(b) if so, whether Government plans to take any measures to prevent the escalating downward trends in diploma holding women and youth employability; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) International Labour Organisation (ILO) has not released any Report on Global Economic Trends, 2013. However, it has released "Global Employment Trends, 2013" Report recently and Government of India has taken note of it.

(b) and (c) The Government has a number of key measures in place to arrest trends by providing increasing job opportunities and address employability.

Government has been making sincere efforts to develop appropriate skills of youth including women to enhance their employability and job prospects. All the Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized. New courses have been introduced and most of the ITIs are running in two to three shifts. According to a study carried out by Quality Council of India, placement rate has increased to about 80% to 99% because of improved infrastructure in the modernized ITIs.

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme based on Modular Employable Skills (MES) was started during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and is being implemented through 7125 Vocational Training Providers (VTPs).

Besides, modules on employability skills have been made compulsory for ITI trainees to improve their employability.

Manual scavenging in Haridwar

1825. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court while' delivering a judgement during December, 2012, pulled up the Haridwar District Magistrate for filing an "incorrect" affidavit that there is no manual scavenging in the temple town;

(b) if so, what immediate steps had been taken to put an end to the miserable manual scavenging in Haridwar temple town;

(c) which are the States where manual scavenging is still functioning even after 65 years of having achieved our Independence; and

(d) what are the immediate steps taken to put an end to this miserable and deplorable situation, still prevailing in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) As per the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 data released by the Registrar General ol India, there were 7.94 lakh latrines in the country from which night soil was removed by humans. State/UT wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). However, the number of persons still engaged in manual scavenging is not available.

(d) A multi-pronged strategy has been followed for eradication of manual scavenging. This, inter-alia, consists of:-

(i) Administration of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993;

(ii) Provision of Central assistance for conversion of dry latrines into water seal toilets; and

(iii) Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers and their dependents, into alternative occupations.

The Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation, Bill, 2012" in Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of latrines serviced manually

S.No.	State/UT	Number of latrines serviced manually		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	0	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	3246	7111	10357

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	959	100	1059
4	Assam	15961	6178	22139
5	Bihar	9765	3822	13587
6	Chhattisgarh	552	184	736
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	113	168
8	Daman and Diu	16	0	16
9	Gujarat	1408	1158	2566
10	Haryana	658	685	1343
11	Himachal Pradesh	310	0	310
12	Jammu and Kashmir	160770	17673	178443
13	Jharkhand	1061	775	1836
14	Karnataka	2052	5688	7740
15	Kerala	1358	1653	3011
16	Madhya Pradesh	2947	2717	5664
17	Maharashtra	4291	5331	9622
18	Manipur	6097	3965	10062
19	Meghalaya	1657	305	1962
20	Mizoram	107	14	121
21	Nagaland	678	108	786
22	NCT of Delhi	0	583	583
23	Odisha	18949	7547	26496
24	Puducherry	25	108	133
25	Punjab	2625	840	3465
26	Rajasthan	772	1800	2572

1	2	3	4	5
27	Tamil Nadu	10245	17414	27659
28	Tripura	712	118	830
29	Uttar Pradesh	219401	106681	326082
30	Uttarakhand	3451	1250	4701
31	West Bengal	115928	14402	130330
	TOTAL	586067	208323	794390

Homes for development of mentally challenged children

1826. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has established homes for the development of mentally challenged children and for their care in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of children homes established during the last three years and current year; and

(d) whether Government has received any reports that mentally challenged children are not being cared properly in said children homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Central Government does not establish homes for mentally challenged children. However, under the Central Sector Deendayal Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organisation for providing various services to persons with disabilities including Special schools/residential schools, half way homes etc. for mentally retarded persons. Further, the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities implements various schemes like Aspiration, Samarth, Nirmaya, Sahyogi, Gharaunda, Gyan Prabha, Uddyam Prabha etc for the rehabilitation of such persons. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administration for the setting up and maintenance of Specialised Units for Children with Special Needs in