

Sl.No.	State	TVC formed
27.	Uttarakhand	22
28.	West Bengal	3
29.	Chandigarh	1
30.	Puducherry	5
TOTAL		2364

Jurisdiction of CBI

497. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the explicit jurisdiction of Central Bureau of Investigation, as per the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946;

(b) whether CBI needs to take permission from respective State Governments to carry out raids and investigations and trace the criminals within the area of jurisdiction of State Governments; and

(c) whether States can deny entry of CBI officials into their States for carrying out any investigation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In exercise of powers under Section 2 (1) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, the Central Government constitutes a Special Police Force for investigation in any Union Territory of offences notified under Section 3 of DSPE Act, 1946. The power and jurisdiction of this Special Force can be extended by virtue of Section 5 of DSPE Act, 1946 to any other areas/State not being Union Territory for investigation of any offences or classes of offences notified under Section 3 of DSPE Act, 1946 with the consent of the Government of that State. Further, Constitutional courts can also entrust any case or class of case for investigation in exercise of inherent jurisdiction even without the consent of the respective State Government.

(b) and (c) Once general or specific consent is granted under Section 6 of DSPE Act, 1946 by the State Government where the case is registered; or when the case is entrusted by the Constitutional courts, the powers and jurisdiction of members of the DSPE (CBI) may extend for investigation as stipulated under Section 5 of DSPE Act, 1946.

Withdrawal of consent, if any, by a State Government can be effected prospectively

and not retrospectively. Further, in the cases which are referred by the Constitutional Courts, the entry of CBI cannot be denied by that State as these do not require the consent of the State.

Non-implementation of Merit Scholarship Scheme

498. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2484 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd January, 2019 and state:

(a) the reasons why the Ministry has not implemented the Merit Scholarship Scheme for top 2,000 JEE rank holders during 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) whether the Ministry would implement the above scheme during 2019-20; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) While increasing the tuition fee from ₹ 70,000/- to ₹ 1,25,000/- per student per annum for undergraduate programmes of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST), Shibpur, from the academic year 2016-17, the Council of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) decided to give complete fee waiver to students whose family income is less than ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum and 2/3rd of the tuition fee waiver for students with family income less than ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum in addition to complete tuition fee exemptions granted to SC/ST/PH students. This resulted in decrease in internal revenue generation of NITs and IIST.

In view of this, the Standing Committee of the Council of NITSER on 23rd November, 2016 recommended scrapping of Merit Scholarship Scheme. Though the Scheme is not implemented during 2017-18 and 2018-19, its implementation in 2019-20 depends on a final decision on implementation of Merit Scholarship Scheme by the Council of NITSER.

Implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

499. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during 2018-19;