

Peer reviewed journals from India

1332. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications came out in peer reviewed journals from India as compared to the other countries of BRICS, *i.e.* Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to encourage research in India?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) There are several citation databases on publications from different countries in peer reviewed journals and none of these can be said to be a comprehensive database. The Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), an Inter University Centre under the University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that as per data available in one such database *viz.* Web of Science, maintained by Thomson Reuters, the following are the publications in peer reviewed journals for India and other BRICS Countries from 2011 to 2015:

Year	Publications in peer reviewed journals					Total
	India	Brazil	Russia	China	South Africa	
2015	58454	40643	30831	255591	12430	397949
% of Share (2015)	14.69%	10.21%	7.75%	64.23%	3.12%	
2011-2015	294091	222758	161898	1137813	63421	1879981
% of Share (2011-2015)	15.64%	11.85%	8.61%	60.52%	3.37%	

(b) The Ministry has launched IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) as a pan- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) initiative to develop a roadmap for research in order to solve major engineering and technology challenges in ten technology domains relevant to India. Further, the Ministry has announced an annual investment of ₹ 250 crores through the Uchcharat Avishkar Yojana in the IITs initially and later in all premier technological institutions funded by Central Government. Research publications in peer reviewed journals are one of the parameters that are given high weightage in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) that was launched in October 2015. The UGC has informed that it has formulated the following schemes *viz.* Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE); Centre with

Potential for Excellence in Particular Area: (CPEPA); Special Assistance Programme (SAP); Research Projects; and Basic Science Research to provide grants to universities for undertaking research and improving its standards. Further, the UGC has implemented Academic Performance Indicators (API) for teachers and academic staff to encourage them to publish their research in peer reviewed journals. API Score at a specified threshold is necessary for teachers and academic staff to get promotions/appointments in universities and colleges.

The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented during the Twelfth Plan, also has a component for improving Research and Innovation in Universities and Colleges within a State.

Social Development Plans by schools

1333. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many School Management Committees have prepared Social Development Plans, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (b) how many toilets will be brought under the SDPs;
- (c) whether Government is aware of media reports stating that dalits are being made to clean school toilets in parts of India; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to monitor the schools and ensure that the facilities that are being created are properly utilized by the students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) 9,50,895 School Management Committees (SMC) in the country have prepared School Development Plans (SDP) (as per UDISE 2013-14). The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Section 22 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the School Development Plan prepared by the School Management Committee (SMC), except the School Management Committee in respect of a minority school, shall be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate Government or local authority, as the case may be. Every SMC prepares SDP which contains information based on requirements and necessities of the school, which may include requirement of toilets. As SDP is a demand based tool, SMCs can include toilets in their SDP when the need arises.