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3.	National Institute of Technology Silchar	1	Assam	IIT Delhi
<b>Soil Health and Food Security (7-11 December, 2015)</b>				
1.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Assam University, Silchar	2	Assam	IIT Delhi
<b>Flyash Management for Thermal Power Plants (10-12 December, 2015)</b>				
1.	Zakir Hussain College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh, Muslim University, Aligarh	5	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
2.	Institute of Engineering and Technology, Lucknow	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
3.	Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur	2	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
<b>Information Theory and the Maximum Rate of Reliable Communication (14-19 December, 2015)</b>				
1.	Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur	1	Uttar Pradesh	IIT Delhi
Total No. of Participants		234		

**Reservation in admission for ST students in Manipur University**

1804. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of ST students admitted in Manipur University is in compliance with the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 as amended by Parliament in 2012; and

(b) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) With coming into force of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment

Act, 2012 w.e.f 19th June, 2012, the Manipur University implemented the percentage of reservation for different categories as 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC in the academic session 2015-16.

This decision of the University was challenged through a petition in the High Court of Manipur. In a judgment passed by single Judge of Hon'ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014 on 1.9.2015, it was directed that the percentages of reservation for the STs, SCs and OBCs shall be 31%, 2% and 17% respectively for admission to various courses of Manipur University.

Manipur University filed a Misc. Case being M.C.(W.A.) No. 54 of 2016 in the Hon'ble High Court of Manipur praying for a clarification on reservations to be followed by the University. Hon'ble High Court of Manipur passed an order dated 03.10.2016 which mentioned, *inter alia* .....that earlier order of High Court of Manipur dated 1.9.2015 has not been stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court ..... and .....University would be free to take decision in the matter relating to reservation.....

By misinterpreting the judgment dated 3.10.2016 of the Hon'ble High Court, a meeting of the Academic Council was convened on 08.10.2016 and it resolved that the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 (*viz.* 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC) be adopted as an interim measure. The Deans and Heads of Departments in their meeting held on 22.10.2016 resolved that for this academic session, 2016-17, the University shall follow the reservation policy as per the resolution of the emergency meeting of the Academic Council held on 8.10.2016 *i.e.* 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC, and 27% for OBC.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* its letter dated 24.10.2016 communicated to the Vice Chancellor (incharge) that the Academic Council/Deans and Heads of Departments are not competent to take decisions on or change reservation in admission prescribed in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 and Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012.

The resolution dated 22.10.2016 was also challenged *vide* WPC No. 855 of 2016 in the High Court of Manipur. The High Court of Manipur *vide* its order dated 26.10.2016 directed as under:-

“that the percentage of reservation as mentioned in the impugned decisions/directions of the Manipur University, *i.e.*, 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC shall not be applicable in the ongoing admission process BUT the percentages of reservation as directed in the judgment and order dated

01.09.2015 in W.P.(C) No. 753 of 2014 i.e., 31% for ST, 2% for SC and 17% for OBC shall be applicable in the ongoing admission process.”

Apart from this, Writ Appeal No. 40 of 2015 (Manipur) and 83 of 2016 (Meghalaya) have also been filed in the Division Bench of the High Court of Meghalaya for staying the order dated 01.09.2015 of Hon'ble High Court of Manipur in WP(C) No. 753/2014.

The matter is still *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble High Court of Meghalaya.

### **Digital Gender Atlas for promoting girl education**

1805. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a Digital Gender Atlas to identify areas/pockets which are poor in girls education, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government was able to identify such areas/pockets since its preparation including in the State of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the remedial plan proposed to be undertaken in those areas/pockets to promote girls education; and

(d) whether Government proposes to divert fund from 'Nirbhaya Fund' for promoting education in these areas/pockets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Digital Gender Atlas has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.

The Atlas is designed around the two broad areas of performance of girls' education and vulnerabilities visualized in the following five sections:

1. Comparative Composite Index based Quartile Ranking grouped under categories of access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome indicators and based on 25 indicators pertaining to primary, upper primary and secondary level which can be visualized at State, district and block level.
2. A Trend Analysis of the performance status of 25 individual indicators can be visualised at State, district and block levels over three years viz 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.
3. Spatial Distribution of Special Focus Districts. These are districts with a population of 25% and above of people belonging to Schedule Tribes (109