

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tumakuru	7	23.11	2	0.77	1	0.35
Udaipur	13	565.05	12	369.52	5	2.65
Ujjain	9	320.57	9	143.71	2	18.08
Vadodara	3	113.00	24	1,178.82	2	5.83
Varanasi	5	353.50	7	356.94	16	33.47
Vellore					1	198.39
Vishakhapatnam	14	1,054.50	23	233.32		
Warangal	3	210.62	2	74.85	1	489.13
GRAND TOTAL	237	13,514.41	407	15,599.57	148	1,872.35

Evaluation of Swachh Bharat Mission

1976. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out any evaluation of Swachh Bharat Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Mission is being implemented in metropolitan cities and towns; and
- (d) the steps taken for effective implementation of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India have conducted Swachh Survekshan to assess the cleanliness status of cities/towns as follows:—

- (i) In the year 2016, 73 cities with population of more than ten lakhs and capital cities of States/Union Territories (UTs);
 - (ii) In the year 2017, 434 cities with population of more than one lakh and capital cities of States/UTs.
- (c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) is being implemented with objective of elimination of open defecation and 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all 4041 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including metropolitan cities and towns by 02 October, 2019. The Government of India release funds for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through State Governments/UTs for construction of individual household toilets/community toilets/public toilets, solid waste management, Capacity

Building (CB) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. The Government of India also undertake IEC activities and CB programmes directly.

(d) Various steps have been taken for expediting the achievements of targets under SBM-U, including policy intervention, continuous monitoring, periodical reviews, issue of various technical advisories and guidelines, IEC activities, training programmes and workshops, etc.

Education relating to Indian Law and Constitution

1977. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the national education curriculum to impart basic education relating to Indian Law and Constitution at the middle and secondary level as has been provided to students of Science, Technical, Medical and other streams;

(b) whether Government has any plan to introduce the same at the middle and secondary level which would prove to be immensely helpful to those students who chose law as his/her career/profession; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 states that “the greatest national challenge for education is to strengthen our participatory democracy and the values enshrined in the Constitution.” Accordingly, the Constitution of India is a common theme running through the Social Science/Political Science Textbooks developed and published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) at various stages of school education. The NCERT text books for the upper primary and secondary stages already incorporate the contents relating to the basics of Indian Law and Constitution. Apart from the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties, various laws enacted by Parliament are mentioned in the relevant context.

In the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools, teaching of Social Sciences is compulsory till Class X, which, *inter alia*, includes knowledge about the basic structure of the legislature, executive and judiciary, including the basic framework of the legal system, the ways laws are created in India and basic coverage of the Constitution of India and the rights it grants. CBSE also offers an optional academic elective subject, namely, ‘Legal Studies’ in Classes XI and XII as fifth or sixth subject with any combination of subjects.