1	2	3
26.	Post Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes	103.00
27.	National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs	
28.	National Fellowship for OBCs and EBCs	110.00
29.	National Backward Classes Development Corporation	100.00
Schemes for Senior Citizen and Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse		
30.	Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	50.00
31.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Older Persons	60.00
32.	Integrated Programme for Rehabilitation of Beggars	0.50
33.	Scheme for Transgender Persons	1.00
34.	Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana	53.25
Scheme for the Persons with Disabilities		
35.	Umbrella Scholarship Schemes for the Persons with Disabilities.	75.66

Development of space technology

564. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has developed any new innovative technology, products and services for the development of space science, research and technology during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn up a long term plan 'Space Vision 2025' for Space Research Programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a need for bilateral cooperation with foreign countries/ institutes in the field of space science and research and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve research and development in space technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DAPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Space Science experiments often demand development of new technologies.

Some of the new developments made in the last three years are as listed below:–

- Development of highly polished optical mirrors-for a solar coronographic mission-Aditya-L1.
- Development of large, light-weight collimators with non-cylindrical aperture-for x-ray polarimetric applications-XpoSAT mission.
- Development of indigenous silicon sensors and coatings for optical and IR spectroscopic applications-for payloads on Chandrayaan-2 mission.

(c) A study committee constituted by ISRO to chart out the long-term program for space science exploration, has prepared a report outlining high priority missions to be taken up. These include followup missions to Mars, a new mission to Venus and a return to Moon with capability to return samples from extra-terrestrial sources.

(d) Bilateral cooperations are often useful to maximise science returns from payloads due to a large dependency of complimentary information from multiple sensors on ground and in space. Hence these are encouraged on a case-by-case basis. There have been cooperative programs with Canadian Space Agency and UK universities on our astronomy satellite, ASTROSAT; similar cooperation programs have been established in the past on Chandrayaan-1 mission with NASA and the European Space Agency.

(e) Indian Space research Organisation through the programme called RESPOND (Sponsored Research) is encouraging academia to participate in the R&D activities. Respond programme provides support to research projects in wide range of topics in space technology, space science and applications to universities/institutions. ISRO has also set up Space Technology Cells at various institutions like Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs)-Bombay, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras; Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore and with University of Pune (UoP) to carry out research activities. Some of the other recent initiatives for capacity building include setting up of Space Technology Incubation Centres (S-TIC) and Regional Academic Centres for Space (RAC-S).

Manned mission to space

565. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any time-line for sending manned mission to space;