th September, 2014. DDU-GKY is a part of the Deendayal Upadhyay Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. DDU-GKY is present in 21 States and UTs, across 568 districts, impacting youth from over 6,215 blocks. It currently has over 690 projects being implemented by over 300 partners, in more than 330 trades from 82 industry sectors.

Currently, 1.18 lakh persons have been trained and 0.95 lakh persons have been placed as against the target of 2.00 lakh for the year 2018-19 (as on 29.01.2019). The total of 6.36 lakh people have been trained and 3.48 lakh have been placed as against the target of 9.88 lakh since inception upto 30.11.2018.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM):—

The Government of India, has proposed the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), aimed at developing rural areas by provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure facilities. The Mission was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 21st February, 2016. It aims at development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of the rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of 'Rurban villages'.

Physical Progress:—

Sl. No.	Year	Cluster Identification and Approval	Approval of Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs)	Approval of DPRs with 60% fund utilization
1.	2015-16	Target: 100 Achievement: 99	—	—
2.	2016-17	Target: 100 Achievement: 86	Target: 100 Achievement: 98	Target: 100 Achievement: 18
3.	2017-18	Target: 100 Achievement: 67	Target: 100 Achievement: 99	Target: 100 Achievement: 28
4.	2018-19 (as on October, 2018)	Target: All pending clusters Achievement: 43	Target: 100 Achievement: 29	Target: 100 Achievement: 68

Financial Progress:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation	Released
1.	2015-16	60 (RE)	32.05
2.	2016-17	600 (RE)	599.54
3.	2017-18	600 (RE)	553.26
4.	2018-19 (as on October, 2018)	761.01 (RE)	232.85

(c) and (d) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the poverty estimates for 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology has been computed and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. According to this Press Note, the number of persons living below poverty line in India has been estimated as 27 crore (21.9%) in 2011-12. The data regarding number of families living below poverty line in the country is not available.

National event for popularising social welfare schemes

549. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to organise a national event to popularise social welfare schemes run under PPP mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) At present there is no proposal in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for implementation of social welfare schemes under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Disabled friendly infrastructure in public spaces

550. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to build disabled-friendly zones, such as

ramps and parking areas, in public spaces;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the number of public toilets which are disabled-friendly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme for implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA), funds are provided to States/UTs for creation of barrier free environment, namely, construction of lifts, ramps, accessible parking, accessible toilets, tactile flooring etc. for the benefit of persons with disabilities. To successfully operationalize and create accessible environment, Government has launched a multi-sectoral “Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)” as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The Campaign also focus on enhancing the accessibility of government and public buildings.

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), provisions have been made to ensure separate toilet and bathing facilities for disabled persons with ramp provision and braille signage. As per the Swachh Bharat Mission guidelines, all Community Toilets (CTs) and Public Toilets (PTs) must have disabled friendly toilets, irrespective of whether any disabled people reside/live in the vicinity of the toilets or not.

Reservation on economic basis to OBCs

†551. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have framed rules for providing 10 per cent reservation on economic basis for poor in general category and the people who would be covered under this category in accordance with the rules;

(b) whether Government would consider to provide reservation to economically poor persons belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) category, apart from the 27 per cent reservation provided to them, on the lines of reservation provided for economically poor persons in general category; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, whether Government is taking different policy decisions for different categories of people?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The newly inserted articles 15(6) and 16(6) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 enables the State Governments to provide upto a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions in State. Accordingly, the States may provide for reservation to EWSs in State service and the admission in the State educational institutions. As regards, the States which have framed rules for 10% reservation, the Government does not have any information.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scholarships offered by the Ministry

552. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is offering scholarships to improve the participation of students in higher education; and

(b) if so, what are the names of scholarships that have been started during the last three years and the amount spent for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Department is implementing following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes for the educational upliftment of the Scheduled Castes Students.

1. Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes students.
2. National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes students etc.
3. National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes students.
4. Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students.
5. Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students.
6. Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC students.
7. National Fellowship for OBC students.

(b) No new scholarship schemes have been started during last three years.

Dry latrines in the country

553. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per Census 2011, there are 2.6 million dry latrines in the country;

(b) the rate of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of dry latrines in the country, as of today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Census-2011 did not publish any data regarding dry latrines, but had reported existence of the following types of insanitary latrines in the country:—

Sl.No.	Type of Latrines	Number of Latrines
1.	Nightsoil disposed into open drain	13,14,652
2.	Serviced Manually	7,94,390
3.	Serviced by animal	4,97,236
TOTAL		26,06,278

(b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have reported that as per the data reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) out of 2,73,909 insanitary latrines identified in the survey undertaken by the States, 2,67,277 insanitary latrines have been converted into sanitary latrines under SBM-G upto 29.01.2019. Year-wise and State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have reported that under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) construction of 54.64 lakh Individual Household Toilets (IHHL) has been achieved against target of 66.42 lakh IHHLs. It has been stated that no separate data on conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines is maintained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(c) No such data is available.

Statement*Details of conversion of insanitary toilets to sanitary toilets*

State	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	18	39	1936	0	0	1993
Arunachal Pradesh	0	39	355	6013	370	2292	159	9228
Assam	0	0	0	82	297	9140	0	9519
Bihar	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	128
Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	36
Haryana	186	22	0	73	0	0	0	281
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	210
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	80	10224	0	10304
Jharkhand	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	82
Karnataka	422	2881	532	0	561	1165	5	5566
Kerala	0	501	42	0	1976	167	0	2686
Madhya Pradesh	0	403	0	11	3885	46845	0	51144
Maharashtra	0	172	152	0	3	0	0	327
Manipur	0	0	0	0	10194	1854	0	12048
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	420	0	0	0	0	0	420

State	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Total
Odisha	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Punjab	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	10
Rajasthan	45	96	93	52	0	147	0	433
Sikkim	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	42
Telangana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	24656	58308	19478	8595	50348	3	0	161388
Uttarakhand	95	649	215	0	5	353	0	1317
West Bengal	0	55	0	17	37	0	0	109
TOTAL	25,405	63,800	21,095	14,884	69,692	72,237	164	2,67,277

Source: IMIS of SBM(G).

Accessibility requirements of persons with locomotor disability

554. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided or available to persons with locomotor disability who are confined in their houses to ensure that they live in community with full and effective participation and inclusion in society;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the accessibility requirements of such persons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of schemes framed to modify houses of such persons to ensure them barrier free housing; and

(d) the details of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) modified during the last three years to provide barrier free housing to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to various implementing Agencies to assist the needy persons with disabilities including those with locomotor disability in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances. Under the scheme, motorized tricycles and wheelchairs are also provided to severely disabled, for Quadriplegic (spinal cord injury), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and any other person with similar conditions, where either three/four limbs or one half of the body is severely impaired.

(b) and (c) No study has been conducted to ascertain the accessibility requirements of such persons nor any scheme is framed to modify houses of such persons to ensure barrier free housing. However, under Section 5 of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the persons with disabilities shall have the right to live in the community. The appropriate Government shall endeavor that the persons with disabilities are not obliged to live in any particular living arrangement and give access to a range of in-house, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living with due regard to age and gender.

(d) It has been informed by CPWD that, the General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) are not modified as a general scheme. As per norms, ground floor accommodation is provided to persons with Locomotor disability. Depending on the need, ramps with railing are provided to make ground floor houses accessible. In multi-storied housing, lifts are provided.

Socio-economic study enabling reservation for EWS

555. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any socio-economic study for enabling ten per cent reservation for Economic Weaker Sections (EWS) has been conducted;

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

(c) the details of number of targeted beneficiaries under the Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government set up a Commission in 2005 namely Sinho Commission to suggest necessary constitutional, legal and administrative measures in the context of identification, welfare measures and quantum of reservation for the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs). The Commission submitted its report in 2010 which analyzed the socio-economic indicators of EBCs based on NSSO Report (2004-05).

(c) Target beneficiaries under the Act are the persons who are not covered under the existing schemes for reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs and whose family has gross annual income below ₹ 8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefits of this reservation and subject to exclusion of the persons whose family own and possess the following:—

(i) 5 acres of Agricultural Land and above;

(ii) Residential flat of 1000 sq. ft. and above;

(iii) Residential plot of 100 sq. yards and above in notified municipalities; and

(iv) Residential plot of 200 sq. yards and above in areas other than the notified municipalities.

Drug de-addiction camps and helpline

556. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether de-addiction camps are being organised regularly by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries from such camps, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the status of the National toll free drug de-addiction helpline; and

(d) the number of victims in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse”. The scheme has the provision of financial assistance to Non Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. These IRCA are responsible for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation programmes in their neighbourhood, educational institutions, workplace and slums with the purpose of sensitizing the community about the impact of addiction and the need to take professional help for treatment. Total number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last year (2017-18) were 1,00,737 out of them 2952 beneficiaries were of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) This Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug de-addiction Helpline No. 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 7th January, 2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The helpline has become operational 24x7 since March, 2017. A total number of 65282 calls related to drug abuse have been received till December, 2018.

(d) Data in this regard is not maintained Centrally. However, as per the last survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. of these 87 lakh used cannabis. 20 lakh used opiates and 625 lakh were users of alcohol. However, the sample size being small (40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas) *vis-a-vis* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only.

No National survey on drug abuse was conducted. However, the Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

Income limit for EWS quota

557. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the income limit below which the 10 per cent EWS quota could be availed;
- (b) how the figure was arrived at; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to make the ceiling for all welfare programme at par with that for 10 per cent quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The newly inserted Articles 15 (6) and 16 (6) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 provide up to a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions. Persons who are not covered under the existing schemes for reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs and whose family has gross annual income below ₹ 8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefits of this reservation,

(b) On the lines of monetary ceiling of ₹ 8.00 lakh applicable to non creamy layer of OBCs, the monetary ceiling of ₹ 8.00 lakh has been prescribed.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Reservation for EWS

†558. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued a notification to implement the provisions of 10 per cent reservation for economically backward persons from unreserved category in Government jobs and educational institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has issued a notification to implement such reservation by all the States/Union Territories in Government jobs and educational institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. Department of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Personnel and Training and the Department of Higher Education have issued O.Ms. dated 19.01.2019 and 17.01.2019 providing 10% reservation in Central Government civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions respectively.

(c) and (d) The newly inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 enables the State Governments to provide up to a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions in State. Accordingly, the States may provide for reservation to EWSs in State service and the admission in the State educational institutions.

Reservation policy for upper castes

†559. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has provided ten per cent reservation for the weaker sections of upper castes with an annual income of rupees eight lakh or below; and

(b) whether there is any plan to reduce the limit of eight lakh rupees fixed for ten per cent reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The newly inserted Articles 15 (6) and 16 (6) through the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 provide up to a maximum of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in appointments in civil posts and services and admission to educational institutions. Persons who are not covered under the existing schemes for reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs and whose family has gross annual income below ₹ 8.00 lakh are to be identified as EWSs for the benefits of this reservation.

(b) No, Sir.

Reading material in Braille for visually impaired people

560. DR VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) what are schemes/projects being undertaken to ensure that there is sufficient availability of reading materials in Braille to visually disabled students and professionals; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) What is the number of visually disabled scholars in Universities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) In the year 2014-15, the Government of India launched the Central Sector Scheme of support "for establishment, modernization, capacity augmentation of Braille Presses" to be implemented by National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD), Dehradun, for timely availability of Braille text books to the students with visual impairment. Under the scheme, 22 Braille presses have been established.

The Central Braille Press of the NIEPVD, Dehradun, the Regional Braille Press of the NIEPVD at Chennai and four small scale Braille printing units at Shillong, Guwahati, Aizwal and Agartala, altogether print Braille literature in 14 languages *i.e.* Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Assamese, Garo, Khasi, Lusai, Nagamese, Tamil, Kannada and Telugu. The Central Braille Press and Regional Braille Press of the Institute are producing NCERT books which are prescribed in all Kendriya Vidyalaya. The institute has supplied these books on demand to Government of Delhi, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and some schools in Jharkhand.

There are three Universities having their own Braille presses to cater to the needs of the students with visual impairment.

Teachers who are visually impaired are provided Readers Allowance annually to meet all kinds of their academic expenses including purchase of Braille books and recorded materials.

(b) As per the inputs received, there are 62 scholars with visual impairment in the Central Universities of the country.

Status of cluster development programmes for backward communities

561. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has initiated any exercise to plan Cluster Development Programmes for the backward communities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what physical progress has been made with respect to each of the proposed clusters during the last three years and the benefits accrued to the community in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has introduced Technology Upgradation Schemes from February, 2018 for development of clusters for the backward classes community in different parts of the country.

(b) The scheme details are given below:—

- (i) Financial Assistance upto ₹ 30,000/- per Backward Classes beneficiary for procurement of machinery/equipment with accessories for technology upgradation and/or capacity augmentation subject to availability of funds, evidence for sustainability of project etc. is provided with 90% financial assistance by NBCFDC and 10% by beneficiary.
- (ii) Upto ₹ 30,000/- per beneficiary for entrepreneurship development and other specialized training is earmarked with 100% financial assistance by NBCFDC.
- (iii) Upto ₹ 6 lakh per SHG (with minimum 10 members) for development of common infrastructure/establishing of marketing linkages etc. is provided with 80% financial assistance by NBCFDC and 20% by SHG.

(c) Since the scheme was introduced in February, 2018 the Corporation invited proposals from its State Channelizing Agencies and other reputed Government Institutions under this Scheme in May, 2018 and August, 2018.

During the current financial year, the Corporation has sanctioned Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for 36 members of the clusters of wood inlay to be executed by National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ni-msme) at Mysuru, Karnataka.

Corporation has also sanctioned EDP and specialized programme for technology upgradation for 52 members of the clusters of Garment Construction Technician in Budgam and Hazaratbal (Jammu and kashmir) to be executed by Jammu and kashmir State Women's Development Corporation.

The above scheme will improve the knowledge in technological upgradation and income of the weaker section with improvement in quality and productivity of the products/services being rendered by members of backward classes.

The scheme would enable backward classes members to face the competition in domestic and international markets.

Inclusion of Valmiki community in ST category

562. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Valmiki community has been included in ST category in some States and in BC category in some other States;

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

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to include that community in ST category and if so, the status of the proposal;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to include that community in ST category and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) In so far as their inclusion in the list of STs of some States is concerned, Valmiki community is listed at Sl. No. 30 as Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) in list of STs of Andhra Pradesh and at Sl. No. 38 as Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak Beda, Bedar and Valmiki in list of STs of Karnataka.

As regards, inclusion in the Central List of OBCs the Valmiki is listed at Sl. No. 23 [Valmiki Boya (Boya, Bedar, Kirataka, Nishadi, Yellapi, Pedda Boya), Talayari and Chunduvallu] for the State of Andhra Pradesh, at Sl. No. 154 (Valmiki) for the State of Tamil Nadu and at Sl. No. 20 [Valmiki Boya (Boya, Bedar, Kirataka, Nishadi, Yellapi, Pedda Boya), Talayari, Chunduvallu] for the State of Telangana.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the concerned Ministry has intimated that Proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding inclusion of Valmiki/Boya community in the list of STs of Andhra Pradesh was received. The Government laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists on 15.06.1999 which were further amended on 25.06.2002. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All proposals in this regard are processed as per extant modalities.

Social welfare schemes in various States

563. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of social welfare schemes being implemented in various States of the country along with the names of each such scheme specially for Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether there are specific schemes for economically poor people particularly for women of weaker sections; and
- (c) if so, the details of these schemes along with the allocations made for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the country including in Uttar Pradesh alongwith funds allocated for the year 2018-19 in each is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The schemes of the Ministry are meant for the weaker sections of society, including women. However, some women specific initiatives are as under:—

- (i) The three corporations under the administrative control of the Ministry have schemes of Mahila Kisan Yojana, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, New Swarnima Yojana and Mahila Adhikarita Yojana.
- (ii) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens has a component for 50 elderly senior citizen women under the scheme of Senior Citizen Homes.

Statement

Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh with allocation of funds for each scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Schemes	Allocation made for the year 2018-19
1	2	3
Schemes for Scheduled Caste (SC)		
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	3000.00
2.	Free Coaching for SCs and Other Backward Classes (OBCs)	30.00
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	70.00

1	2	3
4.	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	403.72
5.	Girls Hostels for SCs	155.45
6.	Boys Hostels for SCs	5.00
7.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for SCs	50.00
8.	Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	5.00
9.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	160.45
10.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	0.01
11.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1000.00
12.	National Fellowship for SCs	300.00
13.	Self Employment Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	20.00
14.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	15.00
15.	Top Class Education for SCs	35.00
16.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SCs	125.00
17.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	137.39
18.	National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation	30.00
19.	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	140.00
20.	Credit Gurantee fund for SCs	0.01
Schemes for Backward Classes (OBCs)		
21.	Pre-matric Scholarship to OBCs	232.00
22.	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for OBCs	30.00
23.	Boys and Girls Hostels for OBCs	50.00
24.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	1100.00
25.	Scheme for Educational and Economical Development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes	10.00

1	2	3
26.	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	103.00
27.	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs	
28.	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	110.00
29.	National Backward Classes Development Corporation	100.00
Schemes for Senior Citizen and Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse		
30.	Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	50.00
31.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons	60.00
32.	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	0.50
33.	Scheme for Transgender Persons	1.00
34.	Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	53.25
Scheme for the Persons with Disabilities		
35.	Umbrella Scholarship Schemes for the Persons with Disabilities.	75.66

Development of space technology

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

(a) whether ISRO has developed any new innovative technology, products and services for the development of space science, research and technology during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn up a long term plan 'Space Vision 2025' for Space Research Programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a need for bilateral cooperation with foreign countries/institutes in the field of space science and research and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve research and development in space technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Space Science experiments often demand development of new technologies.

Some of the new developments made in the last three years are as listed below:—

- Development of highly polished optical mirrors-for a solar coronagraphic mission-Aditya-L1.
- Development of large, light-weight collimators with non-cylindrical aperture-for x-ray polarimetric applications-XpoSAT mission.
- Development of indigenous silicon sensors and coatings for optical and IR spectroscopic applications-for payloads on Chandrayaan-2 mission.

(c) A study committee constituted by ISRO to chart out the long-term program for space science exploration, has prepared a report outlining high priority missions to be taken up. These include followup missions to Mars, a new mission to Venus and a return to Moon with capability to return samples from extra-terrestrial sources.

(d) Bilateral cooperations are often useful to maximise science returns from payloads due to a large dependency of complimentary information from multiple sensors on ground and in space. Hence these are encouraged on a case-by-case basis. There have been cooperative programs with Canadian Space Agency and UK universities on our astronomy satellite, ASTROSAT; similar cooperation programs have been established in the past on Chandrayaan-1 mission with NASA and the European Space Agency.

(e) Indian Space research Organisation through the programme called RESPOND (Sponsored Research) is encouraging academia to participate in the R&D activities. Respond programme provides support to research projects in wide range of topics in space technology, space science and applications to universities/institutions. ISRO has also set up Space Technology Cells at various institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs)-Bombay, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras; Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and with University of Pune (UoP) to carry out research activities. Some of the other recent initiatives for capacity building include setting up of Space Technology Incubation Centres (S-TIC) and Regional Academic Centres for Space (RAC-S).

Manned mission to space

565. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any time-line for sending manned mission to space;

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

(c) whether Government has made an assessment of financial requirements for the manned mission; and

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

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

(b) It is proposed to demonstrate human spaceflight before 75th anniversary of Indian Independence (Year 2022).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount expected to be spent on this mission is within ₹ 10,000 crores.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

566. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to provide best quality education to tribal children in their environment;

(b) whether Government has set a deadline of 2022 to start 700 more Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total number of such schools sanctioned and the total number of those functional in the country, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to provide best quality education to tribal children in their environment. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in order to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribe students, supports setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) by State Governments. The objective of EMRSs is to provide quality middle and high school level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas. This is a demand driven programme. Funds are also released to State Governments for enhancing education infrastructure like hostels, smart classrooms, coachings/trainings etc.

(b) and (c) The Government, in budget 2018-19, had announced that in order to

provide best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). A total number of 564 such tribal majority blocks/sub-districts have been identified out of 102 blocks/sub-districts already have EMRSs. EMRSs are to be set up in the remaining 462 blocks/sub-districts as per the list is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The total number of EMRSs sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs till date is 288 out of which 219 are functional.

Statement

List of Sub Districts/Blocks having more than 50% ST population and more than 20,000 ST population where EMRSs are to be set up

Sl. No.	State	District	Sub-District/Block	Total Population	ST Population	%ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Addateegala	37241	24663	66.2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajavommangi	39582	22786	57.6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram	39351	31206	79.3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Chintur	40725	31239	76.7
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Peda Bayalu	51890	49937	96.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	56674	51876	91.5
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Ananthagiri	49019	44190	90.1
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	51697	49594	95.9
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Paderu	58983	48694	82.6
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	G. Madugula	53884	49970	92.7
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Chintapalle	71640	64703	90.3
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Koyyuru	50639	41213	81.4
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Gummalakshampuram	49507	42919	86.7
14.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	53031	34247	64.6
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Seppa	29214	25138	86.0
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Itanagar	65301	38704	59.3
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	Naharlagun	49106	29157	59.4
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Khonsa	26295	20202	76.8
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Aalo	34916	24696	70.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Assam	Baksa	Sarupeta (Pt)	55011	29630	53.9
21.	Assam	Baksa	Jalah (Pt)	81979	43314	52.8
22.	Assam	Dhemaji	Jonai	169898	115883	68.2
23.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Umrangso	49952	32443	64.9
24.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Haflong	76721	49245	64.2
25.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Mahur	33859	28956	85.5
26.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Maibong	53570	41199	76.9
27.	Assam	Goalpara	Dudhnai	80847	53599	66.3
28.	Assam	Kamrup	Boko	111880	70688	63.2
29.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Phuloni	279848	149019	53.2
30.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Silonijan	91257	56901	62.4
31.	Assam	Udalguri	Khoirabari (Pt)	81209	42782	52.7
32.	Assam	West Karbi Anglong	Donka	295358	193518	65.5
33.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	Adhaura	57100	29680	52.0
34.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Ramanujganj	168066	84995	50.6
35.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Wadraf Nagar	160974	94927	59.0
36.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Samri (Kusmi)	109932	81515	74.2
37.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Shankargarh	72088	52819	73.3
38.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Rajpur	109022	78428	71.9
39.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Lohandiguda	75842	56247	74.2
40.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastanar	48040	44251	92.1
41.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Tokapal	77505	56361	72.7
42.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Darbha	79360	65766	82.9
43.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Bhopalpattnam	49390	36093	73.1
44.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Usur	55686	49681	89.2
45.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Bijapur	66448	48566	73.1
46.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pendra Road Gorella	134135	76813	57.3
47.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pendra	85481	45821	53.6
48.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Dantewada	94351	60605	64.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Dantewada Gidam	Bastar	80552	55608	69.0
50.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Dantewada Kuakonda	Bastar	65241	45286	69.4
51.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Mainpur	124384	64356	51.7
52.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Kansabel	76735	47849	62.4
53.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Jashpur	96360	54977	57.1
54.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Manora	60695	48740	80.3
55.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Farsabahar	108498	64631	59.6
56.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Pathalgaon	191530	121198	63.3
57.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Keskal	93003	66197	71.2
58.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Bade Rajpur	85560	65545	76.6
59.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Makdi	99714	77499	77.7
60.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Farasgaon	98752	70820	71.7
61.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Poundi-Uproda	188783	137703	72.9
62.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pali	198746	105074	52.9
63.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	Bharatpur	88750	57589	64.9
64.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	Sonhat	48474	27891	57.5
65.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Orchha	34950	33024	94.5
66.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Udaipur (Dharamjaigarh)	207030	136915	66.1
67.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Lailunga	130613	82923	63.5
68.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Gharghoda	79425	46718	58.8
69.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Mohla	86994	60950	70.1
70.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Manpur	88619	65926	74.4
71.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Konta	105596	95433	90.4
72.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Chhindgarh	79672	65526	82.2
73.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Pratappur	150783	93382	61.9
74.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Oudgi	87603	53472	61.0
75.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Premnagar	64797	38976	60.2
76.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Udaypur	78918	50673	64.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Lundra	119800	81206	67.8
78.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Sitapur	96131	68001	70.7
79.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Batouli	70244	54558	77.7
80.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Bhanupratappur	94937	59896	63.1
81.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Durgkondal	64293	49250	76.6
82.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Kanker	123650	61951	50.1
83.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Narharpur	110424	72919	66.0
84.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	343709	178564	52.0
85.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Amirgadh	132354	77462	58.5
86.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Jhagadia	185337	127290	68.7
87.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	Jetpur Pavi	261425	217836	83.3
88.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	Kavant	210002	196373	93.5
89.	Gujarat	Dohad	Fatepura	238116	222511	93.4
90.	Gujarat	Dohad	Jhalod	473273	426559	90.1
91.	Gujarat	Dohad	Limkheda	306269	193164	63.1
92.	Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada	198879	188596	94.8
93.	Gujarat	Mahisagar	Santrampur	265694	213393	80.3
94.	Gujarat	Narmada	Nandod	241053	176658	73.3
95.	Gujarat	Narmada	Dediapada	174449	168181	96.4
96.	Gujarat	Navsari	Chikhli	309877	220170	71.1
97.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Khedbrahma	293143	220964	75.4
98.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	Vijaynagar	103895	81509	78.5
99.	Gujarat	Surat	Umarpada	83723	80986	96.7
100.	Gujarat	Surat	Mahuva	144906	117675	81.2
101.	Gujarat	Tapi	Uchchhal	88416	86693	98.1
102.	Gujarat	Tapi	Vyara	268289	227613	84.8
103.	Gujarat	Tapi	Valod	90566	64868	71.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.	Gujarat	The Dangs	The Dangs	228291	216073	94.6
105.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Brahmaur	25014	21177	84.7
106.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipore	Gurez	37992	31094	81.8
107.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Sanku	40548	36475	90.0
108.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)	Leh	93961	62813	66.9
109.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	Budhal	123050	70081	57.0
110.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Gopikandar	42063	35577	84.6
111.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Shikaripara	131464	79522	60.5
112.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Masalia	124554	72966	58.6
113.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Bhandaria	66092	39653	60.0
114.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Bishunpur	62319	56052	89.9
115.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Ghaghra	114399	88805	77.6
116.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Sisai	116844	75208	64.4
117.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Verno	84572	62441	73.8
118.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Kamdara	63775	45034	70.6
119.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Gumla	213620	122290	57.2
120.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Chainpur	56591	46320	81.9
121.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Dumri	49134	40389	82.2
122.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Albert Ekka (Jari)	30926	23733	76.7
123.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Raidih	71443	46240	64.7
124.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Palkot	80859	48608	60.1
125.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Torpa	92991	68030	73.2
126.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Rania	39349	27330	69.5
127.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Murhu	85486	67695	79.2
128.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Khunti	124388	81837	65.8
129.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Erki (Tamar II)	80589	63804	79.2
130.	Jharkhand	Latehar	Barwadih	98992	50832	51.3
131.	Jharkhand	Latehar	Mahuadanr	74732	58802	78.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
132.	Jharkhand	Latehar	Garu	30274	24199	79.9
133.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Kisko	54959	33559	61.1
134.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Peshrar	31057	25641	82.6
135.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Kairo	37867	23585	62.3
136.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Senha	69768	43491	62.3
137.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Bhandra	57303	36633	63.9
138.	Jharkhand	Pakur	Amrapara	65289	53623	82.1
139.	Jharkhand	Pakur	Pakuria	108576	69680	64.2
140.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Sonua	77697	47561	61.2
141.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Bandgaon	87072	69632	80.0
142.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Goilkeria	74019	63206	85.4
143.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Anandpur	44406	30557	68.8
144.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Manoharpur	90142	60725	67.4
145.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Noamundi	113333	65891	58.1
146.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Tonto	59918	48424	80.8
147.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Hat Gamharia	67226	49684	73.9
148.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Chaibasa	155954	86915	55.7
149.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Tantnagar	63910	48811	76.4
150.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Manjhari	68450	52533	76.7
151.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Jhinkpani	53792	32168	59.8
152.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Kumardungi	55352	41928	75.7
153.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Majhgaon	72616	53214	73.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Potka	199612	104706	52.5
155.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Dumaria	62128	44658	71.9
156.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh	61932	33679	54.4
157.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	Gurbandha	43001	28634	66.6
158.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Angara	112759	62073	55.0
159.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Namkum	145841	87472	60.0
160.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Nagri	76442	38326	50.1
161.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Mandar	128585	77143	60.0
162.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Chanho	107503	57608	53.6
163.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Bero	113090	69959	61.9
164.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Lapung	63053	46797	74.2
165.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Mandro	75659	41176	54.4
166.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Borio	97845	59732	61.0
167.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Taljhari	76330	42348	55.5
168.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Pathna	81940	46884	57.2
169.	Jharkhand	Saraikela- Kharsawan	Kuchai	64320	50169	78.0
170.	Jharkhand	Saraikela- Kharsawan	Gobindpur (Rajnagar)	136600	71976	52.7
171.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Pakar Tanr	37507	25613	68.3
172.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kurdeg	47984	34707	72.3
173.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kersai	39218	31505	80.3
174.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bolba	30786	22433	72.9
175.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Thethaitangar	87458	70432	80.5
176.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Kolebira	71283	44590	62.6
177.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Jaldega	64286	53309	82.9
178.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bansjor	25519	21840	85.6
179.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Bano	80462	50816	63.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Jobat	191404	174104	91.0
181.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	446494	391428	87.7
182.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushparajgarh	230005	176741	76.8
183.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Paraswada	108026	56491	52.3
184.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Barwani	211061	124010	58.8
185.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pati	162432	136455	84.0
186.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Rajpur	213216	151302	71.0
187.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Pansemal	157975	110271	69.8
188.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Niwali	112639	98467	87.4
189.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Sendhwa	231318	163813	70.8
190.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Varla	128721	112491	87.4
191.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Bhainsdehi	289295	207199	71.6
192.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Chicholi	86795	55987	64.5
193.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	Khaknar	133269	85922	64.5
194.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	Nepanagar	190994	114378	59.9
195.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Tamia	114176	89431	78.3
196.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Harrai	135188	103254	76.4
197.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Bagli	195153	101463	52.0
198.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Sardarpur	296513	180856	61.0
199.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Gandhwani	156046	141601	90.7
200.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dahi	114242	96479	84.5
201.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Manawar	308188	194023	63.0
202.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Shahpura	217045	145839	67.2
203.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Rehatgaon	96032	49531	51.6
204.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Kundam	123443	87152	70.6
205.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Petlawad	232800	185572	79.7
206.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Meghnagar	171944	154625	89.9
207.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Ranapur	114738	101843	88.8
208.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Niwas	124591	89281	71.7
209.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Narayanganj	108911	79255	72.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
210.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Ghughari	172823	120588	69.8
211.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Bajna	80290	76451	95.2
212.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Rawti	84171	77835	92.5
213.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Dhanora	85066	49254	57.9
214.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Jaitpur	162492	100370	61.8
215.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Karahal	108261	69142	63.9
216.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Nowrozabad	78441	42518	54.2
217.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Segaon	83487	63652	76.2
218.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Bhagwanpura	192996	168151	87.1
219.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Jhiranya	201756	161863	80.2
220.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Dharni	184665	142191	77.0
221.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Sakri	464913	247970	53.3
222.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	86073	46826	54.4
223.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Korchi	42811	31333	73.2
224.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	82698	58745	71.0
225.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	36325	29459	81.1
226.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa	245861	209586	85.2
227.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Talode	159654	123634	77.4
228.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahade	407728	220975	54.2
229.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nawapur	271852	232501	85.5
230.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Surgana	175816	169688	96.5
231.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Kalwan	208362	143656	68.9
232.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Dindori	315709	175454	55.6
233.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Peint	119838	115576	96.4
234.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar	168423	135078	80.2
235.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Talasari	154818	140273	90.6
236.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Dahanu	402095	277904	69.1
237.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vikramgad	137625	126368	91.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
238.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Jawhar	140187	128462	91.6
239.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Mokhada	83453	76842	92.1
240.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Vada	178370	101709	57.0
241.	Manipur	Chandel	Chandel	32133	29802	92.7
242.	Manipur	Chandel	Chakpikarong	52939	48937	92.4
243.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Tipaimukh	28795	27220	94.5
244.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Churachandpur North	30616	29244	95.5
245.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Churachandpur	174138	159032	91.3
246.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Singngat	22130	21134	95.5
247.	Manipur	Senapati	Mao-Maram	163380	144876	88.7
248.	Manipur	Senapati	Paomata	53901	52976	98.3
249.	Manipur	Senapati	Purul	68123	66830	98.1
250.	Manipur	Senapati	Sadar Hills West	71844	45784	63.7
251.	Manipur	Senapati	Saitu-Gamphazol	58536	47885	81.8
252.	Manipur	Senapati	Sadar Hills East	63364	60859	96.0
253.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong West	27742	26647	96.1
254.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong North	28056	27096	96.6
255.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Nungba	36671	33867	92.4
256.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhrul North	31004	29810	96.1
257.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Ukhurl Central	107378	99750	92.9
258.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	DamboRongjeng	52584	51038	97.1
259.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Songsak	53107	51225	96.5
260.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Samanda	56235	51775	92.1
261.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	85832	81634	95.1
262.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Saipung	37107	36524	98.4
263.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawphlang	71491	71116	99.5
264.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mylliem	442950	294073	66.4
265.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawryngkneng	67291	66357	98.6
266.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawkyntew	44602	44293	99.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
267.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Khatarshnong Laitkroh	33570	33479	99.7
268.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawsynram	54109	50208	92.8
269.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shella Bholaganj	54039	44535	82.4
270.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Pynursla	57870	57097	98.7
271.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	137939	130424	94.6
272.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Laskein	90402	87041	96.3
273.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	Amlarem	43844	40476	92.3
274.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Resubelpara	104514	100748	96.4
275.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Kharkutta	51477	50394	97.9
276.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Umling	87021	75445	86.7
277.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Jirang	30919	30193	97.7
278.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	Umsning	140900	124443	88.3
279.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Chokpot	40478	39093	96.6
280.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Gasuapara	28216	26848	95.2
281.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	50617	46458	91.8
282.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Rongara	23023	21838	94.9
283.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Betasing	72103	65776	91.2
284.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Zikzak	74602	49862	66.8
285.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Ranikor	41218	37677	91.4
286.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	54462	53636	98.6
287.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri	41595	40351	97.0
288.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Tikrikilla	58388	52729	90.3
289.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rongram	133756	106987	80.0
290.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Gambegre	33546	32484	96.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
291.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dalu	54095	47108	87.1
292.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawshynrut	74490	73092	98.1
293.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	81840	80934	98.9
294.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mawthadraishan	49014	48258	98.5
295.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Mairang	82437	81500	98.9
296.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Darlawn	26048	25488	97.9
297.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Tlangnuam (Part)	311731	287007	92.1
298.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Thingsulthliah (Part)	32099	31131	97.0
299.	Mizoram	Champhai	Khawzawl	35931	35385	98.5
300.	Mizoram	Champhai	Khawbung	22137	21819	98.6
301.	Mizoram	Kolasib	Bilkhawthlir	58487	49512	84.7
302.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lungsen	39020	37811	96.9
303.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Hnahthial	26113	25788	98.8
304.	Mizoram	Mamit	Zawlnuam	47188	43938	93.1
305.	Mizoram	Mamit	West Phaileng	21309	20746	97.4
306.	Mizoram	Saiha	Tuipang	21043	20768	98.7
307.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Chumukedima	125400	89675	71.5
308.	Nagaland	Kiphire	KiphireSadar	21939	20572	93.8
309.	Nagaland	Kohima	Jakhama	34056	30786	90.4
310.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima Sadar	116870	86936	74.4
311.	Nagaland	Longleng	Longleng	23184	22274	96.1
312.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Tuli	23377	20698	88.5
313.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Ongpangkong	83797	76076	90.8
314.	Nagaland	Mon	Mon Sadar	47977	45833	95.5
315.	Nagaland	Mon	Longshen	20311	20178	99.3
316.	Nagaland	Mon	Angjiangyang	20307	20077	98.9
317.	Nagaland	Mon	Monyakshu	23225	23016	99.1
318.	Nagaland	Peren	Jalukie	28391	20573	72.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
319.	Nagaland	Peren	Tening	25864	25620	99.1
320.	Nagaland	Phek	Phek Sadar	27407	24755	90.3
321.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang Sadar	47885	44487	92.9
322.	Nagaland	Wokha	Wokha Sadar	58186	54550	93.8
323.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Sadar	35977	33629	93.5
324.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Berhampur	57614	38756	67.3
325.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	61222	34869	57.0
326.	Odisha	Gajapati	Adva	59262	34574	58.3
327.	Odisha	Gajapati	R. Udaygiri	86234	63279	73.4
328.	Odisha	Gajapati	Serango	77720	61142	78.7
329.	Odisha	Gajapati	Rayagada	46196	35470	76.8
330.	Odisha	Gajapati	Ramagiri	30015	25541	85.1
331.	Odisha	Jajapur	Kaliapani	38517	21618	56.1
332.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur	77840	45287	58.2
333.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Gochhapada	35593	22206	62.4
334.	Odisha	Kandhamal	G. Udayagiri	48846	25741	52.7
335.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Tikabali	48709	26059	53.5
336.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Sarangagarh	35335	20282	57.4
337.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phiringia	53570	29674	55.4
338.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Kotagarh	47900	28485	59.5
339.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Daringbadi	63524	42830	67.4
340.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Raikia	52830	29660	56.1
341.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Bamebari	56271	34869	62.0
342.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Baria	73664	37500	50.9
343.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Turumunga	68598	34327	50.0
344.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Patana	104824	59350	56.6
345.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Nayakote	46056	34767	75.5
346.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Telkoi	95718	49547	51.8
347.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Pandapara	63308	40129	63.4
348.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Ghatgaon	107106	66037	61.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
349.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Harichandanpur	80711	41301	51.2
350.	Odisha	Koraput	Kotpad	120929	68872	57.0
351.	Odisha	Koraput	Boriguma	98341	51924	52.8
352.	Odisha	Koraput	Dasamantapur	50736	31851	62.8
353.	Odisha	Koraput	Lakshmipur	40232	29927	74.4
354.	Odisha	Koraput	Narayanpatana	43575	36772	84.4
355.	Odisha	Koraput	Bandhugaon	58974	47059	79.8
356.	Odisha	Koraput	Kundura	57038	30190	52.9
357.	Odisha	Koraput	Boipariguda	125337	72290	57.7
358.	Odisha	Koraput	Padua	54561	28413	52.1
359.	Odisha	Koraput	Pottangi	88128	54917	62.3
360.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Mathili	84201	58556	69.5
361.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Mudulipada	29614	20882	70.5
362.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Chitrakonda	33579	22839	68.0
363.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Orkel	74584	39723	53.3
364.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Tiring	100517	71435	71.1
365.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jamda	48811	38557	79.0
366.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Gorumahisani	47653	35646	74.8
367.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jharpokharia	99794	57509	57.6
368.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Bisoi	73899	51299	69.4
369.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Badampahar	63890	43425	68.0
370.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur	121030	82656	68.3
371.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Raruan	78209	47207	60.4
372.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	57890	41909	72.4
373.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Koliana	82810	55385	66.9
374.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Bangiriposi	104902	73190	69.8
375.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Chandua	63390	37203	58.7
376.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rasagobindapur	96526	52715	54.6
377.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Barsahi	132580	69837	52.7
378.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Udala	110104	76310	69.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
379.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	76427	38834	50.8
380.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Sharata	77369	62176	80.4
381.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Mahuldiha	46804	36533	78.1
382.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Raighar	133537	86248	64.6
383.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Kundei	50002	34317	68.6
384.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Umarkote	206012	112072	54.4
385.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Jharigan	83006	51487	62.0
386.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Dabugan	155383	99754	64.2
387.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Paparahandi	99699	54748	54.9
388.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Kodinga	105973	63671	60.1
389.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Kosagumuda	93166	57803	62.0
390.	Odisha	Nabarangapur	Tentulikhunti	70316	35259	50.1
391.	Odisha	Rayagada	Chandrapur	28952	20772	71.7
392.	Odisha	Rayagada	Bishamakatak	87895	56084	63.8
393.	Odisha	Rayagada	Kalyanasingpur	66029	42999	65.1
394.	Odisha	Rayagada	Kashipur	70542	41450	58.8
395.	Odisha	Rayagada	Tikiri	35376	23849	67.4
396.	Odisha	Rayagada	Seskhal	47586	38501	80.9
397.	Odisha	Rayagada	Padmapur	44779	22647	50.6
398.	Odisha	Rayagada	Puttasing	39390	34194	86.8
399.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Govindpur	59141	37065	62.7
400.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Mahulpalli	76632	45924	59.9
401.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Jamankira	59250	33431	56.4
402.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Jujomura	57271	31848	55.6
403.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Lephripara	70547	39589	56.1
404.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Dharuadihi	35427	20163	56.9
405.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kinjirkela	57452	40344	70.2
406.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Talasara	80443	55025	68.4
407.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Baragaon	77943	51459	66.0
408.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kutra	66462	50575	76.1
409.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Raiboga	43474	35017	80.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
410.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Hatibari	61931	40445	65.3
411.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Bisra	98455	58287	59.2
412.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Brahmani Tarang	57664	45314	78.6
413.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kamarposh Balang	42854	32606	76.1
414.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Koida	40824	26917	65.9
415.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Gurundia	35256	29754	84.4
416.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Garhi	298740	173066	57.9
417.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	458587	306968	66.9
418.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Bagidora	373825	318963	85.3
419.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	495423	384981	77.7
420.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sagwara	343232	203272	59.2
421.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Dhariawad	189872	149512	78.7
422.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Peepalkhoont	154063	143783	93.3
423.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Arnod	141023	94932	67.3
424.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Jhadol	249297	188925	75.8
425.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Lasadiya	91229	80435	88.2
426.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Salumbar	248337	132473	53.3
427.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Sarada	231209	147157	63.6
428.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Rishabhdeo	172935	145576	84.2
429.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Yercaud	41869	28118	67.2
430.	Telangana	Adilabad	Inderavelly	47506	27196	57.2
431.	Telangana	Adilabad	Narnoor	49239	33060	67.1
432.	Telangana	Adilabad	Utnoor	63465	32988	52.0
433.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Cherla	42947	23887	55.6
434.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Dummugudem	46802	32518	69.5
435.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Tekulapalle	47879	37125	77.5
436.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Gundala	28125	21808	77.5
437.	Telangana	Bhadradri	Mulkalapalle	34794	21417	61.6
438.	Telangana	Khammam	Singareni	54897	33543	61.1
439.	Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asif- abad	Sirpur	26097	22261	85.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
440.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kothagudem	39576	24393	61.6
441.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Gudur	55781	31960	57.3
442.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Bayyaram	42587	21361	50.2
443.	Tripura	Dhalai	Manu	84194	57791	68.6
444.	Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa	54618	39609	72.5
445.	Tripura	Dhalai	Chhamanu	33579	28829	85.9
446.	Tripura	Dhalai	Dumburnagar	59400	48127	81.0
447.	Tripura	North Tripura	Damchhara	27635	22631	81.9
448.	Tripura	North Tripura	Pencharthal	43146	25543	59.2
449.	Tripura	North Tripura	Dasda	102037	68717	67.3
450.	Tripura	South Tripura	Killa	40912	39303	96.1
451.	Tripura	South Tripura	Amarpur	56572	32055	56.7
452.	Tripura	South Tripura	Ompi	38635	32742	84.7
453.	Tripura	South Tripura	Karbuk	45350	35934	79.2
454.	Tripura	South Tripura	Rupaichhari	47946	39670	82.7
455.	Tripura	West Tripura	Hezamara	35628	33326	93.5
456.	Tripura	West Tripura	Padmabil	35534	32982	92.8
457.	Tripura	West Tripura	Tulashikhar	43459	33099	76.2
458.	Tripura	West Tripura	Mungiakumi	29167	27908	95.7
459.	Tripura	West Tripura	Mandai	44670	41187	92.2
460.	Tripura	West Tripura	Jampuijala	45682	43244	94.7
461.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Chakrata	49607	24909	50.2
462.	West Bengal	Puruliya	Bundwan	94929	49232	51.9

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

567. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) currently operational in the country, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government to improve the quality of education and skills in those schools; and

(c) the details of teachers in EMRSs in Karnataka, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are total 219 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) currently operational in the country including Karnataka. The State-wise list of these EMRSs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has adopted multi-pronged strategy to improve the quality and skill of the ST students in EMRSs by funding smart classes, computer labs, science laboratories, extra classes for Maths, Science and English, coaching for competitive exams, various kinds of coaching/trainings to aid in higher studies etc.

(c) As per the extant guidelines of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, each State Government/UT Administration would be solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of EMRSs that includes tasks of school admissions, appointment of teachers, appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools. The details of teachers in EMRSs is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Statement

List of functional EMRS (as on 04.02.2019)

Sl. No.	State	District	Block/Taluka	Village/Habitation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Y. Ramavaram	P. Yerragonda
2.	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	Kodavalur	Kodavaluru
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Dornala	Srisailam
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Gudem Kotha Veedhi	G.K. Veedhi
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Buchinadidu Khandriga	B.N. Kandriga
6.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Maredumilli	Maredumilli
7.	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	Ozili	Oozil Mandal
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Meliaputti	Meliaputti
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Bhamini	Bhamini
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Munchingi Puttu	Munchigaput
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Makkuva	Anasabhadra
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Kurupam	Kurupam
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Pachipenta	Kotikapenta
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Bana	Bana Camp (New Sopung)
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Lumla	Lumla
17.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bakawand	Karpawand
18.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Geedam	Jawanga
19.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Bagicha	Sanna
20.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Antagarh	Lamkanhar
21.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	Bodla	Taregaon Jungle
22.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Kharsia	Chhote Mudpar
23.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Bhaiyathan	Shivprasad Nagar
24.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Mainpat	Kamleshwarpur
25.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Bhairamgharh	Pusnar
26.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Katghora	Chhurikala
27.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Pendri
28.	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Khadganwa	Pondidih
29.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	Mardapal Golwand
30.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar	Besoli
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Marwahi	Dongariya
32.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Chheribeda
33.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	Doundi	Dallirajjara
34.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Balrampur	Maharajganj
35.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	Kasdol	Baldakachhar
36.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Nagri	Patharridih (Hatkeshwar)
37.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Gariaband	Keshodar
38.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa	Sakti	Paladikhurd

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Pithora	Pithora
40.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	Lormi	Bandhwa
41.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Sukma	Sukma
42.	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Tilakwada
43.	Gujarat	Arvalli	Bhiloda	Shamlaji (Shamalpur)-1
44.	Gujarat	Surat	Bardoli	Mota
45.	Gujarat	Dangs	Ahwa	Ahwa
46.	Gujarat	Valsad	Pardi	Pardi
47.	Gujarat	Valsad	Kaprada	Kaparada
48.	Gujarat	Navsari	Vansda	Bartad
49.	Gujarat	Tapi	Nizar	Khodada
50.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Danta	Ambaji
51.	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod	Kharedi
52.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Kalol	Vejalpur
53.	Gujarat	Narmada	Garudeshwar	Gora (Nandod)
54.	Gujarat	Arvalli	Bhiloda	Shamlaji (Shamalpur)-2
55.	Gujarat	Dangs	Ahwa	Saputara
56.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vaghodia	Waghodiya
57.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Palanpur	Jagana
58.	Gujarat	Dohad	Dhanpur	Lukhadiya
59.	Gujarat	Mahisagar	Kadana	Kadanna (Divda Colony)
60.	Gujarat	Tapi	Songadh	Indu
61.	Gujarat	Tapi	Songadh	Ukai
62.	Gujarat	Valsad	Dharampur	Dharampur (Ozarpada)
63.	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur	Puniawat
64.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Poshina	Chandrama (Chikhla)

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Valiya	Vaghalkhod
66.	Gujarat	Narmada	Sagbara	Sagabara
67.	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Nasvadi	Naswadi
68.	Gujarat	Surat	Mandvi	Areth
69.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Nichar	Urni
70.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Anantnag	Salia
71.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	Damhal Hanjipora	Tangmarg
72.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Dumka	Kathijoria
73.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Tamar	Salgadih
74.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Barhait	Bhognadih
75.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Khuntpani	Torsindri
76.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Basia	Solangbira
77.	Jharkhand	Godda	Sundarpahari	Tasariya
78.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	Kunjra
79.	Karnataka	Belagavi	Gokak	Thavaga
80.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Virajpet	Balagodu
81.	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Mudigere	Taruve
82.	Karnataka	Raichur	Devadurga	Kothadoddi
83.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	Devarakotta
84.	Karnataka	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gangannagara- palli
85.	Karnataka	Tumkur	Koratagere	Bajjanahalli
86.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heggadadevankote	S. Hosakote (Metikuppe)
87.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	Mangala
88.	Karnataka	Gulburga	Chittapur	Konchur
89.	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta	Pookode
90.	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki	Painavu
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Jaitahari	Barbaspur
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Barwani	Barwani
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Shahpur	Shahpur

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Kukshi	Kukshi
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Dindori	Rahagi
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla	Agral
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Bichhiya	Sijhora
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Sailana	Sailana
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Ghansaur	Ghansore
100.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Jamai	Junnardro
101.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Kusmi	Tansar Kusmi
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Pali	Pali
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Sondwa	Umralli
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Bhavra	Sejawada
105.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Paraswada	Ukwa
106.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Bichhua	Singardeep
107.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Kesala	Kesala (Bharagda)
108.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Narai Nala
109.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Ranapur	Mordundiya
110.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	Khalwa	Roshni
111.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur	Dhurvar
112.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Sendhwa	Jaamli
113.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Budni	Banspur
114.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dhar	Gardwar
115.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Maihar	Arkandi (Mehtar)
116.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Majhgawan	Chitrakoot
117.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone	Khargone
118.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Mandla	Mandla
119.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Deosar	Bargawan
120.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Rural	Morod
121.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Rampur Chhapar
122.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Guna	Guna
123.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara

1	2	3	4	5
124.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	Khairi Parsoda
125.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Igatpuri	Mundhegaon
126.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	Kambalgaon
127.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Etapalli	Navegaon
128.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Deori	Borgaon
129.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
130.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Igatpuri	Pimparisadruddin
131.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Akola	Maveshi
132.	Maharashtra	Thane	Shahapur	Shendegaon (Bhatsanagar)
133.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ajmer Saudane	Tal Satana
134.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Pimpalner	Pimpalner
135.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Kinwat	Shahstrakund
136.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	Devada
137.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Chamorshi	N.A.
138.	Maharashtra	Nasik	Dindori	N.A.
139.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Tamenglong
140.	Manipur	Tengnoupal	Moreh	Chikim
141.	Manipur	Kangpokpi	Gamnom Sapermeina	Gamnom Sapermeina
142.	Mizoram	Lunglei	Pukpui	Lunglei
143.	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip	Kawlri Tlang
144.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Sangsangnyu	Tuensang
145.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Medziphema	Diphupar
146.	Nagaland	Mon	Tizit	Tizit
147.	Odisha	Koraput	Semiliguda	Pungar
148.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	Dhanghera
149.	Odisha	Rayagada	Gudari	Siriguda
150.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Bhawanipur
151.	Odisha	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri
152.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Mahasinghi

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Kendujhar Sadar	Ranki
154.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Hirli
155.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	Saradhapur
156.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Rajagangapur	Laing
157.	Odisha	Jajapur	Danagadi	Rampilo
158.	Odisha	Nuapada	Nuapada	Sakhatara (Kendubahara)
159.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Champanagar
160.	Odisha	Bolangir	Bolangir	Dumerbahal
161.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Bangriposi	Bangriposi
162.	Odisha	Rayagada	Gunupur	Bikrampur
163.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia	Karanjia
164.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Kuchinda	Kuchinda
165.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Kuarmunda	Panposh
166.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Kushalgarh
167.	Rajasthan	Baran	Shahbad	Shahbad
168.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Abu Road	Abu Road
169.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kotra	Kotra
170.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Simalwara	Simalwara
171.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Niwai	Niwai
172.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kherwara	Kherwara
173.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh
174.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	Mallana
175.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	Padola
176.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sabla	Parda Chundawat
177.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bassi	Biharipura
178.	Rajasthan	Karauli	Todabhim	Ranali
179.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Bamanwas	Barnala
180.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Kotkasim	Patan
181.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	Sundrav
182.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda

1	2	3	4	5
183.	Sikkim	North District	Mangan	Swayam
184.	Sikkim	West District	Gangyap	Tashiding
185.	Sikkim	South District	Sumbuk	Suntaley
186.	Sikkim	East District	Pakyong	Parkha
187.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Chinnasalem	Vellimalai
188.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Pethanaicken- paayam	Abinavam
189.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanna Malai	Kalasapakkam	Athipet
190.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	M. Palada	Nanjanadu
191.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Kolimalai	Sengarai
192.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Tirupattur	Athanavoor
193.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Tiruporur	Pattipulam
194.	Telangana	Adilabad	Adilabad	Narnoor
195.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	Balanagar
196.	Telangana	Warangal	Mahaboobabad	Kuravi
197.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Yellarreddypeta
198.	Telangana	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Gandhari
199.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Marimadla
200.	Telangana	Mahabubabad	Kuravi	Seerolu
201.	Telangana	Khammam	Gandugulapally	Dammipeta
202.	Telangana	Nizamabad	Indalwai	Nizamabad
203.	Telangana	Bhadradi	Palwancha	Palwancha
204.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Kalwakurthy	Kalwakurthy
205.	Tripura	West Tripura	Belbari	Khumulwng (Jirania)
206.	Tripura	South Tripura	Bokafa	Birchandra Nagar
207.	Tripura	Unakoti	Kumarghat	Darchawi
208.	Tripura	Khowai	Tulashikhar	Rajnagar
209.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpurkheri	Chandan Chowki	Saunaha
210.	Uttar Pradesh	Baharich	Baharich	Bojhia

1	2	3	4	5
211.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun	Kalshi (Jogla)
212.	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Bajpur	Diyohari
213.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	Nagrakata
214.	West Bengal	Bankura	Khatra	Mukutmonipur
215.	West Bengal	Purulia	Manbazar-II	Susunia
216.	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	Kanksa	Raghunathpur
217.	West Bengal	Jhargram	Jhargram	Satyabanpalli
218.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur Sriniketan	Kankutia (Mehedipur)
219.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	Kumarsai (Buniadpur)

Funds for Andhra Pradesh under various schemes

568. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated and released under various schemes of the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the fund released is sufficient for timely completion of projects under construction in that State; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including Andhra Pradesh, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Most of the schemes/activities are demand driven. Funds are not allocated State-wise under these

schemes. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes/programmes is a regular phenomenon. Proposals received from the State Governments are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State in accordance with the guidelines/norm stipulated under the schemes/programmes. The decisions in the PAC are taken keeping in view the cost requirement of the entire project and their completion. The detail of funds released under various schemes of the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of fund released under various schemes/programmes of the
Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Funds Released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	1983.00	0.00	5282.94
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST student	1986.82	9777.62	8669.11
3.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS)	3500.00	5000.42	3624.77
4.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	3240.00	5105.00	2076.00
5.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	5500.00	2869.43	4591.11
6.	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	252.63	160.58	176.73
7.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	1931.08	270.94	1117.23
8.	Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain in MFP	529.00	0.00	300.00
9.	Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)	0.00	0.00	940.42

Exclusion of PVTGs from social security benefits

569. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are being deprived of basic social security benefits such as ration and pensions and the exclusion is as high as 10 per cent of such families;

(b) the manner in which Government ensures that the exclusion is not continued; and

(c) the details of families excluded due to Aadhar linking and their categorisation into fake, duplicate and those who could not link their Aadhar cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBAHI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The Government is committed for holistic development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across the country. Accordingly, a separate scheme namely “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)” is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for their welfare. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. It includes sectors such as education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. The funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year. The funds are sanctioned to the State Government on submitting their annual Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan which is considered for appraisal and approval by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. The implementation of the scheme is done by the respective State Governments. No reports regarding PVTGs being deprived of basic social security benefits or having been excluded due to Aadhar linking have been received in the Ministry.

Preservation of cultural heritage of Dard Aryan tribe

570. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a charter of demands from the Dard Aryan tribe to help preserve their cultural heritage;

(b) whether it is a fact that modernisation, migration and religious conversion are threatening their culture; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to help preserve their cultural heritage and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) 'Dard Aryan' is not among the list of notified Schedule Tribes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not formally received any charter of demands from the concerned State Government for seeking financial help for preservation of cultural heritage of 'Dard Aryans'. However, as informed by the Ministry of Culture, A seminar on the cultural traditions of Dard Aryans of Laddakh was organised during Dard Aryan Festival (Aryan Utsav) held in Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) from 16-21 January, 2019. During the Seminar, a few artists from Dard Aryans community had presented a charter of demands regarding preservation of their culture and other grievances to the Hon'ble Minister of State of Tribal Affairs.

(b) As informed by the Ministry of Culture, during the Seminar on Dard Aryans at IGNCA from 16-21 January, 2019, artists from Dard Aryan Community raised the issues that due to modernization, migration, and religious conversion, etc., their traditions and culture are at threat. However, no formal communication has been received by MoTA from the concerned State in this regard.

(c) IGNCA has taken up the following initiatives to preserve cultural heritage of the Dard Aryans:—

- (i) Assistance in setting up a few Museums in the Regions of Dard Aryans in Leh, Laddakh, Kargil, etc., with the help of local community.
- (ii) A festival of Dard Aryan was organised by the IGNCA during 16-21 January, 2019 at IGNCA, in which around 35 artists from Dard Aryan regions participated. The five-day festival included organizing a full-day Seminar at IGNCA, arranging their visit to Maha Kumbh at Prayagraj, connecting them with the students and faculties of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Wide publicity of these was given in leading print media, electronic and social media etc.

In addition, IGNCA, with a view to preserve the cultural heritage of 'Dard Aryans', had organised a seven-day long workshop at Dha-hanu, Laddakh, Jammu and Kashmir from 9th June, 2018 to 15th June, 2018 for documentation of traditions of Aryan Valley.

Inclusion of 'teli' caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes

571. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has made any recommendation to the Central Government to include Teli caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether Government would accept the recommendation of State Government and if so, by when and 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 the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

Government of Jharkhand has sent the proposal for inclusion of Kolh (Teli) community in Scheduled Tribes list of Jharkhand. However, ethnographic report in support of the proposal was not sent by Government of Jharkhand. As per extant modalities, recommendation of State Government with ethnographic report in support of the proposal is pre-requisite.

Integrated tribal development project in Gujarat

†572. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the work done in Gujarat under the Integrated Tribal Development Project during the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised under the project during that period; and

(c) whether the work done under the project has been reviewed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per extant Guidelines, funds are provided to the States by Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Scheme

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

‘Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)’ and ‘Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution’ for development of tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) area. Details of works/activities approved by the Ministry during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under the above-mentioned Scheme/Grant for the State of Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The amount of fund allocated/released to the Government of Gujarat under the Scheme ‘SCA to TSS’ and ‘Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution’ during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and utilization thereof reported by the Government of Gujarat is given below:—

(₹ in lakh)							
State	Scheme/ Grant	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Fund Released	Utilization reported	Fund Released	Utilization reported	Fund Released	Utilization reported
Gujarat	SCA to TSS	10566.50	10566.50	9488.00	9488.00	10270.41	8934.63
	Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	11680.00	11680.00	9739.02	9739.02	11384.08	6504.78

Apart from above, State Governments utilize funds earmarked under State TSP for the development of tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) area. The amount of fund allocated as State TSP by the Government of Gujarat during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and utilization thereof is given below:

(₹ in crore)						
State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Gujarat	9691.00	8379.00	10267.00	9066.02	12559.33	11056.64

(c) and (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission had conducted evaluation study through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad in 2013 to examine the impact of implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) by the State Governments through the State level agencies including Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)/Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). Evaluation study was carried in 14 States including Gujarat. In each State, two districts were selected and from each district, one ITDP/ITDA was selected for undertaking evaluation. The Study Report broadly indicated underperformance of financial resources under TSP, as there still exists visible gap in literacy and other human development indices

between Scheduled Tribes and other social groups. Major findings are as follows:—

- (i) The nature of the grant as additive to State Plan efforts is not self-explanatory. The term 'additive' be elaborated to indicate the level at which the addition has to be made viz. sector, programme, project, scheme level or at the level of beneficiaries.
- (ii) Allocation of SCA is too little in comparison to State TSP (1 to 2 % of the total TSP). It is due to this mismatch of the SCA per centage to the total TSP allocation that the State governments do not follow SCA guidelines in letter and spirit and evolve their own practices to suit their own socio- political situations. When we contribute a small amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) as the additive in the States' allocation for the SCSP and TSP, the significance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is reduced.
- (iii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be used for funding special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the Scheduled Tribe majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.
- (iv) It is also important that in the guidelines for the Special Central Assistance (SCA), it should be elaborated as to what should be the level at which the critical gaps should be met. Critical gaps should not be identified at the sectoral, programme, and project levels, but at the level of individuals' schemes.
- (v) The ideal way utilizing the Special Central Assistance should be to link it with the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State.
- (vi) Special Central Assistance should be used as gap filling fund to supplement the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).
- (vii) The TSP of a Gram Panchayat should lay emphasis on convergence of the schemes identified for the Scheduled Tribes with the other similar schemes of the sectoral departments.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has adopted the mechanism of appraisal and approval of projects submitted by the States through Project Appraisal Committee (PAC). While considering proposals received from State Government for funding during current year, the PAC reviews the progress of projects already sanctioned during previous years. Further, concurrence for release of funds is accorded keeping in view the following:—

- (i) Availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).

(ii) Submission of UC by the State Government of the funds released during previous years.

(iii) Physical progress report of already funded projects.

Apart from above, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has entrusted the responsibility of evaluation of State TSP to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) in the respective States including Gujarat. For the purpose, an amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been sanctioned to TRI Gujarat during the current financial year 2018-19.

Statement

Details of works/activities approved by the Ministry under the SCA to TSS and Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the State of Jharkhand during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

A. Details of work approved by PAC during 2015-16 under SCA to TSS

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No	Project proposals	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
A Livelihood		
1.	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project	1740.00
2.	Proposal for Integrated Livestock Development Project	1474.79
2a.	Proposal for Development of AI Centres	572.19
2b.	Development of ILD Centres with BIAF	414.00
2c.	Development of ILD Centres with JK Trust Gram VikasYojana	488.60
3.	Proposal for Heifer Rearing Project	466.07
4.	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as post Claim Support	500.00
5.	Haats in Tribal Areas	400.00
B Skill Development		
6.	Proposal for Quality Skill Training Programme	500.00
C Agriculture Development		
7.	Proposal for Vegetables Cropping Under Agriculture Diversification Project	3400.00
8.	Proposal for setting of Vegetables Collection cum Grading centers in the Tribal areas of Gujarat	747.70

1	2	3
9.	Proposal for Training on setting up of Kitchen Garden	100.00
10.	Proposal for Apiculture Project in Tribal Area	10.00
TOTAL		10813.35

B. Details of work approved by PAC during 2016-17 under SCA to TSS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Funds approved for released
1	2	3	4
1.	Proposal for setting up of Vegetable Collection cum Grading centers in the tribal areas of Gujarat	100 centres across tribal belt	450.00
2.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Sugarcane in Tribal belt of Gujarat (pilot project)		300.00
3.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Banana in Tribal belt of Gujarat		500.00
4.	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project, 10000 tribal women beneficiaries		1740.00
5.	Proposal for Vegetable Cropping Under Agriculture Diversification Project	(i) Banaskantha, (ii) Sabarkantha, (iii) Panchmahal, (iv) Dahod (v) Chhota Udaipur (vi) Bharuch (vii) Narmada (viii) Surat, (ix) Tapi, (x) Valsad (xi) Navsari (xii) Dangs, (xiii) Mahisagar, (xiv) Aravalli	2991.64
6.	Proposal for Vertical Cropping System (cultivation of tomato, bittergourd, bottlegourd etc.) 3000 beneficiaries		450.00
7.	Bamboo based livelihood Programme (4000 families)	(i) Chotta Udaipur, (ii) Dahod, (iii) Bharuch, (iv) Valsad	290.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Proposal for Vocational Training Centres in PPP Mode (700 beneficiaries)	(i) Chotta Udaipur, (ii) Dahod, (iii) Bharuch, (iv) Valsad	1524.00
9.	Proposal for Construction of Sports Complex (three) with Track and provision of Gym equipment in residential schools		500.00
10.	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as Post Claim Support (scientific development of land, minor irrigation, source of drinking water, cost of diesel engine, pumping machine)		750.00
TOTAL			₹ 9495.64

C. Details of work approved by PAC during 2017-18 under SCA to TSS

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Proposed Activity	Location	Funds approved for released
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture Diversification project (providing high quality seeds, fertilizers and training) No. of Beneficiaries – 32667 Unit cost- ₹ 3300/- per beneficiary	Various ITDPs	1077.87
2.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Sugarcane in Tribal belt of Gujarat (being done by State Fertilizer Corporation, GSFC) No. of Beneficiaries – 1600 tribal farmers Avg. unit cost: ₹ 37500.00 per acre Total Acreages-Appx. 870 acre	Various ITDPs	300.00
3.	Cultivation of Tissue Cultured Banana in Tribal belt No. of Beneficiaries – 1500 tribal farmers Avg. unit cost: ₹ 58000.00 per acre Total Acreages-Appx. 870 acre	Various ITDPs	500.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Wadi (orchard) Programme (Growing fruit plants, intercropping) Unit cost: Approximately ₹ 45000 per Acre Total Acreage-Appx. 2200 acres	Various ITDPs	500.00
5.	Proposal for Vertical Cropping System (Mandap) For vegetables, provision of seeds, fertilizers and related extension services No. of Beneficiaries-3300 Unit cost - ₹ 15,288/- per beneficiaries	Various ITDPs	500.00
6.	Proposal for System Rice Intensification (SRI) Unit cost: Approximately ₹ 2800 per Acre Total Acreage-10714 acres	Various ITDPs	300.00
7.	Honey Bee Keeping Project in tribal area (providing bee boxes along with the equipments) No. of Beneficiaries-2000 Unit cost- ₹ 10000/- per beneficiaries	Surat, Valsad, Navsari, Narmada, Tapi and Dang	200.00
8.	Fishing rearing project No. of Beneficiaries-100 Society unit cost: ₹ 4.00 lakh per society At least 40% tribal women beneficiaries and landless tribal entrepreneur having potential of cage culture would be given priority	Costal belt or large water bodies	400.00
9.	Proposal for Integrated Dairy Development Project (for BPL tribal family) No. of Beneficiaries-10000 tribal women Unit cost- ₹ 51,800 which includes share of SCA to TSS- ₹ 17500/-TDD, GoG- ₹ 15,000/- GTDC- ₹ 20,000/-Beneficiary Contribution- ₹ 2000/-	Various ITDPs	1740.00
10.	Proposal for Heifer Rearing Project (for BPL tribal family) No. of beneficiaries-1250 Unit cost ₹ 18660/-	Various ITDPs	233.25
11.	Veterinary services in Tribal areas-2 mobile units of veterinary	4 ITDP blocks, 2 districts	44.00
12.	Proposal for Vocational Training for tribal youths (by D-SAG) Trade-Driving, welding, fitter etc. No. of beneficiaries-7,960	Valsad, Dahod, Bharuch, Chhota Udepur Distts.	1700.03

1	2	3	4
13.	Skill Training for Tribal youths Trades: Plastic Processing, Hospitality, CNC Machine Operation, Accounting, Electrical and Electronics, Information Technology, Sales and Retail, Garment making and Textiles, Para-medical, etc.	All ITDP Areas	50.00
14.	Support to farmers in Farm mechanization (providing machineries through convergence with agriculture deptt) Gap funding by TDD apart from contribution from Agriculture Deptt and 10% participants contribution	All ITDP Areas	900.00
15.	Strengthening of FRA beneficiaries as Post Claim Support such as Scientific Development of Land, Minor Irrigation and sources of drinking water, Drip-irrigation benefit, Training for Scientific Collection of Minor Forest Produces	ITDP areas	500.00
16.	Proposal for Technology Based Financial Inclusion Project in ITDP areas (setting up of ATMs in remote tribal areas) Beneficiaries - Appx. 3,20,000	Various ITDPs	500.00
17.	Project Proposal for Implementation of Forest Rights Act (FRA) -(i) Administrative expenditure, Awareness, Training and related activities both in Scheduled and non-Scheduled districts (Cost: ₹ 300.00 lakhs) (ii) Expenditure towards measurement of forest lands approved under FRA (Cost: Rs.200.00 lakhs)	Various ITDPs	500.00
18.	Construction of Check Dam and Lift Irrigation across tribal belt of Gujarat. Total Project cost – 2000.00 lakh. The project has 3 components: (i) Water Harvesting (ii) Distribution of Water to the Fields: (iii) Micro Irrigation Systems The project will be completed over a period of two years	Various ITDPs	500.00
19.	Drinking water facility in Bhiloda, Aravalli district. Changing in the existing distribution system of the village, new storages, new pipelines and machinery works in the area has to be done for proper water supply in the village Bhiloda.	Bhiloda village, Aravalli district	986.70

(ii) A. Details of work approved by PAC during 2015-16 under grants under article 275(1) of the constitution

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Project Proposal	Amount Approved
1	2	3
1.	Recurring cost for existing 22 EMRSs (7,545 students)	3168.90
2.	Promotion of science in School. Provision for Science and Math teachers.	100.00
3.	Proposal for construction of spill- over Vocational training centres	1095.36
4.	Construction of Vocational training center, workshop	350.00
5.	Construction of Vocational training center (male and female) and staff quarters	295.36
6.	Construction of Vocational training center	450.00
7.	Capital cost of Girls Residential Schools In Gujarat	1300.00
8.	Proposal for setting up of new EMRS	1200.00
9.	Establishment of milk pouch packing machine and allied services for Doodh Sanjivani Yojana	151.61
10.	Proposal for strengthening of Tribal Sub Plan Administrative Machinery	79.63
11.	Strengthening of Office building for Project Administrator,	2363.78
12.	Construction of Project Administrator's, Valsad	426.78
13.	Construction of Project Administrator's, Mahisagar	890.00
14.	Construction of Project Administration, Arvali	705.00
15.	Construction of Project Administration, Talala	342.00
16.	Proposal for Girls' Hygiene and Medical care	52.50
17.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	720.00
18.	Biometric Based Attendance System and Computer Aided Learning Programme	490.04
19.	SATCOM based Tutorial Classes for English Language Enhancement Programme in Schools	40.10
20.	Proposal for Construction of Sports Complex with Track and provision of Gym equipment in residential schools	1030.00

1	2	3
21.	Project Proposal for Implementation of Forest Right Act,	300.00
22.	Project Management Grant at 2%	241.84
TOTAL		11500.00

Additional

23.	Compound wall works for girl School and Taluka School at Dediapara	15.00
24.	Flood protection wall at Karjan Dam Navivashat near Bijal Chhagan's house at Nava Vaghpura, Nandod	20.00
25.	Mini Water Supply scheme at Nana Vasana, Zagadiya	10.00
26.	Drainage work at Panhiamba, Netrang	5.00
27.	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining Khargam-Desad at Khargam	30.00
28.	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining Devdha-Amalsad at Devdha	50.00
29.	Construction of Check dam-cum-causeway joining Sesad-ambheta at Desad	50.00
TOTAL		180.00

B. Details of work approved by PAC during 2016-17 undergrants under article 275 (1) Of the constitution

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Activities	Location	Funds approved
1	2	3	4
1.	One new EMRS	Bharuch Distt.	750.00
2.	Proposal for setting-up Smart classrooms in Eklavya Model Residential Schools	(i) Kharedi Dahod (ii) Limkheda Dhahod (iii) Kadana Panchmahal (iv) Danta Banaskantha (v) Bhiloda Sabarkantha (vi) Songandh Tapi (vii) Saputara Dang (viii) Nandod Narmada (ix) Puniyawant Chota Udaipur (x) Bardoli Surat	111.00

1	2	3	4
	(xi) Palanpur, Banaskantha (xii) Dhrampur Valsad (xiii) Songadh Tapi		
3.	Capital cost of Girls Residential Schools in Low literacy Girls Residential School (3 nos.)	(i) Gadh Mahudi; Danta, Banashkanta, (ii) Chitravad, Talala, Gir Somnath and (iii) Ghoghamba, Panchmahal	1800
4.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	200 Ashram schools	240.00
5.	Proposal for Quality Skill Training Programme (placement 80-90 %) State Government plans to train 1000 STs including 300 females	All ITDP areas	300.00
6.	Capital cost of two vocational training centres	Dharampur, Valsad, Waghodiya	1174.00
7.	Recurring cost for existing EMRS 9053 Students ₹ 42,000/-.	23 EMRS	3802.26
8.	Biometric Based Attendance System and Computer Aided Learning Programme	8000 Tribal schools in 8 Distts.	461.00
9.	Proposal for Apiculture Project in Tribal Area	Valsad, Navsari, Narmada, Tapi, Dang Distt	250.00
10.	Check Dam and Irrigation (water irrigation system, water harvesting, distribution of water)	Not indicated	400.00
11.	Project Management Grant		195.76
12.	Upgradation of Khedbrahma PA office	Khedbrahma	480.00
TOTAL			₹ 9739.02

C. Details of work approved by PAC during 2017-18 grants under grants under article 275 (1) of the constitution

1. Committed Liability:

(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Project	Year of first Approval	Location/District	Total Project Estimate	Amount Already Released	Amount approved for release during 2017-18
1.	One new EMRS	2016-17	Village/Taluka -Vagalkhod, Bharuch Distt.	1200.00	750.00	450.00
2.	Capital cost of two vocational training centres	2016-17	Dharampur Taluka, Valsad Distt and Waghodiya Taluka, Vadodara Distt.	2348.00	1174.00	1174.00
TOTAL				3548.00	1924.00	1624.00

2. New Proposal

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Proposed Activity	Location	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Recurring cost for existing EMRS Beneficiaries-9359 students	24 EMRSs	3930.78
2.	Capital cost for setting up of three new EMRSs in Gujarat state. Project cost- ₹ 3600.00 lakh	(i) Sagbara Taluka, Narmada Distt. (ii) Naswadi Taluka, Chhotaudepur Distt. (iii) Mandvi Taluka, Surat Distt.	1200.00
3.	Capital cost of Girls' Literacy Residential Schools (GLRS) in Gujarat	(i) Village-Tanakhala, Block-Naswadi, Distt.-Chhotaudepur (ii) Village/Block-Dharampur, Distt.-Valsad (iii) Village-Poshina, Block-Khedbrahma, Distt.-Sabarkantha	900.00
4.	Gap Funding for Birsa Munda Tribal University		200.00
5.	Construction of New Tribal Museum		210.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Proposal for Toilet Blocks for Girls in Ashram Schools	100 Ashramshalas/ANS	720.00
7.	Recurring Cost for existing GLRS	43 Locations	1400.00
8.	2% Project Management cost		199.30
TOTAL			10384.08

Discrimination and violence against De-notified tribes

573. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all registered incidents of violence against STs, during 2014 to 2018, State-wise;

(b) the details of all registered incidents of violence against De-notified tribes, during the above period, State-wise;

(c) the details of all registered incidents of violence committed by members of De-notified tribes during that period, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to eradicate discrimination against De-notified tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) In this regard, according to data furnished by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), total of 6,827, 6,276 and 6,568 cases were registered in the country under Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Latest data pertains to the year 2016.

(b) to (d) As per Allocation of Business Rules, De-notified Tribes is the domain of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Ministry has intimated that no such data has been maintained by them.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	390	190	6	517	327	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	490	69	737	777	88
6.	Goa	6	7	0	5	7	0
7.	Gujarat	223	204	3	504	519	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	402	277	36	460	411	39
12.	Karnataka	397	395	11	1093	1019	13
13.	Kerala	120	86	6	130	109	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	1573	607	2691	2701	927
15.	Maharashtra	443	400	12	941	883	15
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	533	511	18	744	730	26
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1681	660	209	1262	1261	375
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	8	8	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0
25.	Telangana	333	216	5	737	649	9

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	18	6	35	36	23
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	107	96	2	147	140	3
	TOTAL STATE(S)	6815	5195	995	10242	9796	1574
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	3	0	12	10	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	1	0	2	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	12	5	0	15	12	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6827	5200	995	10257	9808	1574
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362	159	3	294	268	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	21	2	5	61	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	373	376	120	627	680	140
6.	Goa	8	6	0	4	7	0
7.	Gujarat	248	226	3	704	678	6
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	0	7	10	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	266	176	25	383	291	30
12.	Karnataka	386	282	5	777	766	9
13.	Kerala	165	96	2	161	138	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1358	1363	281	2393	2404	415

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
15.	Maharashtra	482	350	25	995	869	59
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	691	506	32	728	739	39
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1409	525	161	963	976	261
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	25	25	0	36	41	0
25.	Telangana	386	246	16	383	322	25
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	7	9	12	16
28.	Uttarakhand	6	2	1	2	2	1
29.	West Bengal	84	28	0	70	55	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		6270	4400	683	8544	8321	1014
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	0	16	19	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadara an Nagar Haveli	3	1	0	2	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	1	0	0	1	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		6	7	0	18	23	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6276	4407	683	8562	8344	1014
2016							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405	265	2	451	290	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1	1	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
4.	Bihar	25	22	5	85	64	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	402	393	78	602	576	93
6.	Goa	11	6	1	4	3	0
7.	Gujarat	281	237	1	712	678	4
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	4	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	280	170	34	277	207	40
12.	Karnataka	374	304	0	726	635	0
13.	Kerala	182	133	4	179	149	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1823	1795	273	3119	3110	426
15.	Maharashtra	403	396	21	964	991	38
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	8	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	681	618	18	855	801	25
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	3	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1195	538	139	1064	1065	226
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	19	1	41	39	1
25.	Telangana	375	229	12	553	483	18
26.	Tripura	3	1	0	3	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	12	9	7	26
28.	Uttarakhand	3	3	0	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	83	136	0	76	152	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		6556	5272	602	9739	9259	913
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	0	6	5	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	2	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		12	5	0	7	5	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6568	5277	602	9746	9264	913

Allocation of funds for tribal welfare

574. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allocate funds to the tune of ₹ 6000 crore for the welfare of tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified any tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh for welfare of such people and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds being allocated for each States, particularly, Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) During the year 2018-19, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been allocated ₹ 6000 crore under various schemes /programmes for the welfare of tribals in the country, as per details given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. A list of Scheduled Area declared in the State of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Further, Government of India introduced during Fifth Five Year Plan, institutional and administrative measures such as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project(ITDP) for effective implementation and delivery of services in tribal concentration areas. During Sixth Five Year Plan period, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas with total

population of 10,000 and Scheduled Tribes (ST) concentration of 50% or more. During Seventh Five Year Plan onward, Cluster were identified to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration with minimum total population of about 5,000 and Scheduled Tribes (ST) concentration of 50% or more. In Andhra Pradesh 5 ITDPs/ITDPAs, 41 MADA Pockets and 17 Cluster has been declared/identified, respectively.

(d) Most of the schemes/activities are demand driven. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes/programmes is a regular phenomenon. Proposals received from the State Governments are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State in accordance with the guidelines/norm stipulated under the schemes/programmes. Funds are not allocated State-wise under the schemes of the Ministry. The detail of funds released under the schemes of the Ministry is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of Scheme-wise allocation of funds during 2018-19 i.e. Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Expenditure under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry

(₹ in crore)

Sl. Name of the Scheme/Programme No.		Budget Estimate 2018-19	Revised Estimate 2018-19	Expenditure 2018-19 (As on 31.01.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	1350.00	1350.00	1121.36
2.	Grants under proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India	1800.00	1820.00	1612.92
3.	Grant to Assam Government under Clause A of the Second Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India	0.01	0.00	0.00
4.	Central Scholarship:	100.00	100.00	70.89
	(i) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST			
	(ii) Scholarship to the Student of ST for studies abroad	2.00	2.00	1.83
5.	Support to Tribal Institutions: Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation	65.00	65.00	65.00
	(ii) Institutional Support for Marketing of Tribal Product/Produce			
	(a) TRIFED	45.00	62.50	43.30
	(b) STDCs	9.15	10.00	9.15
	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	130.00	120.00	91.98

6. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes:				Written Answers to [7 February, 2019]
(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship	350.00	310.00	301.96	
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship	1586.00	1643.03	1628.63	
7. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes: Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana:				
(i) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	260.00	250.00	220.23	
(ii) Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP)			31.47	
(a) TRIFED	40.00	31.47		
(b) States	90.00	66.00	64.14	
(iii) Tribal Festival Research and Mass Education-			0.51	
(a) Publicity	3.00	3.00		
(b) Research	2.00	4.50	1.64	
(c) Festival	20.00	17.50	12.76	
(iv) Monitoring and Evaluation	5.00	2.50	2.14	
(v) Development Programme in the Tribal Areas (EAP)	0.01	0.00	0.00	
(vi) Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana	0.01	0.00	0.00	
8. Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes-Support to Tribal Institutions:				Unstarred Questions 301
(i) Support to Tribal Research Institute	99.99	100.00	86.60	
(ii) Tribal Memorial				
9. Non-Scheme:				
(i) Secretariat	27.76	27.76	23.23	
(ii) NCST	15.06	14.74	10.21	
GRAND TOTAL	6000.00	6000.00	5399.95	

Statement-II

*List of Scheduled Area declared in the State of Andhra Pradesh
(including Telangana)*

1. 67 villages of Achempeth Taluka of Mahbubnagar district as mentioned below:

1. Balmor	24. Sangrigundal	47. Malhamamdi
2. Kondnagol	25. Lingabore	48. Venketeshwarla Bhavi
3. Banal	26. Rampur	49. Amrabad
4. Bilakas	27. Appapur	50. Tirmalapur
5. Dharawaram	28. Malapur	51. Upnootola
6. Appaipali	29. Jalal Penta	52. Madhavanpalli
7. Rasul Chervu	30. Piman Penta	53. Jangamreddi Palli
8. Pulechelma	31. Railet	54. Pedra
9. Marlapaya	32. Vetollapalli	55. Venkeshwaram
10. Burj Gundal	33. Patur Bayal	56. Chitlamkunta
11. Agarla Penta	34. Bhavi Penta	57. Lachmapur
12. Pullaipalli	35. Naradi Penta	58. Udmela
13. Dukkan Penta	36. Tapasi Penta	59. Mared
14. Bikit Penta	37. Chandragupta	60. Ippalpalli
15. Karkar Penta	38. Ullukatrevu	61. Maddimadag
16. Boramachernvu	39. Timmareddipalli	62. Akkaram
17. Yemlapaya	40. Sarlapalli	63. Ainol
18. Irlapenta	41. Tatigundal	64. Siddapur
19. Mudardi Penta	42. Elpamaehena	65. Bamanpalli
20. Terkaldari	43. Koman Penta	66. Ganpura
21. Vakaramamidi Penta	44. Kollam Penta	67. Manewarpalli
22. Medimankal	45. Mananur	
23. Pandibore	46. Macharam	

2. 72 villages of Adilabad Taluka of Adilabad district as mentioned below:-

1. Malai Borgava	4. Lokari	7. Sitagondi
2. Ankapur	5. Vanket	8. Burnoor
3. Jamul Dhari	6. Tantoli	9. Navgaon

10. Pipal Dari	31. Ruyadee	52. Lohara
11. Pardi Buzurg	32. Sakanapur	53. Marigaon
12. Yapalguda	33. Daigaon	54. Chichdari
13. Chinchughat	34. Kaslapur	55. Khanapur
14. Vankoli	35. Dorlee	56. Kandala
15. Kanpa	36. Sahaij	57. Tipa
16. Avasoda Burki	37. Sangvee	58. Hati Ghota
17. Malkapur	38. Khogdoor	59. Karond Kurd
18. Jaree	39. Kobai	60. Karoni Buzurg
19. Palsi Buzurg	40. Ponala	61. Singapur
20. Arli Khurd	41. Chaprala	62. Buranpur
21. Nandgaon	42. Mangrol	63. Nagrala
22. Vaghapur	43. Kopa Argune	64. Bodad
23. Palsikurd	44. Soankhas	65. ChandPELLI
24. Lingee	45. Khidki	66. Peetgain
25. Kaphar Deni	46. Khasalakurd	67. Yekori
26. Ratnapur	47. Khasalabuzurg	68. Sadarpur
27. Kosai	48. Jamni	69. Varoor
28. Umari	49. Bargaon	70. Rohar
29. Madanapur	50. Sayedpur	71. Takli
30. Ambugaon	51. Khara	72. Ramkham

3. 72 villages of Kinwat Taluka of Adilabad district as mentioned below:—

1. Ambari	9. Patoda	17. Malakwadi
2. Bodri	10. Dahigaon	18. Nispur
3. Chikli	11. Domandhari	19. Yenda
4. Kamtala	12. Darsangi	20. Pipalgaon
5. Ghoti	13. Digri	21. Bulja
6. Mandwa	14. Sindgi	22. Varoli
7. Maregaon	15. Kanakwari	23. Anji
8. Malbargaon	16. Kopra	24. Bhimpur Sirmeti

25. Karla	41. Sarkani	57. Tulsi
26. Kothari	42. Wajhera	58. Machauder Pardhi
27. Gokunda	43. Mardap	59. Murli
28. Gogarwudi	44. Anjenkher	60. Takri
29. Malkapur	45. Gondwarsa	61. Parsa
30. Dhonora	46. Palaiguda	62. Warsa
31. Rampur	47. Karalgaon	63. Umra
32. Patri	48. Palsi	64. Ashta
33. Porodhi	49. Patoda	65. Hingni
34. Boath	50. Javarla	66. Timapur
35. Darsangi	51. Pipalgaon	67. Wajra
36. Norgaon	52. Kanki Singora	68. Wanola
37. Unrsi	53. Dongargoan	69. Patsonda
38. Godi	54. Pipalsendha	70. Dhanora
39. Sauarkher	55. Jurur	71. Sakur
40. Naikwadi	56. Minki	72. Digri

4. 46 villages of Boath Taluka of Adilabad district as mentioned below:—

1. Hatnur	17. Korsekal	33. Chincholi
2. Wakri	18. Patnapur	34. Sirchelma
3. Pardhi	19. Tejapur	35. Mankapur
4. Kartanada	20. Guruj	36. Narsapur
5. Serlapalli	21. Khahdiguda	37. Dharmpur
6. Neradi konda	22. Rajurwadi	38. Harkapur
7. Daligaon	23. Ispur	39. Dhampur
8. Kuntala	24. Ghanpur	40. Nigni
9. Venkatapur	25. Jaterla	41. Ajhar Wajhar
10. Hasanpur	26. Khantegaon	42. Chintalbori
11. Surdapur	27. Sauri	43. Chintakarva
12. Polmamda	28. Ichora	44. Rampur
13. Balhanpur	29. Mutnur	45. Gangapur
14. Dharampuri	30. Gudi Hatnur	46. Gayatpalli
15. Gokonda	31. Talamedee	
16. Bhotai	32. Gerjam	

5. All villages of Utnur Taluka of Adilabad district.

6. 86 villages of Asaifabad Taluka of Adilabad district as mentioned below:—

1. Rajampet	30. Dallanpur	59. Goigaon
2. Gunjala	31. Chalwardi	60. Dhanora
3. Indhani	32. Ihoreghat	61. Pardha
4. Samela	33. Kandan Moar	62. Surdapur
5. Tejapur	34. Geonena	63. Balijhari
6. Kannargaon	35. Kuteda	64. Sakamgundi
7. Kantaguda	36. Tilani	65. Ara
8. Shankepalli	37. Kanepelli	66. Uppal Naugaon
9. Jamuldhari	38. Bordoum Telundi	67. Anksorpur
10. Gundi	39. Maugi Lodiguda	68. Chirakunta
11. Chorpalli	40. Moinda-Gudipet	69. Illipita Dorli
12. Saleguda	41. Chinnedari	70. Mandrumera
13. Wadiguda	42. Koitelundi	71. Dantanpalli
14. Savati	43. Madura	72. Deodurg
15. Dhaba	44. Devaiguda	73. Tunpalli
16. Chopanguda	45. Areguda	74. Dhagleshwar
17. Kerineri	46. Gardepalli	75. Padibanda
18. Murkilonke	47. Takepalli	76. Tamrin
19. Devapur	48. Chouteipalli	77. Malangundi
20. Chinta Karra	49. Nimgaon	78. Rane Kannepalli
21. Iheri	50. Khirdi	79. Sungapur
22. Ara	51. Metapipri	80. Rala Samkepalli
23. Dasnapur	52. Sakra	81. Chopri
24. Kapri	53. Sangi,	82. Doda Arjuni
25. Belgaon	54. Devurpalli	83. Serwai
26. Sirasgaon	55. Khotara-Ringanghat	84. Rapalli
27. Moar	56. Nishani	85. Tekamandwa
28. Wadam	57. Kota Parandoli	86. Meta Arjuni
29. Dhamriguda	58. Mesapur	

7. 18 villages of Lakshetipet Taluka of Adilabad district as mentioned below:—

1. Gudam	7. Venkatapur	13. Rotepalli
2. Kasipet	8. Rali	14. Mandamari
3. Dandepalli	9. Kauwal	15. Dharmaraopet
4. Chelampeta	10. Tarapet	16. Venkatapur
5. Rajampet	11. Devapur	17. Chintaguda
6. Mutiempet	12. Gathapalli	18. Mutiempalli

8. 58 villages of Rajura Taluka of Adilabad district:—

1. Bendwi	21. Kanargaon	41. Karki
2. Chincholi	22. Chenai	42. Nokari
3. Goigaon	23. Kaargaon	43. Manoli
4. Hirapur	24. Samalhira	44. Sonapur
5. Sakri	25. Dhanoli	45. Inapur
6. Balapur	26. Marnagondi	46. Mangi
7. Manoli	27. Yellapur	47. Uparwai
8. Antargaon	28. Katalbori	48. Tutra
9. Wirur	29. Isapur	49. Lakmapur
10. Dongargaon	30. Devti	50. Kirdi
11. Timbervai	31. Panderwani	51. Injapur
12. Sersi	32. Wansari	52. Jamni
13. Badora	33. Perda	53. Hargaon
14. Vmarjeeri	34. Wargaon	54. Chikli
15. Lakarkot	35. Nokari	55. Patan
16. Ergaon	36. Mirapur	56. Kosundi
17. Kirdi	37. Pardhi	57. Kotara
18. Sondo	38. Kutoda	58. Sonorli
19. Devara	39. Parsewara	
20. Khorpana	40. Mangalhra	

9. 27 villages of Sirpur Taluka of Adilabad district:—

1. Ralapet	10. Usurampalli	19. Damda
2. Kistampet	11. Arpalli	20. Dhorpalli
3. Takalapalli	12. Bophalpatnam	21. Kanki Garlapet
4. Chakalpalli	13. Balasaga	22. Gudlabori
5. Anaram	14. Pardhi	23. Gurmpt
6. Bhetpalli	15. Tumrihati	24. Lomveli
7. Korsni Isgaon	16. Chintalmanopalli	25. Mogurdagar
8. Chintaguda	17. Chintam	26. Wirdandi
9. Ankora	18. Gullatalodi	27. Chilpurdubor

10. 85 villages of Mulug Taluka of Warangal district:—

1. Kannaiguda	21. Bhupathipur	41. Lavnal
2. Ankannaguda	22. Gangaram	42. Vadduguda
3. Raghavpatnam	23. Kannaiguda	43. Kothur
4. Medarmola	24. Rajannapet	44. Pegdapalli
5. Koetla	25. Bhutaram	45. Savapur
6. Parsa Nagaram	26. Akkela	46. Bhussapur
7. Muthapur	27. Sirvapur	47. Chelvai
8. Motlaguda	28. Gangaram	48. Rangapur
9. Venglapur	29. Bhupathipur	49. Govindraopet
10. Yelpak	30. Pumbapur	50. Ballapalli
11. Kaneboenpalli	31. Rampur	51. Dumpallaguda
12. Medaram	32. Ankampalli	52. Kerlapalli
13. Kondred	33. Kamaram	53. Lakhnavaaram
14. Chintaguda	34. Kamsettigudam	54. Pasra
15. Kondaparthi	35. Ashnaguda	55. Gonepalli
16. Yelsethipalli	36. Yellapur	56. Padgapur
17. Allvamarighunpur	37. Allaguda	57. Narlapur
18. Rampur	38. Narsapur	58. Kalvapalli
19. Malkapalli	39. Puschapur	59. Uratam
20. Chettial	40. Bhattupalli	60. Kondia

61. Maliat	70. Kantalpalli	79. Venkatapur
62. Aclapur	71. Sarvai	80. Narsapur
63. Dodla	72. Gangaguda	81. Anvaram
64. Kamaram	73. Tupalkalguda	82. Lingal
65. Tadvai	74. Akulvari	83. Ballepalli
66. Boodiguda	75. Ghanpur	84. Bandal
67. Bannaji	76. Shahpalli	85. Thunmapur
68. Bandam	77. Gagpelli	
69. Selpak	78. Chinna beonnipalli	

11. 72 villages of Narsampet Taluka of Warangal district:—

1. Vebelli	21. Masami	41. Neelampalli
2. Polara	22. Battavartigudem	42. Daravarinampalli
3. Bakkachintaphad	23. Mamidigudam	43. Karnegund
4. Ganjad	24. Pangonda	44. Mahadevagudem
5. Thirmalguda	25. Roturai	45. Marrigudem
6. Gopalpur	26. Satreddipalli	46. Jangalpalli
7. Khistapur	27. Konapur	47. Bavarguda
8. Tatinari Venpalli	28. Kondapuram	48. Oarbak
9. Pattal Bhoopati	29. Pogulapalli	49. Gangaramam
10. Chandelapur	30. Govindapuram	50. Mucherla
11. Battalpalli	31. Makadapalli	51. Amaroncha
12. Advarampet	32. Pagulapalli	52. Kamaraam
13. Satiahnagar	33. Murraigudem	53. Chintagudem
14. Dutla	34. Yelchagudem	54. Nilavancha
15. Mothwada	35. Tummapuram	55. Kangargidda
16. Mangalawarpet	36. Jangamvartigudem	56. Madagudem
17. Karlai	37. Rangagudem	57. Dalurpet
18. Arkalkunta	38. Peddalapalli	58. Kothagudem
19. Kodsapet	39. Yerravaram	59. Kotapalli
20. Gunderpalli	40. Kundapalli	60. Durgaram

61. Dubagudem	65. Katervam	69. Radhiapur
62. Rudravaram	66. Semar Rajpet	70. Gazalgudem
63. Narsugudam	67. Marepalli	71. Rajvepalli
64. Komatlagudem	68. Goarur	72. Bollypalli

12. All the villages of Yellandu Taluka of Warangal district (excluding the Yellandu, Singareni and Sirpur villages and the town of Kothaguda).

13. (i) All the villages of Paloncha Taluka of Warangal district (excluding Palondha, Borgampad, Ashwaraopet, Dammamet, Kuknur and Nelipak villages and (ii) Samasthan of Paloncha.

14. Visakhapatnam Agency area ¹[excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta]² [Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.]

15. East Godawari Agency area ²[excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district.

16. West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.

* The Scheduled Areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O. No. 9) dated 26.01.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O. No. 26) dated 7.12.1950 and have been modified *vide* the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order 1951 (C.O. No. 30) and the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955 (C.O. No. 50).

1 Inserted by the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951.

2 Inserted by the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955.

Statement-III

(i) Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
		Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5282.94	1210.81

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	
3.	Assam	0.00	
4.	Bihar	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1805.30	4755.63
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	20.00
7.	Daman and Diu	8.04	
8.	Goa	3.75	80.83
9.	Gujarat	3650.84	4482.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	38.91
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	
12.	Jharkhand	1704.53	2345.92
13.	Karnataka	1364.59	1256.31
14.	Kerala	0.00	308.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5539.17	5728.33
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	
17.	Manipur	619.09	
18.	Meghalaya	156.69	
19.	Mizoram	132.25	319.79
20.	Nagaland	0.00	
21.	Odisha	5134.98	6665.88
22.	Rajasthan	3284.79	1716.12
23.	Sikkim	25.72	7.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	
25.	Telangana	358.02	693.84
26.	Tripura	232.89	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	
28.	Uttarakhand	104.44	
29.	West Bengal	0.00	584.62
TOTAL		29408.03	30216.00

(ii) Details of fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

		(₹ in lakh)	
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 06.02.19)
		Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8269.11	13945.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5803.65	1883.82
3.	Assam	2516.48	3248.03
4.	Bihar	71.25	
5.	Chhattisgarh	3811.26	4609.57
6.	Daman and Diu	26.19	
7.	Goa	364.80	536.26
8.	Gujarat	14609.74	32414.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3123.36	278.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2322.56	
11.	Jharkhand	2716.50	5281.32
12.	Karnataka	8873.31	7341.33
13.	Kerala	2745.46	2674.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10320.50	13405.24
15.	Maharashtra	10884.91	15238.15
16.	Manipur	6382.55	2026.76
17.	Meghalaya	770.50	2457.52
18.	Mizoram	2434.73	3528.21
19.	Nagaland	2515.00	4716.66
20.	Odisha	8784.18	14801.92
21.	Rajasthan	19912.49	13598.95
22.	Sikkim	1247.32	1134.36
23.	Tamil Nadu	2440.39	3933.65
24.	Telangana	18031.25	9921.68

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	2756.25	3626.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1244.91	
27.	Uttarakhand	600.25	
28.	West Bengal	2807.89	2219.39
	TOTAL	146386.79	162821.00

(iii) Details of funds released, utilized and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

2017-18 Fund Released	2018-19 (As on 30.01.2019) Fund Released
100.00	183.07

(iv) Details of funds released under the scheme of Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students (Top Class Education)

Details	2017-18	2018-19
Beneficiary	2078	2371
Disbursed (₹ in lakh)	9834.00	5684.00

(v) Details of funds released/utilized under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (as on 30.01.2019)

Sl. No.	States	2017-18 Release	2018-19 Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3624.77	3259.39
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhatisgarh	14327.57	10342.65
5.	Goa	559.09	352.31
6.	Gujarat	10270.41	8333.52
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2291.20	3628.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3626.50	3749.80
9.	Jharkhand	11372.49	8564.52

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	5955.37	3274.53
11.	Kerala	808.43	335.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22828.70	16968.97
13.	Maharashtra	13760.38	11502.17
14.	Manipur	3790.38	2606.48
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	1946.41
16.	Mizoram	0.00	1220.00
17.	Nagaland	0.00	1655.00
18.	Odisha	11975.00	12553.22
19.	Rajasthan	10051.83	10327.93
20.	Sikkim	5986.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	894.10	315.00
22.	Telangana	4493.55	2850.32
23.	Tripura	1649.77	1294.38
24.	Uttarakhand	679.00	352.20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	458.35	0.00
26.	West Bengal	5397.11	3948.15
TOTAL		134800.00	109379.94

*(vi) Details funds released during the year 2017-18 and current year
2018-19 under Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
(as on 03.01.2019)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2076.00	1837.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	200.00	0.00
3	Bihar	295.91	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1089.50	1051.50
5.	Gujarat	390.67	422.88
6.	Jharkhand	2043.75	2646.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka	467.00	460.00
8.	Kerala	62.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8232.46	7998.09
10.	Maharashtra	1226.25	1230.26
11.	Manipur	195.00	311.00
12.	Odisha	1297.00	3341.31
13.	Rajasthan	1038.00	1008.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	1770.75	0.00
15.	Telangana	778.00	533.00
16.	Tripura	2305.00	0.00
17.	West Bengal	330.76	843.42
18.	Uttarakhand	130.00	565.86
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17.96	0.00
TOTAL		23946.01	22248.32

(vii) Details of funds released during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution (as on 03.01.2019)

Sl. No.	States	2017-18	2018-19
		Total Release	Total Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4591.11	6118.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8378.82	7903.80
3.	Assam	0.00	3780.32
4.	Bihar	991.89	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10964.49	10944.92
6.	Goa	103.00	345.66
7.	Gujarat	11384.08	11240.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2074.70	3242.16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3049.06	2051.79
10.	Jharkhand	12386.93	7082.30
11.	Karnataka	5881.74	863.38

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	803.17	472.28
13.	Madhya Pradesh	22399.48	24227.30
14.	Maharashtra	13862.24	13905.62
15.	Manipur	2308.80	5095.65
16.	Meghalaya	3603.40	3633.79
17.	Mizoram	2504.41	2972.71
18.	Nagaland	4434.11	8378.49
19.	Odisha	15995.30	20077.15
20.	Rajasthan	10240.58	13497.23
21.	Sikkim	405.30	355.34
22.	Tamil Nadu	378.00	510.57
23.	Telangana	5015.32	2976.89
24.	Tripura	2040.99	1734.73
25.	Uttar Pradesh	189.00	252.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1577.56	1255.27
27.	West Bengal	5376.51	9235.73
TOTAL		150939.99	162154.05

(viii) State-wise list of voluntary organisations/non-Governmental organisations funded during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 under the scheme of 'grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation working for the welfare of scheduled tribes'

Sl. No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses	Project	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensaries, 10 Bedded Hospital	176.73	15.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensaries, Computer Training Centre, Old Age Home, 20-Bedded Hospital, A.V. Unit, Hostel, 60-Bedded Hospital	605.24	182.88

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	Mobile Dispensaries, Residential Schools, 10-Bedded Hospital, Computer Training Centre, Hostels, Library, Non-Residential Schools	170.77	41.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School, Residential School, 3 Health post and 1 Fair Shop, 6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering +New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg. and Allied Subjects	75.36	110.33
5.	Gujarat	Mobile Dispensaries, Non-Residential Schools, Hostels, 40-Bedded Hospital	73.15	131.66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Hostels, Residential Schools	251.10	213.75
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	19.69	0
8.	Jharkhand	Residential Schools, Computer Training Centres, Non-Residential Schools, Cane and Bamboo Trg., Knitting, Weaving and Handloom Trg. Centres, 20-Bedded Hospitals, Mobile Library-Cum-AV Unit, 70-Bedded Hospital, Divyan Unit, Agriculture Training Centre Agriculture Training Centre	966.29	1099.23
9.	Karnataka	10-Bedded Hospitals, Residential Schools, Non-Residential School, Mobile Dispensaries	244.94	248.11
10.	Kerala	Hostels, 10-Bedded Hospitals, 20-Bedded Hospital, Residential Schools	66.56	65.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Non-Residential Schools, Residential Schools, Hostels, Computer Training Centre, 10-Bedded Hospital	119.21	222.77
12.	Maharashtra	Non-Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Hostels, 10-Bdeded Hospital	377.48	242.68
13.	Manipur	Hostel, Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile Dispensaries	264.29	99.29

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Meghalaya	Hostels, Mobile Dispensaries, Libraries, 62 LP/ME/Sec-Non Residential School, Higher Secondary School, Non-Residential School, M. A.V. Unit, Knitting Weaving	697.71	786.14
15.	Mizoram	Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensaries,	55.89	20.07
16.	Nagaland	Hostels	30.80	12.78
17.	Delhi	Computer Training Centre and Hostel	17.15	5.41
18.	Odisha	Residential Schools, Hostels, Creche Centres, Typing and Shorthand Training Centre, Agriculture and Allied Subject	1168.97	2104.98
19.	Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme for NE ST Girls including Andaman and Nicobar Residential Schools	14.50	38.09
20.	Sikkim	Residential Schools	90.81	39.07
21.	Tamil Nadu	Hostel, Residential Schools, 20-Bedded Hospital, 10-Bedded Hospital, 60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensaries	280.49	220.61
22.	Telangana	Residential Schools	76.76	33.62
23.	Tripura	Residential School	32.62	57.72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Hostel (4 Units) and Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensary	67.43	0
25.	Uttarakhand	Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensary, 2 Hostel (Junior+Primary), Hostel	37.43	66.81
26.	West Bengal	Residential Schools, Mobile Dispensaries, Hospitals, Knitting/weaving and Handloom	937.44	536.43
			6918.81	6594.34

(ix) State-wise list of organisations funded during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 under the scheme of 'strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 31.12.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (14 Unit of Educational Complexes run by APTWAREIS) and other Educational Complexes)	1117.23	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (Educational Complex)	37.64	0
3.	Chhattisgarh (Educational Complex)	37.12	64.49
4.	Gujarat (43 Units of Educational complexes run by GSITDREIS) and other Educational Complexes)	1512.48	93.21
5.	Jharkhand (Educational Complex)	0	12.04
6.	Madhya Pradesh (13 projects of Educational complexes run by MPTWRAEIS and other Educational Complexes)	325.21	608.69
7.	Maharashtra (Educational Complexes)	149.86	205.663
8.	Odisha (19 Units run by OMTES and other Educational Compexes)	1102.18	999.18
9.	Rajasthan (Educational Complexes)	25.13	168.17
10.	Telangana (16 Units of Educational Complexes run by TTWREIS)	321.91	0
TOTAL		4628.76	2151.443

(x) *Details of the Grants released under the scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Product/Produce during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (as on 27.01.2019)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2017-18	2018-19
STDCC			
1.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
2.	Kerala	393.52	-
3.	Odisha	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	-	-
5.	Tripura	201.48	-
6.	West Bengal	-	-
7.	Mizoram	-	696.00
8.	Sikkim	-	219.00
	Trifed	3900.00	4330.00
	TOTAL	4495.00	5245.00

(xi) Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain in MFP during the years 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (as on 03.02.2019)

		(₹ in lakh)	
Sl.No.	State/Organization	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Odisha	-	-
2.	Gujarat	-	619.00
3.	Maharashtra	-	-
4.	Rajasthan	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	26.81
7.	Chhattisgarh	89.00	197.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	300.00	710.00
9.	Manipur	11.00	90.00
10.	Nagaland	19.00	66.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	240.00	821.00
12.	Kerala	-	418.00
13.	West Bengal	-	657.00
14.	Karnataka	-	125.00
15.	Assam	-	155.00
TRIFED		200.00	3147.00
TOTAL		859.00	9686.00

(xii) Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 (as on 27.01.2019)

			(₹ in lakh)
Year	Expenditure		
	NSTFDC	STFDCs	Total
2017-18	4980.00	520.00	5500.00
2018-19	5700.00	800.00	6500.00

(xiii) Details of of funds released under the schemes of Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institute during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

		(₹ in lakh)	
Sl.No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.42	81.60
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	749.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	647.99	253.01
4.	Assam	183.65	198.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	168.73	504.49
6.	Gujarat	2438.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	97.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	1211.83
10.	Karnataka	130.00	106.00
11.	Kerala	745.65	401.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	732.51	309.91
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	485.01
14.	Manipur	58.00	530.11
15.	Mizoram	0.00	564.36
16.	Nagaland	0.00	825.00
17.	Odisha	662.90	819.07
18.	Rajasthan	169.25	214.00
19.	Sikkim	136.00	194.50
20.	Tamil Nadu	133.20	177.25
21.	Telangana	339.50	454.00
22.	Tripura	198.75	316.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	215.45	380.15
TOTAL		7900.00	8979.81

(xiv) Details of funds released under Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)		
Name of the Scheme	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 31.01.2019)
Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education	402.00	1641.33

Note: It has been decided to discontinue the three schemes namely (i) Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels in Tribal Areas, (ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas and (iii) Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS).

Releasing funds under Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for tribals

575. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for tribal students studying in classes 9 and 10 have not been released to certain States, during 2014-15 to 2017-18 and whether this is due to lack of determination on the part of the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which is being implemented through State Government/UT Administration in a defined fund sharing pattern. As per norms of the scheme, State Government/UT Administration is required to access the requirement of funds on the basis of number of applications received from eligible ST students and furnish a consolidated proposal to the Ministry alongwith Utilization Certificate and Statement of Expenditure for release of Central Assistance as per schematic norms. This Ministry has already released Central share of assistance upto 2017-18 to all those States who have furnished required information/documents to the Ministry. Further, 1st installment of Central Assistance for the year 2018-19 has also been released to 13 States who have furnished required information/documents to the Ministry. This Ministry has also been repeatedly raising this issue of required documents with States/UTs in various review meetings, video conferences etc. so that the eligible beneficiaries may get scholarships in time. Hence, the Ministry is fully committed to meeting requirements of Pre-Matric Scholarship made by various States/UTs.

Norms for Staff of OSC

576. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up One Stop Centre (OSC) in all the districts of Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the details of norms/criteria prescribed by Government for centre administrator, case worker, psycho-social counsellor, legal counsellor, police facilitation officer, para-medical personnel, IT Staff, multi-purpose workers, security guards, etc. who are staffing the OSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India has given approval for setting up of one One Stop Centre (OSC) in each district of Tamil Nadu. However, so far OSCs are functional in six districts of Tamil Nadu *i.e.* Chennai, Coimbatore, Kancheepuram, Salem, Tiruchirapally and Madurai.

(c) Details of norms/criteria prescribed by Government are given below:—

1. Centre Administrator—The management of One Stop Centre could be outsourced to any woman having a Law degree/Masters in Social Work with at least 5 years' experience of working on violence against women issues in an administrative set-up with a Government or Non-Government project/programme and preferably with at least 1 years' experience of counselling either within or outside the same set-up. She should be a resident of the local community so that local human resource and expertise is utilised for effective functioning of the centre.
2. Case Worker—This service could be outsourced to any woman having a Law degree/Masters in Social Work with at least 3 years' experience of working on violence against women issues in a Government or Non-Government project/programme. She should be a resident of the local community so that local human resource and expertise is utilised for effective functioning of the centre.
3. Psycho-social Counsellor—The counselling service could be outsourced to any woman having a post-graduate degree in Social Work/Clinical Psychology with at least 3 years of experience of working as Counsellor/Psychotherapist in a reputed Mental Health Institute/Clinic at the District/State level.

4. Legal Counsellor—The legal counselling service could be outsourced to any person having a background in Law/Social Sciences with para legal training or knowledge of laws with at least 3 years' experience of working within a Government or Non-Government project/programme on VAW at the district.
5. Police Facilitation Officer—The police assistance service could be outsourced to a Police Officer deployed from amongst serving cadre/retired preferably a woman police officer at the Sub-Inspector level, with experience of working for at least 5 years. He/she will be qualified as per the requirements of the Ministry of Home Affairs for police personnel at the SI rank.
6. Para-Medical Personnel—The medical assistance service could be outsourced to any woman having professional degree in paramedics with a background in health right and preferably with at least 3 years' experience of working within a Government or Non-Government health project/programme on VAW at the district.
7. IT Staff—The IT services could be outsourced to any person who is a graduate with a diploma in computers/IT etc. with a minimum of 3 years of experience in data management, process documentation and web based reporting formats, video conferencing in either at the level of State/district/Non-Governmental/IT based organization.
8. Multi-purpose Helper—The multi-purpose activity could be outsourced to any person who is literate with at least 3 years of experience of working as a helper, peon etc.
9. Security Guards—The safety and security of the One Stop Centre could be outsourced to any person having at least 2 years of experience of working as security personnel in a Government or reputed organization in the district/State level. He/She should preferably be retired military personnel and should be hired after police verification and registration.

Monitoring and evaluation of Mahila Shakti Kendra

577. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of the Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra since its inception;
- (b) whether any monitoring and evaluation of these kendras has been undertaken;
- (c) if so, whether any course corrections as a result; and

(d) If no, why was such an evaluation mechanism not set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme was approved by the Cabinet for implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme on 22nd November, 2017. Administrative and Financial concurrence for implementing the scheme has been secured in 20 States. 5 UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme. State Resource Centre for Women are functional in 25 States/UTs. District Level Centre for Women are functional in 39 districts. 5 States have identified college student volunteers for undertaking Block Level activities.

(b) to (d) The Scheme is subject to third party evaluation by the end of FY 2019-20. There is provision for evaluation of the block level component approved for 115 aspirational/backward districts implemented through college student volunteers by the end of second year.

Implementation of 'POSHAN' Abhiyan

578. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the benefits intended under the POSHAN Abhiyan and what is the status of implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission-NNM) set up by Government on 30.11.2017 with fixed targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum respectively. Mission also strives to achieve reduction in Stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022).

The status of implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan is as follows:—

- (i) Under POSHAN Abhiyaan, all districts of 36 States/UTs have been covered for roll-out.
- (ii) State, District and Block level Convergence meetings are held regularly in most of the States/UTs.
- (iii) 6,413 Master Trainers have been trained, as of now, in 13 States/UTs.
- (iv) Procurement of Smart Phones has been coordinated through Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Portal. States/UTs are at various stages of procurement of Smart Phones. Till date, 2.74 lakh Smart Phones have been procured by the States/UTs.

- (v) The guidelines/manuals of POSHAN Abhiyaan covering all aspects of the ICDS-CAS software, implementation, etc. have been formalized, printed and distributed up to district level.
- (vi) A 'Call Centre' has been established for interventions and beneficiary feedback.
- (vii) A comprehensive Jan Andolan Guidelines have been prepared in consultation with all partners and released to States/UTs and has been implemented by the States/UTs.
- (viii) Song and Drama Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been engaged to conduct Nationwide programmes.
- (ix) Mass Media Campaign has also been rolled out through Television and Radio.
- (x) September, 2018 was celebrated as the Rashtriya Poshan Maah across the country. Approximately, 25 crore people had participated and more than 20 lakh activities were conducted across the country during the Rashtriya Poshan Maah.
- (xi) Under Incremental Learning Approach (ILA), functionaries are trained on thematic modules following the cascade mode of training of State Resource Group (SRG), District Resource Groups (DRGs) and Block Resource Groups (BRGs). Twenty one (21) ILA modules have been provided to the States/UTs. The States/UTs have started rolling out ILA modules.
- (xii) Community Based Events (CBEs) are organized in a converged manner in Anganwadi Centres with the field functionaries. Around 45.69 lakh CBEs have been organized till the end of 3rd Quarter of the current financial year.
- (xiii) Three (03) National Council meetings under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog and five (05) meetings of Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MWCD have been convened till date.

Development of rural women

579. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any new schemes during the last three years with special focus on over all development of rural women in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the financial allocations made under those new schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme to empower rural women through community participation was approved in November, 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme envisages community engagement through College Student Volunteers in 115 most backward districts as part of block level initiatives; capacity building of women collectives in 50% of the blocks in the aspirational districts; District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) in 640 districts to facilitate women centric schemes and provide foothold for BBBP scheme; State Resource Centre for Women to support the respective government in implementation of women centric schemes/programs and BBBP Program.

Administrative and Financial concurrence for implementing the scheme has been secured in 20 States. 5 UTs have initiated implementation of the scheme. State Resource Centre for Women are functional in 25 States/UTs. District Level Centre for Women are functional in 39 districts. 5 States have identified college student volunteers for undertaking Block Level activities.

(c) Financial allocations made under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise funds released under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme

		(Amt. in ₹ lakh)	
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT's	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.9	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	151.35
4.	Assam	980	Nil
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	13.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15
10.	Delhi (UT)	Nil	Nil
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT's	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
13.	Haryana	Nil	6.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	137.45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	Nil
17.	Karnataka	10.8	150.78
18.	Kerala	Nil	74.26
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	479.02
21.	Maharashtra	Nil	144.63
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85
24.	Mizoram	117.82	155.70
25.	Nagaland	95.13	191.75
26.	Odisha	Nil	737.95
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18
28.	Punjab	Nil	87.50
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24
30.	Sikkim	Nil	99.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.50
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	362.13
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62
GRANT TOTAL		5439.14	5367.3

Devadasi system under 'POCSO' Act

580. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even after passing of the Devadasis Act of 1982, young girls are still being forced into the Devadasi system which, in the name of custom, is actually a commercial sex racket in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government has any data on the number of such cases and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) what steps Government has taken against such practices; and

(d) whether Government would consider bringing this issue under POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice Act and the proposed Trafficking Bill and make it punishable thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Karnataka, since the inception of the Act till now 17 cases have been booked under the Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act 1982. Out of which 12 cases were dismissed due to non-availability of proper evidences. In one case penalty has been imposed, four cases are pending in Court. However, no such complaint has been registered in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The State Government concerned have been taking action for rehabilitation of Devadasis as per their State Act on Prohibition of Dedication in coordination with other authorities. The State Government is also creating awareness to eradicate this system. The Government of India has issued advisory dated 22.12.2015 regarding "Abolition of Devadasi System"

(d) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 considers every person as child upto the age of 18 years and sexual offences defined in the POCSO Act are punishable as per the gravity of the offences.

Bringing child grooming under 'POCSO' Act

581. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would review and bring amendments to the POCSO Act to include the phenomenon of 'Child Grooming' (when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purpose of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking) and make it punishable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, contains effective provisions to curb the menace of child abuse. The Act provides mandatory reporting,

child friendly provisions of recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. There are adequate legal penal provisions including POCSO Act, 2012 for the sexual offences against the children, as per the gravity of offences. However, in the wake of such purported instances through media recently impacting young children, Ministry took up the matter with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology at the level of Minister and Secretary to take necessary interventions to curb the menace and to ensure the safety and security of children. In order to equip children in negotiating the online world with adequate safety, Ministry of Human Resource Development was requested to issue necessary directions to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for incorporating suitable content pertaining to cyber safety in the school curriculum of children and advise State Governments to do the same through their School Boards.

Gender neutral law on sexual offences against children

582. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to make punishment for sexual offences against children more stringent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to make law on sexual offences against children gender neutral; 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) to (d) The existing "Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act" covers sexual abuse of boys also, as it is a gender neutral Act. The Ministry of Law and Justice has vetted the proposal for enhancement of the punishment in cases of sexual assault against children. The proposed amendments once passed by Parliament will be applicable to all children in India except Jammu and Kashmir where POCSO Act, 2012 is not applicable.

Expansion of BBBP scheme

583. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to expand the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme for empowerment of rural women;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the sex ratio after the launch of the scheme during 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly in Haryana; and

(c) the details of other steps taken by Government to ensure the survival and safety of new born girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Since 2018-19, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country have been covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme. Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media and Advocacy and 235 districts covered through alert Media and Advocacy outreach. BBBP Scheme covers rural women as well as urban.

(b) As per the latest available reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 161 districts selected during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under BBBP indicate improving trend in 104 districts (1 district stable trend) in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17. A list of Sex Ratio at Birth as per HIMS data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the period 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of the 100 district selected under BBBP in Phase I during 2014-15 and for the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 of the 61 districts selected in Phase II during 2015-16 including State of Haryana are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) BBBP Scheme is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development, with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign to change mindsets, enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, enabling girl child's survival, safety, and insuring her education.

Statement

State-wise details of improvement in the sex ratio

(i) Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) as per HIMS data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the period between 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of the 100 Districts selected in Phase I under BBBP:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2014-15 (April-March)	2015-16 (April-March)	2016-17 (April-March)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat (5)	Surat	879	886	872
2.		Mahesana	900	919	910

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.		Gandhinagar	885	883	902
4.		Ahmadabad	873	903	915
5.		Rajkot	886	906	872
6.	Haryana (12)	Mahendragarh	791	809	859
7.		Jhajjar	838	872	897
8.		Rewari	803	845	851
9.		Sonipat	864	869	898
10.		Ambala	870	877	915
11.		Kurukshetra	843	864	881
12.		Rohtak	915	881	893
13.		Karnal	758	883	854
14.		Yamunanagar	887	896	912
15.		Kaithal	887	868	899
16.		Bhiwani	822	859	860
17.		Panipat	901	898	941
18.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Una	857	904	931
19.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Jammu	911	886	908
20.		Pulwama	983	949	1018
21.		Kathua	862	873	852
22.		Badgam	972	988	968
23.		Anantnag	985	1000	976
24.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Morena	904	909	926
25.		Gwalior	888	918	906
26.		Bhind	919	898	929
27.		Datia	887	880	895
28.	Maharastra (10)	Bid	913	898	925
29.		Jalgaon	864	898	901
30.		Ahmadnagar	904	906	895
31.		Buldana	934	954	913
32.		Aurangabad	917	929	927

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.		Washim	974	903	910
34.		Kolhapur	889	903	881
35.		Osmanabad	883	909	912
36.		Sangli	885	889	893
37.		Jalna	901	887	900
38.	NCT of Delhi (5)	South West	878	881	875
39.		North West	898	899	911
40.		East	888	918	900
41.		West	868	881	915
42.		North	913	904	930
43.	Punjab (11)	Tarn Taran	874	880	889
44.		Gurdaspur	879	866	881
45.		Amritsar	897	909	892
46.		Muktsar	899	896	889
47.		Mansa	857	925	894
48.		Patiala	847	866	890
49.		Sangrur	864	848	879
50.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	955	936	910
51.		Fatehgarh Sahib	873	889	928
52.		Barnala	855	836	893
53.		Firozpur	876	859	871
54.	Rajasthan (10)	Jhunjhunun	893	903	952
55.		Sikar	939	923	963
56.		Karauli	942	927	914
57.		Ganganagar	918	934	952
58.		Dhaultpur	930	924	945
59.		Jaipur	912	904	928
60.		Dausa	930	921	932
61.		Alwar	915	912	931

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.		Bharatpur	933	922	914
63.		Sawai Madhopur	947	913	908
64.	Uttar Pradesh (10)	Baghpat	919	903	882
65.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	844	873	875
66.		Ghaziabad	899	977	908
67.		Meerut	866	878	884
68.		Bulandshahr	866	864	902
69.		Agra	876	842	905
70.		Muzaffarnagar	884	909	931
71.		Mahamaya Nagar	867	884	885
72.		Jhansi	860	900	925
73.		Mathura	900	913	876
74.	Uttarakhand (2)	Pithoragarh	881	901	873
75.		Champawat	887	959	973
76.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	985	948	839
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	944	900	974
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1073	761	1176
79.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	942	969	950
80.	Bihar	Vaishali	915	887	879
81.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	874	906	921
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	926	928	934
83.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	942	951	934
84.	Daman and Diu	Daman	918	919	946
85.	Goa	North Goa	916	910	951
86.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	861	890	914

1	2	3	4	5	6
87.	Karnataka	Bijapur	948	941	968
88.	Kerala	Thrissur	959	965	942
89.	Tripura	South Tripura	953	915	978
90.	Manipur	Senapati	991	974	980
91.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	949	975	940
92.	Mizoram	Saiha	915	1022	898
93.	Nagaland	Longleng	954	984	942
94.	Odisha	Nayagarh	845	883	860
95.	Puducherry	Yanam	1107	981	976
96.	Sikkim	North District	831	1009	1011
97.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	856	937	931
98.	Telangana	Hyderabad	946	938	967
99.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1000	832	955
100.	West Bengal	Kolkata	922	929	939

(ii) Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) as per HIMS data of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17 of the 61 Districts selected in Phase II under BBBP:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2015-16 (April-March)	2016-17 (April-March)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	924	931
2.		Amreli	916	911
3.		Patan	945	936
4.		Bhavnagar	902	873
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	887	892
6.		Jind	866	913
7.		Faridabad	890	894
8.		Hisar	910	927
9.		Fatehabad	895	927
10.		Sirsa	941	911

1	2	3	4	5
11.		Panchkula	887	929
12.		Palwal	921	935
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	887	897
14.		Hamirpur	849	943
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	908	884
16.		Baramula	948	994
17.		Ganderbal	985	992
18.		Rajouri	947	937
19.		Srinagar	957	980
20.		Shupiyan	1062	959
21.		Kupwara	1027	961
22.		Kulgam	1057	1087
23.		Udhampur	880	881
24.		Bandipore	964	885
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	913	917
26.		Tikamgarh	917	917
27.	Maharastra (6)	Hingoli	953	916
28.		Solapur	878	910
29.		Pune	911	889
30.		Parbhani	941	911
31.		Nashik	922	913
32.		Latur	929	940
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	920	960
34.		South	916	899
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	899	909
36.		Bathinda	885	888
37.		Ludhiana	881	935
38.		Moga	919	928
39.		Rupnagar	920	927
40.		Hoshiarpur	905	914

1	2	3	4	5
41.		Kapurthala	884	905
42.		Jalandhar	919	892
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	918	904
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	925	914
45.		Hanumangarh	971	973
46.		Jodhpur	948	949
47.		Tonk	926	978
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	902	911
49.		Aligarh	814	854
50.		Etah	897	878
51.		Firozabad	890	940
52.		Jalaun	884	905
53.		Bijnor	894	873
54.		Mainpuri	840	871
55.		Hamirpur	818	839
56.		Saharanpur	906	909
57.		Farrukhabad	880	886
58.		Mahoba	873	921
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Hardwar	876	917
60.		Dehradun	933	923
61.		Chamoli	944	894

Identification of fake beneficiaries in anganwadi

584. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fake beneficiaries registered in Anganwadis across the country, so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the process being used to identify such beneficiaries;

(c) the details of funds being saved as a result of identification and elimination of names of fake beneficiaries from the list; and

(d) whether Government is using technological solutions in identification of fake beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry is Implementing supplementary Nutrition Programme of Anganwadi Services as a Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. The beneficiaries are required to produce proof of possession of Aadhaar or undergo authentication using Aadhaar as the primary identifier. However, Aadhaar saturation of children below 5 years of age being only 55% (as on 31.01.2019), alternative and viable proof of identity is also obtained from children who do not possess Aadhaar.

(d) Ministry has developed web based software application ICDS-RRS for capturing details of beneficiaries and authentication using Aadhaar number of the beneficiaries.

Corporal punishments and sexual abuse in child care institutions

585. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to nation-wide review submitted in September, 2018, most shelter homes resort to corporal punishments to children for discipline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cases of sexual abuse have increased across many child care institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the measures taken to combat such incidents; and

(d) the details of shelter homes, State-wise and the funds spent thereon, shelter home-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducted a national mapping exercise of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in 2016, in order to ascertain whether CCIs being run by State Governments/UT Administrations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), are in line with the standards mandated by the JJ Act and Model Rules framed thereunder and to institute corrective measures where required. The analysis showed that many CCIs use forms of disciplining children which fall under the ambit of corporal punishment as defined by the JJ Act. Some incidents of sexual abuse have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Ministry stressed upon the need for mandatory monitoring as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. The Chief Secretaries to the States/UTs have also been requested to inspect all the facilities claiming to be the CCIs and submit a Report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

The Ministry is implementing Child Protection Service (CPS) scheme which is centrally sponsored scheme. Under the said scheme funds are released to State Governments and UT Administration after assessment of their proposal. The details of CCIs being supported under the CPS and funds released and utilized by the State Governments during the last financial year, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Details of funds released to Care Homes by State/UTs are not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement-I

*The details of CCIs being supported under the Child Protection Service (CPS),
State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Homes		Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)		Open Shelter	
		Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	0	14	0	0	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	0	1	0	0
3.	Assam	10	27	0	21	0	5
4.	Bihar	16	22	0	20	0	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	32	0	9	0	9
6.	Goa	1	22	0	2		3
7.	Gujarat	27	18	8	4	0	3
8.	Haryana	7	21	1	5	0	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	22	0	1	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	13	23	0	15	0	5
12.	Karnataka	72	8	6	19	0	40
13.	Kerala	29	1	0	12	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	40	0	26	0	8
15.	Maharashtra	34	43	0	16	0	3
16.	Manipur	2	40	3	4	0	14
17.	Meghalaya	24	20	3	3	0	4
18.	Mizoram	19	17	1	4	0	0
19.	Nagaland	13	26	0	4	0	3
20.	Odisha	10	86	3	20	0	12
21.	Punjab	13	0	0	4	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	40	51	12	0	0	21
23.	Sikkim	4	12	0	4	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	44	145	0	20	0	12
25.	Tripura	11	12	3	3	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69	24	5	7	0	20
27.	Uttarakhand	18	2	0	0	0	2
28.	West Bengal	20	45	0	22	0	33
29.	Telangana	36	6	11	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	8	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	6	1	0	1	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0		0		0
35.	Delhi	20	8	0	3	0	13
36.	Puducherry	6	22	0	2	0	2
TOTAL		701	809	72	252	0	266

Statement-II

The details of CCI's being supported under the CPS and funds released and utilized by the State Governments during the last financial year, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2017-18	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1469.88	1537.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	643.71	180.00
3.	Assam	2932.68	1608.78
4.	Bihar	541.56	1633.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3181.97	1701.20
6.	Goa	728.53	54.44
7.	Gujarat	590.11	1767.24
8.	Haryana	1858.22	2500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1835.01	1833.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	807.48	807.48
11.	Jharkhand	1714.57	1641.76
12.	Karnataka	3272.45	1364.04
13.	Kerala	1849.45	1275.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3262.77	2582.87
15.	Maharashtra	608.15	608.15
16.	Manipur	1886.33	2103.00
17.	Meghalaya	1846.60	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	1917.51	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	1457.45	1457.45
20.	Odisha	2599.30	2782.53
21.	Punjab	143.24	875.43
22.	Rajasthan	4752.30	1295.98
23.	Sikkim	662.76	125.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	2013.12	5512.50
25.	Telangana	894.82	633.08

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura	446.81	499.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1830.67	4222.98
28.	Uttarakhand	907.57	731.40
29.	West Bengal	5073.56	4232.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.66	93.36
31.	Chandigarh	194.32	172.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.82	69.90
33.	Daman and Diu	21.89	83.00
34.	Delhi	354.33	907.88
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-
36.	Puducherry	114.35	426.20
TOTAL		52469.95	51084.22

Allocation for child rights

586. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations made during the previous year for safeguarding child rights, State-wise;

(b) whether Government considers the allocation to be sufficient; and

(c) if not, whether Government plans to increase the allocations for safeguarding child rights and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The details of the allocations made during the previous year under "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) is as follows:—

Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)	
	BE	RE
2017-18	BE-648	RE-648

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has proposed to increase the allocation of Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme for the financial year 2019-2020 to ₹ 1500 crores.

Honorarium for 'ASHA' and anganwadi workers

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

(a) whether Government has recently hiked the incentives/honorarium for ASHA and Anganwadi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hike would be made retrospective from the last one year and arrears paid accordingly to meet the demands of these workers;

(d) whether any social security schemes like insurance cover is provided to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has recently enhanced the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) at main-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month; AWWs at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month; Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs, effective from 1st October, 2018.

With regard to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), under the National Health Mission (NHM), as approved by the Cabinet, ASHAs are envisaged as honorary volunteers and receive only task/performance based incentives. Currently ASHAs receive performance based incentives for over 30 specific that have been approved at the national level. Given their contribution and the valuable role they plays, the incentives finalized for ASHAs at the national level are regularly reviewed by the Government and new activities for which ASHAs would get incentives are expanded from time to time. The range of incentives earned by an ASHA varies from ASHA to ASHA based on their level of activity.

Under the NHM, States have been given the flexibility to design their own incentives for ASHAs. Some States have also introduced state specific incentives as per State specific requirement. Some States have also introduced fixed monthly honorarium for ASHAs out of their State budget. These include States like Sikkim (₹ 3,000/- p.m.), Kerala (₹ 1,500/- p.m.), Rajasthan (₹ 1,600/- p.m.), Haryana (₹ 500/- p.m.) and West Bengal (₹ 1,500/- p.m.). States of Karnataka, and Meghalaya, provide 100% while Chhattisgarh provides 50% and Tripura provides 33% of matching amount of the incentives earned by an ASHA as a top up.

(d) and (e) The Government of India introduced 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' (AKBY) to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers w.e.f. 01.04.2004 under Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Scheme.

Pursuant to the decision of the Government to migrate the existing insurance schemes to the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), the AWWs in the age group of 18 to 50 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for life cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh; the AWWs in the age group of 18-59 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for accidental cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh/ ₹ 1.00 Lakh and the AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51 to 59 years have been covered under the Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) {modified} for life cover of ₹ 30,000/- as long as they are engaged. The migration to PMJJBY/ PMSBY is effective from 01.06.2017. Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/- to AWWs/AWHs and scholarships @ ₹ 300/- per child per quarter to children (Standard 9 to 12 including ITI during Academic Year 2017-18) to children of AWWs/AWHs will continue. The entire premium is borne by the MWCD and LIC of India.

Swadhar greh scheme

†588. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Swadhar Greh scheme being implemented by Government for the benefit of women living in adverse conditions and details of funds allocated during the last three years, State-wise and area-wise;

(b) the number of Swadhar shelter homes and short stay homes being run in the country and the number of women benefited under this scheme; and

(c) the details of amount provided to such homes in Uttar Pradesh during the said period?

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 difficult 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 survivors of natural disasters, prisoners released from jail, victims of domestic violence etc. The State/ UT-wise details of funds released under the SwadharGreh Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-I (See below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of number of Swadhar Grehs (after merger of the Swadhar shelter home and Short Stay Homes) and the number of women benefitted under this Scheme is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds released for Swadhar Grehs in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and current year is as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)			
Amount released during 2015-16	Amount released during 2016-17	Amount released during 2017-18	Amount released during 2018-19 upto 04.02.2019
291.89	383.43	598.10	55.46

Statement-I

State/UT wise details of funds released under SwadharGreh Scheme during last three years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released during 2015-16	Amount released during 2016-17	Amount released during 2017-18	Amount released during 2018-19 upto 04.02.2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.21	124.47	156.61	24.42
2.	Assam	43.47	237.56	197.03	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4.4	9.01	7.27
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6.54	8.11	18.05
5.	Bihar	0	69.79	86.54	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	7.27	9.01	6.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.26	17.44	16.22	30.25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	14	18.02	16.10
11.	Gujarat	7.58	40.5	37.86	0
12.	Goa	0	4.36	5.40	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	0	4.36	9.77	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	6.46	24.41	18.32	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.74	40	32.45	36.20
17.	Karnataka	67.94	461.95	560.73	10.68
18.	Kerala	0	52.36	43.27	69.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50.77	95.91	89.99	46.09
21.	Maharashtra	35.89	576.88	438.36	6.41
22.	Mizoram	2.48	16.72	16.22	81.08
23.	Manipur	47.76	284.07	189.83	424.30
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	8.72	0
25.	Nagaland	0	6.54	8.11	25.69
26.	Odisha	269.16	723.85	521.43	16.54
27.	Punjab	0	10.52	10.81	8
28.	Puducherry	0	7.27	9.01	20.06
29.	Rajasthan	9.13	68.4	102.98	18.94
30.	Sikkim	0	6.54	8.11	6.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.48	247.22	280.07	409.75
32.	Telangana	63.24	134.61	177.88	134.66
33.	Tripura	0	26.17	32.45	46.23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	291.89	383.43	598.10	55.46
35.	Uttarkhand	3.63	69.93	92.33	0
36.	West Bengal	154.48	18.37	448.35	1.56
37.	CSWB for SSH	2521.25	1519.46	0	0
	CSWB for construction of Home for Widows in Vrindavan, UP	1199	3073	1476.00	0
TOTAL		4857.82	8378.3	5717.1	1520.7

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of number of Swadhar Grehs and number of beneficiaries under Swadhar Greh Scheme during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Swadhar Greh	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	780
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
3.	Assam	17	510
4.	Punjab	2	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	90
6.	Gujarat	4	120
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	90
8.	Jharkhand	3	90
9.	Karnataka	46	1380
10.	Kerala	7	210
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8	240
12.	Maharashtra	50	1500
13.	Manipur	23	690
14.	Mizoram	11	330
15.	Meghalaya	2	60
16.	Nagaland	2	60
17.	Odisha	55	2340
18.	Rajasthan	6	180
19.	Sikkim	1	30
20.	Tamil Nadu	35	1050
21.	Telangana	19	570
22.	Tripura	4	120
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	390
24.	Uttarakhand	4	120
25.	West Bengal	48	1440

1	2	3	4
26.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	8
27.	Union Territory of Chandigarh	1	30
28.	NCT of Delhi	2	60
29.	Union Territory of Puducherry	1	30
TOTAL		398	12608

Full maternity benefits under PMMVY

589. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible women beneficiaries yet to receive full maternity benefits of ₹ 6,000 under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), since 2017, State-wise;

(b) whether, under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), every pregnant and lactating mother is entitled to maternity benefits of ₹ 6,000, except those already receiving similar benefits as a Government employee or under other laws and PMMVY provides ₹ 5,000 per child, and restricts it to first living child;

(c) if so, whether it is in violation of NFSA; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to bring PMMVY in line with NFSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of estimated number of beneficiaries (till 31.12.2018) to be covered and estimated number of beneficiaries who are yet to receive any instalment under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are given in the Statement (*See below*) .

(b) and (c) The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides for maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such instalments as may be prescribed by the Central Government to every Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), except those who are in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹ 5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) during the period of

pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of estimated number of beneficiaries (till 31.12.2018) to be covered and estimated number of beneficiaries who are yet to receive any installment under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (as on 31.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated number of beneficiaries till 31.12.2018	Number of beneficiaries who are yet to receive any installment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,250	601
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,61,134	0*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,816	8,725
4.	Assam	2,66,476	1,89,363
5.	Bihar	8,88,946	6,95,043
6.	Chandigarh	9,012	24
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,18,140	56,397
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,936	84
9.	Daman and Diu	2,078	822
10.	Delhi	1,43,358	81,724
11.	Goa	12,456	5,410
12.	Gujarat	5,16,118	2,31,508
13.	Haryana	2,16,486	30,549
14.	Himachal Pradesh	58,620	0*
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,07,096	54,660
16.	Jharkhand	2,81,698	1,18,799
17.	Karnataka	5,21,718	1,70,851
18.	Kerala	2,85,268	90,809

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	550	201
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,20,190	0*
21.	Maharashtra	9,59,610	5,49,259
22.	Manipur	24,386	18,904
23.	Meghalaya	25,336	23,810
24.	Mizoram	9,370	435
25.	Nagaland	16,896	15,026
26.	Odisha	3,58,434	3,58,429
27.	Puducherry	10,656	5,891
28.	Punjab	2,36,912	90,912
29.	Rajasthan	5,85,362	78,222
30.	Sikkim	5,214	2,023
31.	Tamil Nadu	6,15,142	6,12,298
32.	Telangana	3,61,134	3,61,134
33.	Tripura	31,374	16,433
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17,06,278	7,80,706
35.	Uttarakhand	86,130	31,360
36.	West Bengal	7,79,444	5,44,757
GRAND TOTAL		1.03.39.024	49,78,908

* The States have paid more than the estimated number of beneficiaries. However, there may be some left over beneficiaries yet to apply and receive maternity benefits under PMMVY.

Funds under schemes of Ministry to Andhra Pradesh

590. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under various schemes of the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds yet to be released; and

(c) by when these funds would be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes across the country including Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme-wise details of the funds allocated and released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*). The Ministry releases the funds under various schemes to State Governments/UT Administrations including Andhra Pradesh after receiving the requisite documents from the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement-I

*Scheme-wise details of funds allocated to and released to
Andhra Pradesh during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh during		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme	8.45	-	25.71
2.	Swadhar Greh Scheme	48.21	124.47	156.61
3.	Ujjawala Scheme	71.99	238.05	122.27
4.	Working Women Hostel (WWH)	181.08	247.88	-
5.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	-	-	7.39
6.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	-	-	7,022.36
7.	Anganwadi Services Scheme	68818.48	56387.46	58474.18
8.	Poshan Abhiyaan	-	-	1284.63
9.	One Stop Centre (OSC)	13.19	268.97	330.14
10.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	675.68	762.99	2259.52
11.	Child Protection Scheme (CPS)	238.58	110.74	1469.88
12.	Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	42.45	123.64	-
13.	Women Helpline	51.58	-	-
14.	Mahila Police Volunteers	-	75.82	-

Statement-II

(a) The detail of funds granted/allocated by CSWB & ICCW and Ministry of Women and Child Development to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)			
Year	Information provided by CSWB	Information provided by ICCW	MWCD
2015-16	922.92	90.07	-
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) *	619.10	-	-
2016-17 (4th quarter)	-	-	207.29
2017-18 (1st quarter)	-	-	221.24

(b) The detail of funds released by CSWB and ICCW and Ministry of Women and Child Development to the State of Andhra Pradesh during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)			
Year	Information provided by CSWB	Information provided by ICCW	MWCD
2015-16	986.22	90.07	-
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) *	399.10	-	-
2016-17 (4th quarter)	-	-	207.29
2017-18 (1st quarter)	-	-	221.24

* The National Creche Scheme has now been transferred to State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

Increase in Anganwadi Centres

†591. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the number of Anganwadi Centres has been increased;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the number of Anganwadi Centres increased in Bihar; and

(d) the details of arrangement made to keep a watch on nutritious meal for children at Anganwadi Centres?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Scheme of Anganwadi Services was launched in 1975 with 33 Projects and 4891 AnganwadiCentres (AWCs) and was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects and 6 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country, by the end of IX Plan. The coverage of Anganwadi Services Scheme, till IX Plan, was thus not universal as it covered only about 42% of the 14 lakh habitations.

The Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Service Scheme has been expanded in three phases during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and Minority, across the country. A total of 14 lakh AWCs have been approved in the country out of which 13.70 functional as on 31.12.2018.

(b) State/UT-wise details containing number of Anganwadi Centres across the country (including Bihar) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total number of 1,15,009 Anganwadi Centres have been sanctioned to the State of Bihar under the Anganwadi Services Scheme. The details of the operational Anganwadi Centres over the years in the State of Bihar are tabulated as below:—

Sl.No.	Year	Sanctioned AWCs	Operational AWCs
1.	March, 2016	115009	91677
2.	March, 2017	115009	91677
3.	March, 2018	115009	91677
4.	December, 2018	115009	97231

(d) Supplementary Nutrition, one of the six services under the Anganwadi Services, is now a legal entitlement under the National Food Security Act, 2013. Sections-4, 5 and 6 of the said Act pertain to entitlements regarding nutritional support to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under the Anganwadi Services. Nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers as per Schedule-II of the said Act are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category	Type of meal	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
4.	Pregnant women and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

Provision of supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services is primarily made to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to provide 300 days of supplementary food to the beneficiaries in a year. The Supplementary Nutrition programme is implemented by the States/UTs and it is served to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centres.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Anganwadi Centres across the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of AWCs and ICDS Projects (as on December, 2018)			
		No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	97231
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51212
7.	Goa	11	11	1262	1262
8.	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029
9.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432
13.	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911
14.	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135
16.	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219
17.	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510
18.	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896
19.	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980
21.	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587
22.	Punjab	155	155	27314	27279
23.	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974
24.	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308
25.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439
26.	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997
28.	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067
29.	West Bengal	576	576	119481	116047
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	720
31.	Chandigarh**	3	3	450	450
32.	Delhi*	95	95	10897	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107
35.	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107
36.	Puducherry	5	5	855	855
ALL INDIA		7075	7075	1399697	1370457
				[1400000	
				earlier saned.	
				by GOI]	

Based on State/UTs level consolidated report.

* 253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD *vide* order no.33/2015-CD-I Dated 16 November, 2018.

** 50 AWCs surrendered by Chandigarh Administration accepted in MWCD *vide* order no.11-33/2015-CD dated 21 Dec., 2018

Exploitation of girls in shelter homes in Madhya Pradesh

592. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any surprise surveys of shelter homes across the nation after Muzaffarpur shelter homes incident and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) why the incident of Sai Viklang Anath Ashram a shelter home in Awasthi, Madhya Pradesh could not come to the surface where physically challenged girls were exploited and three girls succumbed to physical tortures; and

(c) whether out of 8,244 registered CCIs, 539 were closed on account of various reasons and if so, the details thereof State/UT/date-wise and of action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. In the wake of Muzaffarpur, Bihar incident and other such reports, the Ministry asked the Chief Secretaries to immediately inspect all the facilities claiming to be the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and submit a Report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector.

(b) The responsibility of the execution of the JJ Act, as such rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry does not supervise any Shelter Home directly.

(c) As per the report submitted by the States/UTs on 18.09.2018, the institution closed on account of non-compliance of provisions of JJ Act as found by inspection committee during inspections are given in the Statement (*See below*). The State Governments and UT Administrations have informed that due action is being taken in the matter against the culprits.

Statement

Details of closed CCIs (As on September, 2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of CCIs closed	
		Government	NGO
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	78	

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	
4.	Gujarat	-	1
5.	Jharkhand	0	4
6.	Karnataka	21	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4	
8.	Maharashtra	377	
9.	Telangana	32	
10.	Tripura	0	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20
TOTAL		539	

Schemes for women in distress

593. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is the scheme of the previous Government for the welfare of women in distress and if so, the reasons for launching Sakhi, the One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme;

(b) the details of OSCs started, funds involved and the annual allocations made, Centre-wise, State/UT-wise/date-wise;

(c) the details of facilities provided to women in these centres both in private and public spaces; and

(d) whether there was any scheme of Government for women/girl shelter homes existing before 2014 and 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 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) was a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) to improve their health and nutrition status by providing cash incentives to them. The PW&LM who were 19 years or above were provided cash incentive of ₹ 6,000/- in two equal instalments upon fulfilling certain health and nutritional conditions. The scheme has been concluded on 31.03.2017. The One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme, popularly known as 'Sakhi', aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid,

police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence.

(b) The One Stop Centre (OSC) scheme was started w.e.f. 1st April, 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged to set up One Stop Centre in every district across the country in phased manner. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has already given approval to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for setting up of One Stop Centres in all the 718 districts of the country. So far, 314 OSCs are functional and statement showing the details of State-wise release of funds during the year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 04.02.2019) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) An integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, and temporary support services are provided to women affected by violence under the scheme OSC.

(d) There were two schemes namely Swadhar and Short Stay Home Scheme in the Ministry of Women and Child Development before 2014. However, both the schemes had been merged in Swadhar Greh Scheme with effect 01.01.2016 with an objective to set up Swadhar Greh in each district with a capacity of 30 women. Details of both the schemes are under:—

Swadhar Scheme – Swadhar scheme was launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The scheme provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls who are in need. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, women survivors of natural disasters, women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means of survival.

Short Stay Home Scheme – Short Stay Home for women and women and girls was introduced in 1969. Under the scheme residential temporary accommodation and maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress and social ostracism. The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Statement-I

*Statement showing State-wise release of funds during the year
2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 04.02.2019)*

		(in Rupees)			
Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1319120	0	3120663	50000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1319120	26897400	33013744	11349102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1319120	2841450	5319517	51195396
4.	Assam	3884120	7565800	0	40476302
5.	Bihar	1319120	19890150	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1319120	0	0	930799
7.	Chhattisgarh	4830596	73427815	16704440	62555470
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	819120	0	4341482	50000
9.	Daman and Diu	4588047	1941450	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	4588047	0	1084917	100000
12.	Gujarat	4588047	3882900	12715269	16575640
13.	Haryana	3640870	11648700	3830247	47960546
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3768927	0	1500450	10118850
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4588047	13448700	8752272	3882900
16.	Jharkhand	1026800	5682900	1847152	15708897
17.	Karnataka	4588047	8524350	6273675	300001
18.	Kerala	4508047	11365800	1180007	200000
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4588047	77347650	13127264	112391390
21.	Maharashtra	4588047	21355950	43769662	13362250
22.	Manipur	1289120	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	1319120	2841450	775391	3050900
24.	Mizoram	3768927	0	6140951	27264535
25.	Nagaland	4588047	6710822	8041940	45487024
26.	Odisha	1028060	3000900	12032854	29098266
27.	Puducherry	7222362	0	1941450	50000
28.	Punjab	4382120	9707250	33587668	32788286

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
29.	Rajasthan	1212120	34123174	2895721	13993525
30.	Sikkim	4588047	0	3071148	50000
31.	Tamil Nadu	4588047	0	3882900	70587386
32.	Telangana	4588047	15531600	30172230	30414069
33.	Tripura	4588047	0	0	21255414
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4588047	45463200	26622936	198867780
35.	Uttarakhand	1319120	5824350	13886307	5330412
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0

Children trafficked from Maharashtra's CCIs

594. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in Maharashtra house the most number of children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation;

(b) whether a high number of children are also trafficked as domestic labourers from CCIs; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb this menace and bring culprits to justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii), (viii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), such children are considered children in need of care and protection deserving the security net of Institutional and non-Institutional care under the JJ Act and Government takes steps to combat trafficking of children in any form. As per Section 54 (2) of JJ Act, inspection committees as appointed by State Governments/ UT Administrations shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report

shall be submitted to the State Government. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. As per information provided by the Department of Women and Child Development, Maharashtra no such incidence came into notice of the State Government. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

Ambiguous data on children and staffs in Anganwadi Centres in Assam

595. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recorded large discrepancies in data regarding children and Anganwadi staff in Assam during 2016 to 2018 in comparison to 2011 to 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to such discrepancies, Government has lost crores of rupees;

(d) whether Government proposes to identify exact number of children and staff in an Anganwadi centre; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Government of Assam had conducted physical verification of Anganwadi Centres and beneficiaries over a period of two year from 2016 to 2018. The exercise has resulted in removal of about 15.02 lakh ghost beneficiaries of Anganwadi Services and reduction in number of functional Anganwadi Centres by 374.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing Supplementary Nutrition Programme and payment of honorarium to AWW/AWH as DBT Scheme. The States/UTs are capturing Aadhaar numbers of both beneficiaries and services providers in the web based software application ICDS-RRS for authentication and removal of fake/Ghost beneficiaries from the system.

Cases of child exploitation and sexual abuse

596. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of cases of child exploitation, sexual abuse and

lack of residential care facility in Child Care Institutions in various States especially in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for redressal of these issues; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for implementation of Juvenile Justice Act in Child Care Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations including Andhra Pradesh and Kerala on the basis of inspection carried out by them, inadequate security arrangements; poor maintenance of records and registers; insufficient space to accommodate children; inadequate staff details, etc were some of the common problem areas that were reported in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The responsibility of implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) vests with the States/UTs. Continuous efforts are being made by the Ministry to persuade that the States and UTs to conduct regular monitoring and inspection of the CCIs as mandated under the JJ Act and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rule, 2016 framed there under. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCIs. Besides the Ministry has also legislated the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (CPCR), under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been created as statutory bodies to oversee the implementation of the JJ Act in the country.

Functioning of Juvenile Homes

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

(a) the number of Juvenile Homes set up by Government during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any instances of child abuse and non availability of basic facilities, as given in the Juvenile Justice Act, have been reported during that period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to deal with such complaints in a timely manner; and

(d) whether Government proposes to involve the families of convicted juveniles

and Non-Governmental Organisations for rehabilitation of juvenile offenders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR); (a) The number of Observation Homes, Special Homes, Observation cum Special Homes and Place of Safety being funded under the Child Protection Services (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Incidence of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar, "Ma Vindhya wasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan" shelter home in Deoria, East Uttar Pradesh and Sanskar Ashram for Girls, Dilshad Garden, Delhi were reported. The Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. The Ministry stressed upon the need for mandatory monitoring as prescribed under the Act. The Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were separately asked to submit the report on the incident and the steps taken by them in these matters. Respective State Governments intimated that due action has been taken to rescue the inmates and rehabilitate them in other CCIs.

(d) Suitable provisions for Rehabilitation and social reintegration of children living in institutional care have been prescribed *vide* Section 39, 40, 46 and 53 *inter alia*.

Statement

The number of Observation Homes, Special Homes, Observation cum Special Homes and Place of Safety being funded under the Child Protection Services (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	16	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	12	1
3.	Assam	5	6	6
4.	Bihar	13	23	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	25	28	16
6.	Goa	4	20	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Gujarat	6	6	6
8.	Haryana	5	8	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	9	8
11.	Jharkhand	11	11	11
12.	Karnataka	17	17	17
13.	Kerala	17	17	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	21	21
15.	Maharashtra	55	55	53
16.	Manipur	5	5	5
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	3
18.	Mizoram	10	10	10
19.	Nagaland	12	13	13
20.	Odisha	6	8	4
21.	Punjab	6	6	6
22.	Rajasthan	37	37	34
23.	Sikkim	3	3	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	10	10	10
25.	Tripura	2	1	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	32	34	29
27.	Uttarakhand	9	9	13
28.	West Bengal	14	10	14
29.	Telangana	5	12	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	6	6	6
36.	Puducherry	2	2	4
TOTAL		356	420	362

Child adoption process

598. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90 per cent of 11 million abandoned kids are girls and only thousands are adopted every year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of abandoned children living in Government and non-Government homes, State-wise;

(c) whether total apathy and corruption has led to adoption process being reduced to a commercial transaction;

(d) if so, whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has failed to regulate placement agencies, avoid delays and duplication of adoption process; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) At present, adoption of children is done under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (HAMA), 1956. Details (gender-wise) of the number of children placed in In-country and Inter-country Adoptions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, during last three years and current year (upto December, 2018) are as under:—

Year	In-country Adoption			Inter-country Adoption		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
2015-2016	1156	1855	3011	226	440	666
2016-2017	1295	1915	3210	148	430	578
2017-2018	1333	1943	3276	198	453	651
2018-2019 (upto December, 2018)	903	1249	2152	144	271	415

Source: CARINGS

It has been noticed that number of female children placed in In-country and Inter-country Adoptions has been more in number than the male children during last three years and current year (upto December, 2018). A large number of domestic adoptions also happen under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (HAMA), 1956 and the corresponding data on adoption is not available with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) All Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are registered by the respective States and Union Territories (UTs) as per Section 41 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The status of CCIs which has been given by the respective States/UTs is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Out of the 9073 CCIs reported by the State/UT Governments, 7907 are registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and 2096 are being given grants under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme where in a total of 77,235 children are covered. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) No. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulation, 2017 which are administered by MWCD, provide for the manner of the process of adoption. However, some cases of violation of these provisions of Law have come to light since the promulgation of this Act and Regulations, the details of which along with the details of action taken by MWCD, Government of India in each such case be seen at Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Yes. The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017 which was notified by the Government of India under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 on 4th January, 2017 under Section 2(3) of the said Act and has come to force in the country w.e.f. 16th January, 2017, thus replacing the Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015. One of the key features of the new Regulations is stipulated time-lines for each process in the stages of adoption and fixed responsibilities of the different agencies/stakeholders. Further, the Online application-Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance Systems (CARINGS) has brought in greater transparency and has streamlined the adoption process, especially the Inter-country adoption for which CARA has been designated as the Central Authority under the Hague Convention for Inter-country Adoptions.

(e) The Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) who are found to be not complying with the Adoption Regulations, 2017 are being issued show cause notices as per Regulation 25(3) of Adoption Regulations, 2017 after which they are either fined or their recognition is suspended/revoked, as per the provision of Section 65(4) of the JJ Act, 2015 and Regulation 25 of the Adoption Regulations, 2017, if they are found to be violating the provisions of the Act and/or the Regulations. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Status of child care institutions as on 08.01.2019*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of CCIs (CH/OH/ SH/POS/OS/SAA)	No of Registered CCIs	No of CCIs in pipeline for registration	No. of Unregistered CCIs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
2.	Andhra Pradesh	941	779	158	78
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	11	11	2	0
4.	Assam	121	122	2	1
5.	Bihar	86	83	3	3
6.	Chandigarh	10	10	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	80	79	3	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	-	0
9.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	103	50	33	
11.	Goa	80	80	1	1
12.	Gujarat	122	121	8	1
13.	Haryana	91	81	5	5 (Under Closure)

14.	Himachal Pradesh	53	47	Nil	6	<i>Written Answers to</i> [7 February, 2019] <i>Unstarred Questions</i> 367
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	70	34	77	
16.	Jharkhand	138	120	03	18	
17.	Karnataka	1300	1134	41	115	
18.	Kerala	1396	817	52	579	
19.	Lakshadweep					
20.	Madhya Pradesh	117	117	11	Nil	
21.	Maharashtra	908	908	37		
22.	Manipur	126	126	16	Nil	
23.	Meghalaya	99	99	2	Nil	
24.	Mizoram	52	52	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	68	68	3	0	
26.	Odisha	270	270	6	0	
27.	Puducherry	64	63	1	0	
28.	Punjab	61	61	0	0	
29.	Rajasthan	24	240	39	0	
30.	Sikkim	28	28	3	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	1267	1263	4	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Telangana	516	465	47	4
33.	Tripura	30	30	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	207	207	27	0
35.	Uttarakhand	42	41	1	0
36.	West Bengal	263	263	1	0
TOTAL		9073	7907	543	888

Statement-II

Details of grants given to the Child Care Institutions and their beneficiaries Detail of 2018-19 (up to 4th February 2019)

Sl. No.	State	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies		No. Assisted					Total Beneficiaries
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	CWC	JJB	SCPS	DCPU	SARA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	2316	13	342	14	144	13	13	1	13	1	2802
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	73	0	0	1	6	21	21	1	17	1	79
3.	Assam	37	1332	5	57	21	46	33	33	1	33	1	1435
4.	Bihar	38	1768	7	172	20	202	38	38	1	38	1	2142
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	2115	9	105	9	73	27	27	1	27	1	2293

6.	Goa	23	1188	3	378	2	16	2	2	1	2	1	1582
7.	Gujarat	45	1706	3	55	12	86	33	33	1	33	1	1847
8.	Haryana	28	1397	21	644	6	52	21	21	1	22	1	2093
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1270	3	38	1	11	12	12	1	12	1	1319
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	691	0	0	2	20	22	22	1	22	1	711
11.	Jharkhand	36	1448	5	125	15	217	24	24	1	24	1	1790
12.	Karnataka	80	2998	40	1153	25	107	33	30	1	30	1	4258
13.	Kerala	30	788	4	100	12	65	14	14	1	14	1	953
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67	2804	8	348	26	243	51	51	1	51	1	3395
15.	Maharashtra	77	2307	3	162	16	199	38	35	1	36	1	2668
16.	Manipur	42	1160	14	296	7	55	16	9	1	9	1	1511
17.	Meghalaya	44	923	4	172	6	7	11	11	1	11	1	1102
18.	Mizoram	36	1195	0	0	5	50	8	8	1	8	1	1245
19.	Nagaland	39	477	3	35	4	5	11	11	1	11	1	517
20.	Odisha	96	6859	12	244	23	223	30	30	1	30	1	7326
21.	Punjab	13	463	0	0	0	0	22	22	1	20	1	463
22.	Rajasthan	91	2883	21	405	12	40	33	34	1	33	1	3328
23.	Sikkim	16	557	4	52	4	6	4	4	1	4	1	615
24.	Tamil Nadu	189	11915	12	264	20	169	34	32	1	32	1	12348
25.	Tripura	23	717	2	58	6	49	8	8	1	8	1	824

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	93	5164	20	500	12	120	75	75	1	75	1	5784
27.	Uttarakhand	20	318	2	36	0	0	13	13	1	13	1	354
28.	West Bengal	65	5890	33	850	22	273	25	23	1	23	1	7013
29.	Telangana	42	1343	0	0	11	342	31	31	1	31	1	1685
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	367	-	0	-	0	3	3	1	3	0	367
31.	Chandigarh	7	225	0	0	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	239
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	0
35.	Delhi	28	1479	13	415	3	60	10	3	1	10	1	1954
36.	Puducherry	28	1145	2	33	2	15	4	4	1	4	1	1193
TOTAL		1510	67281	266	7039	320	2915	725	702	35	703	34	77235

Statement-III*Details of reported illegal adoptions**[after enactment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)**Act (2015) i.e.-w.e.f. 15th January, 2016]*

Sl. No.	Name of Agency/PAP/ Others	Remarks
1.	Government of Karnataka	Cases of alleged child trafficking and sale of children from Naseema Nursing Home in Mysore District, Karnataka. Action has been taken by the State Government.
2.	Joka Millenium Old Age Home, 24 North Pargana, West Bengal	Agency closed down after agency found to be indulging in promotion of illegal adoption.
3.	North Bengal's People's Development Centre, Jaipaguri, West Bengal	Agency closed down by the State Government of West Bengal after agency found to be indulging in illegal adoption.
4.	Marwadi Charitable Trust, Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Illegal adoptions were reported. Agency closed down by Government of Maharashtra on the directions of CARA.
5.	Pallishri Mahila Samiti, Kendrapada, Odisha	Inspection carried out by CARA and SARA. Based on preliminary inquiry, CARA has written a letter to the Principal Secretary of the Government of Odisha to take action against the agency.
6.	Mahila Jan Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro, Jharkhand	The Agency was close down by the State Government of Jharkhand due to alleged illegal adoptions by the institution.
7.	Udaan (Kilkari), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	An inquiry was carried out against the agency and based on the recommendations in the inquiry report, the Ministry had issued an order to Government of Madhya Pradesh recommending closure of the agency immediately.

Welfare measures for homeless children

599. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey of children languishing in jails with their imprisoned mothers or with their homeless parents in urban areas;

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

(c) whether Government is implementing welfare measures for such hapless children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Prison is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not conducted any survey and no such data is maintained centrally.

However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Child Protection Services Scheme (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), since 2009-10 with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, including children whose parents are incarcerated/orphan/destitute/neglected/abandoned/surrendered etc. Under CPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for provision of services for such children, including children of women prisoners who are children in need of care and protection. These include placement in Children's Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education) to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner. Once placed in a children's home the said child would receive multiple kinds of care and support including food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counseling etc. so that despite their disturbed family circumstances they can continue to develop to their full potential.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive advisory dated 15th May, 2006 on 'Facilities to the children of women prisoners-Guidelines issued by the Supreme Court – regarding', which provides *inter alia*, for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing education and recreation for children of female prisoners and also providing for crèches and nursery attached to the prison for women to look after children of women prisoners – children below three years of age shall be allowed in the crèches while those between three and six years of age shall be looked after in the nursery.

Inspection of shelter homes

600. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horror stories are coming out when inspections are being carried out in children shelter homes in the country including those in the national capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to get every children shelter home inspected throughout the country with the help of Women Commissions and bodies of children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Incidence of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar and "Ma Vindhya wasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan" shelter home in Deoria, East Uttar Pradesh have been reported. The Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were separately asked to submit the report on the incident and the steps taken by them in these matters. Respective State Governments intimated that due action has been taken to rescue the inmates and rehabilitated them in other CCIs. As per the report from the State Government, an incident of escape of 09 female residents from Sanskar Ashram for Girls, Dilshad Garden took place in the night of 1st December, 2018. In this regard, the Department Women and Child Development, Delhi has commissioned a fact finding enquiry for the incident of escape of these girls. Meanwhile, Superintendent of the Institution and the concerned District Officer has been placed under suspension and the FIR has also been lodged in the matter with the police.

The Ministry stressed upon the need for mandatory monitoring as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. In the wake of the disturbing reports of sexual abuses in shelter homes, the Ministry asked the Chief Secretaries to immediately inspect all the facilities claiming to be the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and submit a Report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

UNICEF report on malnutrition

601. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to UNICEF, India is home to one third of the world's malnourished children and nearly half of Indian children are undernourished compared with a quarter of those in Sub Saharan Africa;

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

(c) the steps taken so far by Government to curb malnutrition among children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the FAO, WHO, UNICEF joint report entitled "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" 2018, the status of wasted and stunted children in the world and India is as under:—

	Wasting (in millions)	Stunting (in millions)
World	50.5	150.8
India	25.5	46.6

Under-nourished children include both wasted and stunted. Further, as per the report, 38.4% children under 5 years are stunted in India and 32.6% are stunted in Sub-Saharan Africa.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

Child mortality rate due to malnutrition

†602. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been prepared by Government to minimise the child mortality rate due to malnutrition in the country; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof and the decline in the rate after its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as direct targeted interventions.

Further, Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

As per the report of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4, conducted in 2015-16, the mortality rate among children under 5 years of age has declined to 50 as compared to 74 as per NFHS-3 conducted in 2005-06.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने नियम 267 के अंतर्गत एक नोटिस दिया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

†† جناب جاو د ی علی خان : مائے سبھا پتی جی، میں نے نم ی 267 کے انترگت ایک نوٹس دیا تھا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, नियम 267 के अंतर्गत हमारा नोटिस है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

†† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने किसी को अनुमति नहीं दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, further discussion on the following Motion moved by Shri Bhupender Yadav on the 6th February, 2019 that an Address be presented to the President on the following terms: ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारा नियम 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैंने admit नहीं किया है। I have not admitted. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जो अभिभाषण दिया गया था, उसके संबंध में मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:—

"कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रति निम्नलिखित शब्दों में कृतज्ञता व्यक्त की जाए—

"कि राष्ट्रपति ने 31 जनवरी, 2019 को संसद की दोनों सभाओं की सम्मिलित बैठक में जो अभिभाषण दिया है उसके लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्य, जो सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में उपस्थित हैं, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, हमारा 267 का नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

---**(مداخلت)**--- جناب جاو د ی علی خان : سر، ہمارا 267 کا نوٹس ہے

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: सर, आपने और लोगों को सुना, हमें नहीं सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कम से कम आप हमारी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मंत्री जी ने कोई आश्वासन भी नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, हमारा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

---**(مداخلت)**--- جناب جاو د ی علی خان: سر، ہمارا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر تو سن لیجئے

श्री सभापति: यह क्या है? What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this happening? ...**(Interruptions)**... No point of order, nothing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the House function and do its duty and responsibility. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are already lagging behind. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have lost so much precious time. ...**(Interruptions)**... The entire country is watching what is happening in this House. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Members have made their points of view. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think the Government have taken note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... They will act accordingly, whatever is possible. ...**(Interruptions)**... That assurance has been given by the Minister. So, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया था, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: भूपेन्द्र यादव जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... They have decided to do like that. ...(Interruptions)... What can we do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अपना अभिभाषण दिया था, उस पर यह प्रस्ताव रखते हुए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record except what Shri Bhupender Yadav is saying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी के नेताओं, विशेष रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का और अपने दल के नेताओं का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे दल की ओर से मुझे इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन में रखने का एक अवसर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... You seem to be determined not to allow the House to function. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... I have a duty to run the House. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is watching. ...(Interruptions)... We are supposed to be... ...(Interruptions)... We are the Upper House, Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... Please understand, we are the Upper House. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall be shown. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall be shown and nothing should be reported except what Shri Bhupender Yadav is saying. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: जब सदन में उस समय यह अभिभाषण हुआ था, तो सरकार के द्वारा भारत के लिए आशा और विश्वास के संकल्प लिए गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो अभिभाषण महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा रखा गया है, इसमें पिछले एक वर्ष के कार्यकाल में सरकार की उपलब्धियों के साथ-साथ नए भारत के विश्वास के पूर्ण होते हुए संकल्प को भी रखा गया है। ये जो उपलब्धियां इस संकल्प-पत्र के माध्यम से रखी गई हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... I have given an opportunity out of the way. ...(Interruptions)... You had your say. ...(Interruptions)... आपको जो बोलना था, वह आपने बोला और फिर मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... इससे ज्यादा अब मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोकतंत्र का अपमान कर रहे हैं, अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: ये उपलब्धियां माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कड़े परिश्रम, दृढ़-निश्चय और नीतियों के सफल क्रियान्वयन का परिणाम हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए इस पूरे अभिभाषण में एक नए भारत का संकल्प लिया गया है। एक ऐसा नया भारत, जिसमें आर्थिक और

सामाजिक समता हो; एक ऐसा नया भारत, जिसमें शोषण का अंत हो; एक ऐसा नया भारत, जिसमें शांति और लोकतंत्र हो; एक ऐसा नया भारत, जिसमें सभी को जीने के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has given an assurance that nothing will be done against the interest of those vulnerable sections. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please cooperate and allow the House to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You got an opportunity. You had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot expect the Chair to get a particular type of answer; you understand it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want the House to run! ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want debate on the Rashtrapati's Address! ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want public issues to be discussed! ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The people are watching. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire country is watching the way you are functioning and you seem to have determined not to allow the House to function, not to discuss the public issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then the House seems to be helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... I adjourn the House to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at six minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 8th February, 2019.*

