7.   The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

8.   Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012.

The following Schemes are being implemented:-

(i)   Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in 2009.

(ii)   Indira Gandhi Matritva SahyogYojana (IGMSY), 2010.

(iii)   Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla), 2010.

(iv)   Restructured Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 2012.

(v)   Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

(vi)   Ujjawala

(vii)   Childline and Track Child.

(viii) Multi-sectoral programme to address Maternal and Child under nutrition

(ix)   Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

(x)   Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) launched in 2013.

The Government is committed to continually reviewing programmes, with a view to making them more impactful and efficient, in their structure and their implementation.

Aadhaar Card as proof of nationality

*323. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a)   whether Government has scrapped or halted or modified the Aadhaar Card Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b)   whether Government plans to accept Aadhaar as proof of nationality, if so, the details thereof; and

(c)   the details of the targets, achievement and budget allocated to the Scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) was established

by the Government of India as an 'Attached Office' of the Planning Commission *vide* Notification No-A-43011/02/2009-Admn-I dated 28 January, 2009 with the mandate to generate and assign UID numbers; define mechanisms and processes for interlinking UID with partner databases on a continuous basis; frame policies and administrative procedures related to updation mechanism and maintenance of UID data base on an ongoing basis; coordinate/liaise with implementation partners and user agencies, as also define conflict resolution mechanism; define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services and operate and manage all stages of UID lifecycle. From the very inception of the project, Aadhaar was implemented as a Proof of Identity with no associated rights and entitlements, nationality or citizenship. Accordingly, UIDAI has been mandated with issuing of Aadhaar numbers (UID) for all the residents of the country.

For the purpose of Aadhaar enrolment, the Government has taken a number of decisions to allocate/re-allocate States/UTs between UIDAI and Registrar General of India (RGI). Most recently, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 10 September, 2014 approved the re-allocation of States/UTs between UIDAI and RGI. Currently 24 States/UTs are allocated to UIDAI and remaining 12 to RGI.

A total outlay of ₹ 13663.22 crore has been approved by the Government for implementation of Aadhaar project upto March, 2017. Of this, a total amount of ₹ 5311.6 crore has been spent as on November 30, 2014. Year-wise details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Allocated (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2009-2010	26.38	26.21
2010-2011	273.80	268.41
2011-2012	1200.00	1187.50
2012-2013	1350.00	1338.72
2013-2014	1550.00	1544.44
2014-2015	1417.00	946.32 (Upto Nov, 2014)
TOTAL	5817.18	5311.60

As regards achievements, it is stated that with 72.24 Crore Aadhaar generated across the country as on 14 December, 2014, 9 States/UTs have achieved an Aadhaar saturation

level exceeding 90% and another 7 States/UTs between 75-90%. The Aadhaar platform is fully functional for authentication and e-KYC services, with more than 30 Crore authentication and over 31 lakh e-KYC transactions carried out since inception. A total of 166 Authentication Agencies are operational for a variety of applications that leverage the authentication and e-KYC services. Currently, a number of Government schemes/ programmes are already leveraging Aadhaar for implementation on a non-mandatory basis.

Disposal of bio-medical waste from hospitals

†*324. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a)   the quantum of bio-medical waste generated by various Government and private hospitals in NCR and the system that has been put in place for its disposal;

(b)   whether it is a fact that there is no system for the disposal of bio-medical waste in many private hospitals and clinics; and

(c)   if so, the steps being taken by Government for the proper disposal of bio-medical waste in all the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Approximately 61 tons per day of bio-medical waste is generated in NCR States out of which 13.9 tons per day approximately is generated in Delhi. Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 prescribe for procedure and standards for safe and environmentally sound disposal of bio-medical waste. All healthcare institutions in Government and private sector including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, veterinary institutions, animal houses, pathological laboratories and blood banks are obliged to follow the methods and standards prescribed in Bio-medical Rules, 1998 for segregation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of the waste.

(c)   The Government has notified the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 which make mandatory for every occupier of the institution generating bio-medical waste to take steps to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and the environment. This Ministry provides financial

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.