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Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 17, 2018/Agrahayana 26, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement. On behalf of the hon. Members of the House I have great pleasure in welcoming Respected hon. Justice Dr. Patrick Matibini, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia and Members of the Zambian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. They arrived in India on Sunday, 16th December, 2018. They are now seated in the special box. During their stay in India they will also visit Agra. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Zambia.

11.03 hrs

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri G. Hari, Shri S. P. Muddahanume Gowda, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ravneet Singh—Not Present.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, Please lay your reply.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 81, Sanjay ji please ask the supplementary question.

Ethanol Blending

@

*81. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is on course to achieve the target of 10 per cent ethanol blending in petrol by 2022, if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made in this regard during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has revised/proposes to revise the price of ethanol to achieve the said target and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that India is one of the most inefficient producers of ethanol with regard to its water footprint which has a detrimental effect on water availability and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that certain States are charging a tax on sale of ethanol to other States which is in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Government is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). At present, Public Sector OMCs are selling upto 10% ethanol blended petrol. The National Policy on Biofuels-2018 envisages an indicative target of 20 per cent ethanol blending in petrol by 2030. The ethanol blend percentage achieved during the last two ethanol supply years and the current ethanol supply year is tabulated below:—

@ Since Shri Ravneet Singh was not present, Hon. Speaker asked the Hon. Minister of lay the reply on the Table and also allowed Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal to ask Supplementary question.

Ethanol Supply Year*	Quantity procured (in crore litres)	Average Blend Percentage
2015-16	111.41	3.51%
2016-17#	66.51	2.07%
2017-18	150.51	4.22%

*Ethanol Supply Year is period from 1st December of the current year to 30th November of the next year

Drop in blend percentage due to drought in Maharashtra and Karnataka leading to lower availability of ethanol

(b) Government has reintroduced administered price mechanism for ethanol procurement under EBP Programme since December, 2014. For ethanol supply year 2018-19, the Government has fixed ethanol procurement price based on raw material utilized for ethanol production as follows:

- (i) From C-heavy molasses at Rs. 43.46 per litre.
- (ii) From B heavy molasses/partial sugarcane juice at Rs. 52.43 per litre.
- (iii) Price of ethanol for the mills, who will divert 100% sugarcane juice for production of ethanol thereby not producing sugar, has been fixed at Rs. 59.19 per litre.

(c) Presently, ethanol for EBP Programme is coming from molasses route, a byproduct of sugar industry. With a view to increase ethanol availability, the National Policy on Biofuels-2018 also provides for ethanol production from sugar containing materials, starch containing materials, cellulosic materials and forestry residues or other renewable resources like industrial waste including petrochemical route.

(d) and (e) Subsequent to amendment in Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, Central Government has been regularly interacting with the State Governments for implementing the amended provisions. Till date, nine States, viz., Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have implemented the amended provisions. Other important States/UT, who have not fully implemented the amended provisions of IDR Act, 1951 are Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Telangana. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken up the matter with concerned States/UTs.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, the reply given by the Minister is good. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask my question is that Hindustan Petroleum has set up an unit at Sugoli and Lauriya. ...*(Interruptions)* Its production capacity is lowest as compared to the private sugar mills in Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the Government will contemplate to enhance the production capacity of Sugoli and Lauriya, whereas Petroleum Ministry is making all efforts to enhance the production of ethanol. Whether proportion of ethenol will be increased so that it may run for 270 days. It will benefit the farmers and their problem to find sugar mills to sell their sugarcane will be sorted out. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, HPCL Company. ...*(Interruptions)* is bringing a proposal to take its responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a good proposal. It can be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: What is all this going on?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do not want to run the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Exports and Imports

*82. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has exported 17.86 per cent of merchandise in October, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which this is likely to benefit our international trade;

(c) the details of products which have been mostly exported from the country;

(d) the details of the position of import of oil products; and

(e) the details of products imported and exported by India from 2014 till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The value of India's merchandise exports in October, 2018 was US\$ 26.98 billion as compared to US\$ 22.89 billion in October, 2017 with a positive growth rate of 17.88 per cent. During the current financial (Apr-Oct, 2018) merchandise exports have grown by 13.13% over the same period of the last year. Exports along with imports form part of, and hence contribute to International Trade. International Trade of India has increased in the current financial year with exports and imports both rising. As per the latest data available from WTO, India's share in the world merchandise exports increased from 1.65 per cent in 2016 to 1.68 per cent in 2017. Further, India's exports are a major source of GDP growth. They comprised about 19 per cent of GDP in 2017-18.

(c) The details of the major products which have been exported from the country in October, 2018 with percentage share and percentage growth over October, 2017 are given at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The value of India's imports of petroleum crude and products in October, 2018 was US\$ 14.25 billion as compared to US\$ 9.31 billion in October, 2017, with a positive growth of 53.06%. The share of petroleum crude and products in India's total import has increased to 32.22% in October, 2018 from 24.82% in October, 2017.

(e) The details of India's exports of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-October) are given in Statement-II and the details of India's imports of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-October) are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of major products exproted from the country in Oct, 2018

India's Export for major commodities

(value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	October, 2017	October, 2018*	% Share in Oct, 18	% Change in Oct,18 over Oct, 17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Engineering Goods	5854.78	6374.28	23.63	8.87
2.	Petroleum Products	3043.43	4542.72	16.84	49.26
3.	Gems and Jewellery	3309.64	3490.59	12.94	5.47
4.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	1382.17	1852.27	6.87	34.01
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1342.20	1514.51	5.61	12.84
6.	RMG of All Textiles	830.02	1130.95	4.19	36.26
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products etc.	826.05	910.46	3.37	10.22
8.	Electronic Goods	456.11	785.79	2.91	72.28
9.	Plastic and Linoleum	546.56	720.86	2.67	31.89
10.	Marine Products	734.68	689.42	2.56	-6.16
11.	Rice	537.43	452.67	1.68	-15.77
12.	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups etc.	355.23	412.48	1.53	16.12
13.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	369.35	412.06	1.53	11.56
14.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	466.95	362.41	1.34	-22.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Mica, Coal and other Ores, Minerals Including Process	245.42	313.78	1.16	27.85
16.	Spices	224.04	263.09	0.98	17.43
17.	Fruits and Vegetables	172.67	227.71	0.84	31.87
18.	Ceramic Products and Glassware	150.48	226.66	0.84	50.62
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	133.75	146.35	0.54	9.42
20.	Carpet	102.59	137.60	0.51	34.13
21.	Cereal Preparations and Miscellaneous Processed Item	105.91	133.41	0.49	25.97
22.	Iron Ore	115.22	130.56	0.48	13.31
23.	Oil Seeds	85.82	83.75	0.31	-2.42
24.	Oil Meals	65.50	80.78	0.30	23.33
25.	Tea	71.25	77.88	0.29	9.31
26.	Tobacco	79.56	70.78	0.26	-11.04
27.	Coffee	61.12	49.80	0.18	-18.52
28.	Cashew	81.63	48.03	0.18	-41.16
29.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	23.15	26.10	0.10	12.75
30.	Other Cereals	23.65	23.61	0.09	-0.17
31.	Others	1092.31	1289.04	4.78	18.01
India's Total Export		22888.70	26980.41	100.00	17.88

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*:Provisional)

Statement-II

Details of India's import of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19

India's Export for major commodities

(value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Engineering Goods	73074.84	61949.53	67216.12	78695.69	43117.76	48016.73
2.	Petroleum Products	56794.15	30582.64	31545.26	37465.08	19533.84	28481.44
3.	Gems and Jewellery	41266.07	39284.27	43412.76	41544.44	24660.70	24259.51
4.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	14425.41	13696.98	14476.86	18508.50	9673.55	12714.80
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	15431.50	16909.49	16785.00	17282.81	9643.89	10802.43
6.	RMG of All Textiles	16833.32	16964.36	17368.15	16706.94	10004.57	8846.16
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10774.60	10119.36	9862.20	10260.36	5711.85	6678.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Plastic and Linoleum	5745.98	5764.18	5796.46	6851.13	3687.20	4963.28
9.	Electronic Goods	6260.75	5959.52	5962.93	6393.12	3512.38	4666.05
10.	Rice	7853.12	5846.62	5733.79	7806.15	4411.92	4232.23
11.	Marine Products	5510.49	4767.51	5903.06	7389.22	4480.26	4155.63
12.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	6030.48	5407.84	5165.60	5289.13	3088.40	3051.08
13.	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	5275.03	4621.66	4557.08	4826.33	2756.21	2922.30
14.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	5385.00	4575.47	4368.79	4610.06	2596.81	2584.17
15.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3903.50	3656.04	3578.16	3776.88	2040.69	2384.45
16.	Spices	2430.35	2541.46	2851.95	3115.37	1751.50	1830.53
17.	Ceramic Products and Glassware	1644.38	1712.05	1856.63	2131.78	1212.86	1440.92
18.	Fruits and Vegetables	2153.51	2268.81	2454.72	2513.33	1268.13	1326.70
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1378.04	1648.00	1926.75	1823.34	1053.25	1054.93
20.	Cereal Preparations and Miscellaneous Processed Item	1257.70	1319.75	1270.85	1416.64	789.01	887.63
21.	Carpet	1360.77	1440.07	1490.19	1429.82	839.11	851.43
22.	Oil Meals	1324.17	553.01	805.45	1093.16	534.80	651.79
23.	Iron Ore	515.27	191.46	1533.53	1471.06	783.23	643.82
24.	Oil Seeds	1735.38	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34	573.23	637.96
25.	Tobacco	958.62	982.01	958.69	934.25	524.67	564.28
26.	Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84	968.57	572.25	479.66
27.	Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26	837.36	462.60	463.95
28.	Cashew	909.26	768.55	786.93	922.41	568.98	359.80
29.	Other Cereals	869.11	261.18	212.30	248.59	119.19	215.56
30.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	296.96	295.36	309.95	335.08	199.40	193.66
31.	Others	17458.41	15453.12	14732.96	15705.21	8469.99	10158.00
	India's total Export	310352.01	262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	168642.24	190519.56

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*:Provisional)

Statement-III

Details of India's imports of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19

India's Import for major commodities

(value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Petroleum, Crude and Products	138325.51	82944.47	86963.84	108658.69	55780.72	84233.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Electronic Goods	37539.99	40939.82	42878.89	52890.68	30482.15	35623.01
3.	Machinery, Electrical and Non-Electrical	27296.15	28518.21	27497.28	32908.94	18086.40	22278.77
4.	Gold	34407.18	31770.74	27518.03	33657.21	19930.54	19440.78
5.	Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones	22598.25	20069.95	23808.59	34278.91	19708.71	16246.46
6.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes, Etc.	17802.56	13667.59	15759.93	22901.23	12274.26	15323.22
7.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	18593.02	16586.38	16598.44	20631.46	11485.01	14434.56
8.	Transport Equipment	18345.36	18227.84	22687.67	22732.55	12318.44	10724.59
9.	Iron and Steel	16301.34	14977.55	11683.05	14617.59	8328.65	10272.00
10.	Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials, Etc.	12070.29	11794.55	11963.97	14487.66	8389.59	9400.27
11.	Non-Ferrous Metals	10746.13	9726.13	9868.83	12811.67	7154.98	8897.29
12.	Vegetable Oil	10621.48	10492.08	10892.75	11637.48	7234.08	6080.12
13.	Metaliferrous Ores and Other Minerals	9299.43	7298.63	6194.20	9096.90	4855.61	4770.27
14.	Chemical Material and Products	5305.97	5151.83	5375.11	6663.38	3664.72	4523.52
15.	Fertilisers, Crude and Manufactured	7398.71	8071.52	5023.97	5376.34	3512.95	4258.29
16.	Medcni. and Pharmaceutical Products	5432.76	5439.97	4994.96	5480.69	3010.13	3789.86
17.	Wood and Wood Products	5471.00	5048.12	4891.78	6027.35	3523.43	3597.16
18.	Professional Instrument, Optical Goods, Etc.	3714.54	3621.73	3857.24	4754.56	2722.23	2985.60
19.	Machine Tools	3137.17	2757.46	3034.56	3519.58	1861.38	2664.16
20.	Silver	4523.51	3742.74	1839.17	3213.80	2081.63	2312.48
21.	Dyeing/Tanning/Colouring Mtrls.	2447.75	2247.53	2282.69	2887.51	1645.27	1964.86
22.	Fruits and Vegetables	1665.67	1853.34	1783.43	2092.60	1158.56	1248.77
23.	Project Goods	3631.43	2761.07	2074.44	2077.61	1251.53	1188.77
24.	Textile Yarn Fabric, Madeup Articles	1691.54	1715.14	1502.50	1837.29	1056.00	1137.39
25.	Pulp and Waste Paper	944.02	955.72	975.14	1154.55	701.77	775.55
26.	Leather and Leather Products	1005.06	968.07	935.33	1009.17	583.09	618.95
27.	Newsprint	839.25	805.41	849.88	776.67	504.53	589.25
28.	Pulses	2786.11	3902.22	4244.13	2908.33	2085.64	558.12
29.	Cotton Raw and Waste	508.80	394.10	946.88	979.32	805.69	455.35
30.	Sulphur and Unroasted Iron Pyrts	286.41	217.10	131.19	165.88	71.50	99.85
31.	Others	23297.03	24340.75	25299.15	23345.40	13649.01	13263.05
India's total Import		448033.41	381007.76	384357.03	465580.99	259918.18	303755.93

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*:Provisional)

[Translation]

Setting up of Industry

*83. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up any major industry in Banda and Chitrakoot districts in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh having no industries at present;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Governments. Central Government encourages setting up of industries through various policy measures. Hence, details in this regard are not Centrally maintained.

[English]

Modernisation of Steel Plants

*84. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake modernisation and expansion projects for various public sector steel plants including Salem and Durgapur steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with estimated cost of modernisation and the funds allocated for the purpose, plant-wise;

(c) whether the Government has directed all public sector steel companies to set up energy efficiency and emission reduction provisions under their modernisation and capacity expansion programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken towards achieving energy efficiency and emission reduction in the steel sector through the Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Development Programme; and

(e) the likely date of start and completion of modernisation work of each such plant along with the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to further modernise the said plants to international standards and implement the National Steel Policy, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Steel, being a deregulated sector, the decision to undertake modernisation and expansion projects for public sector steel plants is taken by the individual public sector company based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. Two major public sector steel companies, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) took up modernization and expansion of their steel plants recently. This includes steel plants of SAIL at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal), Burnpur (West Bengal), Salem (Tamil Nadu) and of RINL at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

The Modernisation of public sector steel plants is funded by the concerned company from their own resources and/or loans taken from Banks/Financial Institutions.

The indicative investment for modernisation & expansion of SAIL plants is Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides this, provision of Rs. 10,264 crore has been made towards development and expansion of mines. The plant wise details of modernisation & expansion of SAIL are given below:—

Plant	Crude Steel Capacity		Approved Cost (Net of Cenvat)
	in MTPA (million ton per annum)		
	Before Expansion	After Expansion	(Rs. in crore)
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.93	7.0	17,266
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.8	2.2	2,875
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.9	4.2	11,812
Bokaro Steel Plant	4.36	4.61	6,325
IISCO Steel Plant	0.5	2.5	16,408
Salem Steel Pant	-	0.18	1,902
Sustenance Schemes in Various Plants	-	-	5,282

RINL has completed expansion for doubling its liquid steel capacity from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA of Vizag Steel Plant in April, 2015 at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,291 crore. Further, to enhance liquid steel capacity by 1 MTPA. *i.e.* from 6.3 MTPA to 7.3 MTPA at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 crore, RINL undertook modernisation of its existing major production facilities like Blast Furnaces, Steel Melting Shop Converters and Sinter Plant to upkeep the health of major equipment. All the modernised units are in operation.

(c) and (d) The modernisation and capacity expansion programmes of steel plants in the country are taken up envisaging adoption of latest technology to make the units energy efficient and environment friendly. For any modernisation and capacity expansion project of steel plant, Environmental Clearance (EC) has to be obtained from the concerned Agencies/Departments of the Government. The energy-efficient and emission reduction provisions are in-built in the EC process.

At 34 model units, energy efficiency and emission technologies have been implemented through the Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Development Programme for energy efficient production in secondary steel sector.

(e) In order to meet the international standards and to implement the National Steel Policy, 2017, the public sector steel companies regularly undertake capital investments on projects from their own resources from time-to-time based on commercial considerations and market dynamics.

RCEP Agreement

*85. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether RCEP will hurt the local industry, agriculture sector and allow workers' exploitation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RCEP is negotiated in secrecy and is likely to favour big companies and threaten India's agriculture, industry and e-Commerce sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof in each case; and

(e) whether RCEP participating member countries have not fully disclosed their positions and relevant documents are shared with affected constituencies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) No Madam, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), a proposed comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between ten ASEAN member States and their six FTA partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea, has not been finalised yet. Trade negotiations take into account stakeholder feedback, including from those in agricultural and industrial sectors as well as trade experts, in an effort to balance trade ambitions and sensitivities.

(c) to (e) The negotiations amongst participating countries are held in confidence, as disclosures during negotiations are likely to compromise the negotiating position of countries and prevent constructive and meaningful negotiations.

Unsafe School Buildings

*86. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has done any study to identify schools running from unsafe buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government both in terms of policy as well as administratively to ensure safety of school going children in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) collects data on various indicators of schools education. As per UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional), 0.67% schools are having building in dilapidated condition and 7.73% of classrooms in schools across the country require major repairs. State/UT-wise percentage of schools having building in dilapidated condition and percentage

of classrooms requiring major repairs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Section 19 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides the norms and standards for a school as specified in the Schedule to the Act. The RTE norms *inter alia* provide for a physically sound, all-weather building, and provision for arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing. The States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective State RTE Rules.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines on safety and security of children *vide* letter on 9th October, 2014 to all State and UT Governments suggesting preventive institutional mechanisms and procedures that should be put in place in the schooling system along with the relief and redressal strategies in case of such incidents. Para 4.1.2 of the guidelines *inter alia* States that the school building should be physically sound, all-weather structures, resistant to earthquakes, fire, safe from floods and other calamities as the children are more vulnerable to be harmed and less likely to be able to react effectively in case calamity strikes. The guidelines also state that building should be kept free from inflammable and toxic materials. If storage of some inflammable material (*e.g.* fuel for cooking midday meal) is inevitable, they should be stored safely. The school should have adequate emergency exits. There should be adequate supply of water and sand for fire-fighting purposes. The guidelines lay down carrying out building safety audit for every school, reducing structural vulnerability of existing school buildings, preparation of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans, preparation of a standard Checklist to assess the existing structural risks in the school buildings and retrofitting to strengthen the schools found vulnerable.

The Department of School Education & Literacy has again advised all States and UTs on 11th September, 2017 to sensitize the entire administrative and monitoring machinery towards effective implementation of the guidelines on safety and security of school children; and institutionalizing and ensuring a safe, secure and vibrant environment in schools for children.

The Department has also written to all States and UTs *vide* letter dated 1st September, 2017 regarding the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy. It was emphasized that the Guidelines on School Safety Policy 2016 prepared by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) are statutory in nature and are required to be complied without any deviation. The NDMA guidelines provide for conducting quarterly safety audits by the School Management Committee (SMC) in schools including fire safety and food safety. The guidelines are in public domain and hosted on www.mhrd.gov.in.

The Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools developed by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also identified authorities at different levels such as School Management Committee, Parent Teacher Association, School Management, authorities at Block, District, State and National levels to monitor the implementation of the manual. The details are in public domain and hosted on www.ncpcr.gov.in

As per CBSE Affiliation Bye-laws, before grant of Affiliation, a school is required to submit a certificate from the competent authority to the effect that the school building is safe.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) in 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha supports States and UTs for strengthening of existing Government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities in Government schools. The scheme provides an annual recurring school composite grant to all Government Schools for incurring recurring costs, *inter alia*, for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition. The amount of grant varies from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum depending upon the number of students in the school. Each school is required to spend at least 10% of the composite school grant on activities related to Swachhata Action Plan.

Statement

State/UT-wise percentage of schools having building in dilapidated condition and percentage of classrooms requiring major repairs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of schools with Building in Dilapidated Condition	Percentage of classrooms requiring major repairs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.24	10.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.24	6.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.39	14.37
4.	Assam	4.13	30.32
5.	Bihar	0.6	10.47
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	1.71	9.80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1.03
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2.21
10.	Delhi	0	3.73
11.	Goa	0	3.15
12.	Gujarat	0.18	7.41
13.	Haryana	0.33	4.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	8.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.12	6.99
16.	Jharkhand	0.57	6.13
17.	Karnataka	0.18	9.03
18.	Kerala	0.3	4.20
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3.60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.88	5.83
21.	Maharashtra	1.06	5.43
22.	Manipur	0.32	17.74
23.	Meghalaya	1.89	18.57
24.	Mizoram	3.93	17.82
25.	Nagaland	2.54	8.30

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	0.18	15.19
27.	Puducherry	0	1.22
28.	Punjab	0.12	2.99
29.	Rajasthan	0.11	5.41
30.	Sikkim	0.15	12.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.48	4.25
32.	Telangana	0.17	6.44
33.	Tripura	0.27	15.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0.16	3.94
35.	Uttarakhand	3.46	12.72
36.	West Bengal	0.09	15.31
All India		0.67	7.73

Source: UDISE, 2016-17 (Provisional)

[Translation]

Maternity Leave Incentive Scheme

*87. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working to promote the Maternity Leave Incentive Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the features of the said scheme and the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented;

(b) whether the Government has arranged/allocated funds for this scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the amount to be spent on this Scheme;

(c) whether the Government is receiving complaints that on coming to know about the pregnancy of a woman employee or when she applies for maternity leave, the employer without any sound reason terminates her contract; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against such erring employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH

KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is working on an incentive Scheme for entities that provide 26 weeks maternity benefits to their woman employees as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than Rs. 15,000/- per month and a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The scheme is proposed to be administered through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

(b) No, Madam. Government has not made any allocation for the scheme.

(c) and (d) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced and implemented by the respective State Governments in all sectors except Mines and Circus. Advisories are issued to State Governments from time to time for strict enforcement and compliance of the provisions of the Act.

[English]

Skill Development Centres

*88. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Skill Development Centres set up in the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(b) the number of persons who have so far received training in these Centres since their inception till date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the persons who received training in these Skill Development Centres have found suitable jobs in the job market;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the plan of action to rectify the defects in the training module in these Centres?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing a flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 and also promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training.

PMKVY 2016-20 does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres, however, enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated Training Centers (TCs) throughout the country. This Scheme has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by NSDC and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs. Under the Scheme, for imparting the skill training, the accreditation and affiliation of TCs are being done under single window IT application known as SMART. As on 30.11.2018, 9,417 TCs (8,101 TCs under CSCM and 1,316 TCs under CSSM) have been empanelled under PMKVY. The State/UT-wise details of Training Centers including State of Kerala under PMKVY 2016-20 are given at column (b) of Statement-I.

Under PMKK, till date, 720 PMKKs have been allocated across the country covering 632 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 510 PMKKs have been already established. Statewise number of established PMKKs is given at column (c) of Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, as on 30.11.2018, 33.93 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (24.13 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.72 lakh) across the country in various sector. PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 20.18 lakh candidates have been certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 18.42 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 10.09 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the country. The States

wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in Statement-II. Also, the State/UT-wise training imparted through PMKK under PMKVY 2016-20 are given at Statement-III.

Under Skilling eco-system, Ministry is promoting employer participation in order to facilitate placement of the trained candidates under various sectors. Further, employers are actively participating as training partner/centre in training-cum-placement activities of the candidates. Also, scheme incentivises Training Centers (TCs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure participation of local industry. Under PMKVY 2016-20, till date, 1,103 Job Melas were organized at NSDC/SSC/TP/PMKK level wherein 5,216 employers were participated and 1,69,524 candidates have been selected/shortlisted for the employment. Additionally, post placement support of Rs. 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for special group (women candidates and persons with disability) and special areas for 2 or 3 month post training depending on placement within or outside the district of the domicile of the candidate. Scheme intends to develop and certify skills only for those job roles which are approved and standardized in consultation with the industry.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Training Centres (TCs) under PMKVY (2016-20) and PMKK are as under

Sl. No.	State/UT	PMKVY TCs	Established PMKK centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	287	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0
4.	Assam	207	17
5.	Bihar	286	30
6.	Chandigarh	19	1

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	135	26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	5	0
10.	Delhi	289	4
11.	Goa	3	0
12.	Gujarat	268	20
13.	Haryana	871	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	136	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	217	7
16.	Jharkhand	103	20
17.	Karnataka	168	34
18.	Kerala	163	9
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	792	44
21.	Maharashtra	363	27
22.	Manipur	31	4
23.	Meghalaya	13	3
24.	Mizoram	26	0
25.	Nagaland	16	2
26.	Odisha	235	22
27.	Puducherry	20	0
28.	Punjab	525	18
29.	Rajasthan	1079	29
30.	Sikkim	11	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	721	22
32.	Telangana	244	13
33.	Tripura	68	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1641	62
35.	Uttarakhand	187	13
36.	West Bengal	270	37
Grand Total		9417	510

Statement-II

The State-wise details of the candidates enrolled, trained, certified and reported placed under PMKVY 2016-20 is given below

Sl.No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,12,836	1,03,495	94,913	85,046	41,414
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,007	3,951	3,782	3,708	139
4.	Assam	75,737	62,541	56,358	50,072	14,258
5.	Bihar	1,71,156	1,64,179	1,49,861	1,29,988	39,959
6.	Chandigarh	5,861	5,374	5,034	4,487	1,864
7.	Chhattisgarh	55,555	47,929	42,508	35,193	11,548
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,747	1,490	1,137	878	352
9.	Daman and Diu	1,654	1,252	1,153	906	236
10.	Delhi	1,55,172	1,50,231	1,29,628	1,16,945	46,537
11.	Goa	1,268	1,260	862	804	630
12.	Gujarat	78,312	68,926	56,824	47,964	16,093
13.	Haryana	2,71,799	2,57,160	2,32,550	2,11,998	96,375
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37,796	34,494	31,097	27,729	9,543
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	68,078	64,636	60,508	53,753	27,831
16.	Jharkhand	58,025	53,632	48,134	43,041	11,049
17.	Karnataka	1,34,085	1,25,286	1,11,625	97,139	17,550
18.	Kerala	1,05,800	1,03,774	84,547	76,864	9,378
19.	Lakshwadeep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,15,908	3,05,577	2,77,352	2,45,452	98,971
21.	Maharashtra	1,69,666	1,60,292	1,26,855	1,06,641	22,835
22.	Manipur	17,495	15,392	14,707	14,186	865
23.	Meghalaya	9,907	8,872	8,567	7,184	1,912
24.	Mizoram	2,801	1,606	1,124	698	55
25.	Nagaland	3,184	2,436	2,042	1,824	919
26.	Odisha	1,08,574	1,00,385	87,684	76,286	29,531
27.	Puducherry	8,989	8,703	7,695	7,159	1,943
28.	Punjab	1,59,234	1,50,034	1,38,924	1,27,269	56,846
29.	Rajasthan	2,92,892	2,79,734	2,56,885	2,31,931	95,991
30.	Sikkim	2,244	1,591	1,409	1,363	79
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,55,956	2,41,106	2,14,561	1,91,950	73,231
32.	Telangana	1,29,375	1,26,432	1,15,222	1,04,633	57,509

Sl.No.	State	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed*
33.	Tripura	17,533	16,735	15,530	13,849	3,857
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,70,353	5,19,616	4,67,282	4,14,421	1,58,053
35.	Uttarakhand	64,919	59,587	51,321	45,408	15,617
36.	West Bengal	1,53,412	1,45,840	1,31,904	1,16,603	46,668
Grand Total		36,22,429	33,93,548	30,29,585	26,93,372	10,09,638

[* Placement figure as on 30.11.2018 is with respect to 18.42 lakh certified candidate 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018]

Statement-III

State/UT-wise training imparted through PMKK under PMKVY 2016-20 are as under

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PMKKs Allocated	Centre Sign-off Done	Candidates Enrolled	Candidates Certified (90 days prior)	Candidates Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	18	17841	8404	4548
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	33	17	19986	11411	6856
5.	Bihar	44	30	42698	21225	13441
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1134	404	345
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	26	20200	7829	3622
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	4	6450	3874	2221
11.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	32	20	13217	3926	1095
13.	Haryana	24	21	31309	15603	9239
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	2926	1312	753
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	7	9393	5767	3392
16.	Jharkhand	24	20	9901	2637	872
17.	Karnataka	34	34	38605	16441	5246
18.	Kerala	17	9	7379	2833	2029
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52	44	48794	20006	13596
21.	Maharashtra	43	27	18248	4537	1487
22.	Manipur	5	4	567	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	4	3	2445	1689	1157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	3	2	1718	1163	783
26.	Odisha	29	22	33702	18017	10561
27.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	25	18	5547	412	47
29.	Rajasthan	34	29	27831	10442	5670
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	22	31493	14405	3667
32.	Telangana	24	13	13805	6254	4109
33.	Tripura	2	2	2030	1228	705
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85	62	90622	38309	24452
35.	Uttarakhand	13	13	16502	8393	5846
36.	West Bengal	44	37	53440	28241	16820
Total		720	510	567783	254762	142559

[Translation]

Indian Products in Chinese Market

*89. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the commodities selected by the Government to make inroads into the Chinese market;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed/ finalised for export of fish and fish oil for sale in China;

(c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) the details of other products for which the Government is making special efforts to take them to the Chinese market along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) Government of India has been consistently making efforts to obtain market access for various Indian agricultural products, animal feeds, oil seeds, milk and milk products, pharmaceutical products, IT and IT enabled services etc. in light of the potential of these products/services in the Chinese market. In the last

few years, various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal and fishmeal-fish oil.

A Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation related to import and export trade of fishery products was signed between India and China on 20 May, 2013. Pursuant to the MoU, Protocol for Hygiene and Inspection requirements for the export of Fish Meal/Fish oil from India to China has been signed on 28 November, 2018. The MoU defines procedures to be followed for processing, storage, transportation, use of additives in the exported fish meal and fish oil.

[English]

WTO Reforms

*90. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been in talks with at least 150 countries to work out the way forward for reforming the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the multilateral trading system was under stress and a number of fresh trade restrictive measures, which would affect global trade and economic growth, had surged and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the expansion of global trade hinges on rules and processes determined by WTO and unless global trade expands, national economies will not benefit and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also true that all substantive issues that have been agreed to at the Doha and other trade rounds as well as new issues that have cropped up are addressed with a sense of urgency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) The multilateral trading system is facing serious challenges due to a spate of unilateral measures and counter measures, deadlock in important areas of negotiations and the ongoing impasse in the appointment of members of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization's dispute settlement mechanism. Given the importance of WTO as a rule-making body for achieving better integration of developing countries in international trade commensurate with their developmental needs, India has been a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system. India is willing to consider WTO reform proposals that are balanced, inclusive and preserve the core principles of the WTO, including issues relating to development. As a priority, India is constructively working with Members to finding a way to preserve the WTO dispute settlement system.

Higher Education System

*91. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several renowned educationists have urged the Government to re-imagine and reconstruct the country's higher education system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Universities in the country are facing various challenges ranging from inadequate funds, teachers' shortage to falling enrolment levels; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the universities capable to tap the potential of our burgeoning young population?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Over the last few decades the scale and complexities of India's Higher Education sector has increased manifold and is now considered to be one of the largest higher education systems in the world with over nine hundred Universities and forty thousand colleges.

The need to address the growing concerns on the performance of regulating bodies in Higher Education has been discussed and debated by various Commissions and Committees on Higher Education, including the Hari Gautam Committee (2015) and TSR Subramanian Committee (2016).

All these Committees have recommended re-structuring of the regulatory and professional bodies. In addition, the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in its 265th report (2015-16) recommended for strengthening of the University Grants Commission (UGC) for effective regulation of higher education. The Union Government also announced its intent for reforms in the University Grants Commission in its Budget 2017-18. This was followed by the recommendations of the NITI Aayog for undertaking core reforms in the University Grants Commission, in August, 2017.

(c) There has been a continuous increase in the funds disbursed by the UGC to the Universities and Colleges. The details of funds disbursed to Universities during the last three years are as follows:—

(in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds disbursed
1	2015-16	Rs. 888628.43
2.	2016-17	Rs. 905882.26
3.	2017-18	Rs. 1084058.52

Further, as per report of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education in the age group 18-23 years has gone up to 25.8% with total enrolment estimated to be 36.6 million during 2017-18, as compared to 23% with total enrolment estimated to 32.3 million, during 2013-14.

(d) From the statistics, it is evident that all the challenges being faced by the Universities are being

addressed by the Government. The Government has taken several steps to aid the Universities, which *inter alia*, includes the following:

- (i) As announced during the Budget Speech of 2016-17, the Government has created Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA), to provide assistance to top quality higher educational institutions for improving physical infrastructure, research laboratories and equipment etc. so that the country can offer a superior learning environment to students, rise in global rankings and emerge as an educational hub.

An amount of Rs. 1.57 lakh crores has been spent from 2013 to 2018 for higher education. In addition, an amount of Rs. 8091.84 crores has been sanctioned under HEFA.

- (ii) There are 5606 posts vacant out of a total of 17092 sanctioned teaching posts in Central Universities. Vacancies at various levels occur due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new Universities etc. Thus, occurring and filling up of vacant teaching posts in Universities, is a continuous and ongoing process. Universities are autonomous institutions established under the Central Act, Provincial Act or State Act and the onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them. The Ministry and UGC continuously monitor vacancy related issues with Central Universities.
- (iii) In order to tap the potential of our burgeoning youth population, the Government is committed to improve the quality of education and it is a continuous ongoing process. Several initiatives are undertaken to improve the quality of teaching and learning. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring

Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), and Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP) are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education.

- (iv) Further for promotion of innovation, cognitive thinking and improving the quality of Ph.D programmes, the Government has devised schemes in all the fields of education viz. IMPRINT (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology) for technical research, IMPRESS (Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences) for social sciences research, SPARC (Scheme for Promotion of Academic Research and Collaboration) for joint research with Foreign Universities and STARS (Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Fundamental Sciences) for research in fundamental sciences.
- (v) The UGC has also started three Schemes, namely Community College, B.Voc Degree Programme, and Deen Dayal Upadhyay KAUSHAL Kendras in Universities and Colleges for imparting skill development based vocational courses offering Certificate/Diploma/Advance Diploma/B.Voc/M. Voc and Research level programme with multiple exit and entry options enabling vertical mobility of the students.
- (vi) Considering that autonomy is pivotal to promoting excellence in higher education, the University Grants Commission (Categorization of Universities (only) for grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 and the University Grants Commission (Conferment of Autonomous Status Upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 have been notified. These Regulations will provide the much needed impetus to improve quality and promote autonomy in higher educational institutions.
- (vii) The parameters of Assessment and Accreditation have been revised by National Assessment and

Accreditation Council (NAAC), which focus more on public disclosures than peer inspections. Further, owing to the constraints in the existing capacity for accreditation, the University Grants Commission (Recognition and Monitoring of Assessment and Accreditation Agencies) Regulation, 2018 has been notified to encourage multiple Government/Semi-Government agencies for accreditation of higher educational institutions.

Uniform Rates of Petroleum Products

*92 SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States and Union Territories have urged the Union Government to provide petrol, diesel and other petroleum products at uniform rates across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government has increased/decreased prices of petroleum products during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons and justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) No such request or recommendation has been received from any State/UT. Further, prices of petrol and diesel are different in various States due to imposition of VAT rates and inland freight. VAT is imposed by the respective State Governments and varies from State to State.

Uniform rate of tax across States can be achieved through GST. Clause 12A of Article 366 of the Constitution of India defines 'Goods and Services Tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further, Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which Goods and Services Tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus, while petroleum products are included under Goods and Services Tax, the date on which GST shall be

levied on such products shall be as per the decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

(c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and RSP of PDS Kerosene. The details of revision in prices of petroleum products may be seen at Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) website www.ppac.org.in.

New Education Policy

*93. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 9 members Committee headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted the draft of the New Education Policy to the Government and if so, the details along with the status thereof;

(b) the initial deadline set for submission of the report by the Kasturirangan Committee along with the reasons for giving several extensions to the Committee;

(c) whether the Subramanian Committee report on the New Education Policy was submitted to the Government in May, 2016 and if so, the details including the status thereof along with the main recommendations made by the said Committee;

(d) whether the curriculum in the new policy is being prepared to make it job-oriented, facilitate research work and regional language differentiation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the plans of the Government to bring changes in the National Curriculum Framework; and

(e) whether the Government is prepared to implement the New Education Policy, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it will be enacted/implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The Committee to Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K Kasturirangan was constituted on 24th June, 2017, with its term initially indicated as 31st December, 2017. Due to the elaborate process of policy formulation, which involves wide ranging consultations with various stakeholders and cross-sections of the society, subsequent extensions were granted.

(c) The Ministry had earlier constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian on 31st October, 2015, which submitted its report on 27th May, 2016, which can be accessed at <http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf>. The Ministry also formulated 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016', which can be accessed at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/nep/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf. Both these documents namely 'Report of the Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy' and 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' were laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament, which was followed by a Short Duration Discussion under Rule 176 on the Draft National Education Policy on 10th August, 2016 in the Rajya Sabha.

(d) and (e) The Committee held several discussions with the concerned on various relevant issues and matters relating to the education sector. However, the report of the Committee is still awaited.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Dhangar Samaj in ST List

*94. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States in which Dhangar Samaj is included in the Scheduled Tribes List as on date.

(b) whether Maharashtra is also among such States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the dates on which requests were received by the Government from the people's representatives to include Dhangar Samaj in the Scheduled Tribes List; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The details of the States in which Dhangar community is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No. in list of Scheduled Tribes of concerned State	Names of Communities listed at that Sl. No.
1.	Bihar	Sl. No. 26	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
2.	Jharkhand	Sl. No. 25	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
3.	Odisha	Sl. No. 53	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran

(b) to (e) Dhangar community is not listed in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra. The Government has on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002), laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. The State Government of Maharashtra has not sent any proposal/recommendations to the Central Government for inclusion of Dhangar community to the list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra. Proposal/Recommendation of the concerned State Government/UT is pre-requisite for processing of any claims for inclusion of community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/UT.

[English]

Fraudulent Practices by Exporters

*95. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many foreign importers are duped or cheated by Indian exporters and the value of such exports runs into millions of dollars whereas India has a vision of increasing exports by \$100 Billion in the next few years;

(b) if so, the steps taken/facilities provided by the Government to resolve the issues/complaints of foreign buyers; and

(c) the manner in which the export targets are likely to be achieved in the presence of such fraudulent exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Complaints of cheating and fraudulent practices are received from foreign importers against Indian exporters as well as from Indian importers against foreign exporters. There is a mechanism put in place under the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) to enable foreign buyers to file a complaint against erring Indian exporters regarding trade disputes or instances of cheating. Such matters are dealt with by the Regional Offices of the Directorate General of the Foreign Trade wherein a "Committee on Quality Complaints and Trade Disputes" inquires into such complaints and takes appropriate action for resolving the disputes. Wherever warranted, penal action under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 is taken against defaulters.

(c) In order to promote India's exports, the Government has taken several measures through the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April, 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- (i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.
- (ii) Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives:
 - (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online are integrated with Customs ICEGATE.
 - (b) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports have been reduced to 3 each.

(c) Import Export Code (IEC) is integrated with PAN and MoU has been signed with GSTN for complete integration.

(d) Electronic bank realisation certificate (e-BRC) shared with 14 States Governments for quick tax refunds.

(e) MoU signed with GST Network for integration of E-BRC with GSTN.

- (iii) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through facilitation and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (iv) The policy introduced two new Schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable.
- (v) The policy includes measures to encourage procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG Scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 per cent of the normal export obligation.
- (vi) The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in the export product, within a specified timeline.
- (vii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.
- (viii) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- (ix) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a

Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway *i.e.* ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April, 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.

- (x) A new Scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April, 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xi) A new Logistic Division was created in Department of Commerce to focus on improving logistic efficiency and enhancing growth.
- (xii) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December, 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.

New Industrial Policy

*96. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to unveil a new industrial policy and proposes to include a substantial chapter and paragraphs on the importance of design and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing industrial policy is having any bottlenecks and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has discussed the matter with various industrial units in the country and if so, the reaction of such units to the proposed new policy;

(d) whether the proposed policy will completely revamp the industrial policy of 1991 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is true that the Government is considering to set up a National Design Centre and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) The existing Industrial Policy was formulated in the year 1991. In view of the rapidly changing landscape of manufacturing and services, as well as in the light of the new technologies and business models which are prevalent now, the need for a new industrial policy to address the existing challenges and take advantage of the future opportunities has been felt. Therefore, the Government has decided to formulate a new Industrial Policy which would be a roadmap for all business enterprises in the country. In this regard, consultations have been held with stakeholders to get their ideas and feedback. Keeping in view all such inputs, a new Industrial Policy is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Programmes Run in Rajasthan Tribal Areas

*97. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various programmes being run in tribal areas of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Union Government at present along with the schemes implemented in the State for social and economic development of the Scheduled Tribes for the last three years;

(b) the funds provided by the Union Government to the Government of Rajasthan under the said schemes during the last three years;

(c) the funds utilised and unutilised by the State Government out of the funds released under the said schemes during the above period; and

(d) whether the Government has implemented any new scheme for the Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major

part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including State of Rajasthan, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of funds released/utilized to Government of Rajasthan under these schemes during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not implemented any new scheme for Scheduled Tribes.

Statement-I

Major schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including State of Rajasthan

- (i) **Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs:** Under the scheme, Central Assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in areas affected by Left Wing Extremist (LWE). The funding pattern for other Boys' Hostel in areas other than those affected by Left Wing Extremist is on 50:50 basis.
- (ii) **Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students both boys & girls and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in LWE affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.

- (iii) **Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** It is aimed at upgrading the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain sustainable employment or enable them to become self dependent. Funds are released to State Governments as well as NGOs.
- (iv) **Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.
- (v) **Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 Census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy level between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks and reducing drop-out rate at the elementary level.
- (vi) In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST students at various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric

Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students. The Schemes (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship and (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students are demand driven and funds are released to States/UT Administrations based on the proposal received from them. A total of 20 awards are given every year under National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. Under the scheme National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students, the number of fresh fellowships each year is 750, and the number of fresh Scholarship each year is 1000.

- (vii) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)):** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population including women and others by providing support for skill development, education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, minor infrastructure etc. It is a flexible scheme and supplements the efforts of the line Ministries/Departments.
- (viii) **Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including women in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are released towards various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy, other income generating schemes and skill development.
- (ix) **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** The Scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs among

Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agriculture development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Bhima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD Plan).

- (x) **Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce:** Training is provided with the aim of developing the art and craft of tribals through inputs of introduction of craft and design development.
- (xi) **Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP:** TRIFED provides training to the tribal beneficiaries involved in collection of MFP commodities on best collection practices of MFPs, storage and value addition of MFPs.
- (xii) **Tribal Research Institute (TRI):** The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (i) Research & Documentation:-Documentation of tribal welfare. Preservation of tribal culture among others written medium, support to tribal artisans, exhibitions; (ii) Training and Capacity building: (I) Laws/constitutional provisions in respect of Scheduled areas/tribal rights; (II) Capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives on socio-economic programs.

*Note:-*It has been decided to discontinue the three schemes namely (i) Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels in Tribal Areas, (ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas and (iii) Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS).

Statement-II

Details of funds released/Utilized to State Government of Rajasthan during the last three years under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme	10190.00	10190.00	11072.90	11072.90	10051.83	3512.72
2.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)	1046.42	1046.42	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.00
3.	Scheme for Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	3393.97	1966.32	595.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	11000.00	11000.00	10341.39	10341.39	10240.58	2048.12
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	1076.09	1076.09	1331.00	1331.00	1038.00	832.31
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79
7.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	10890.00	10890.00	9800.00	9800.00	19912.49	19912.49
8.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce	0.00	0.00	43.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	63.25	63.25	0.00	0.00	169.25	169.25

Details of funds released to Voluntary Organisation/NGOs in Rajasthan under the Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribe

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the VOs/NGOs	Project	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Vidyapith, Tehsil-Newai, Distt-Tonk, Pin-304022, Rajasthan	Banasthali, P.O. Banasthali ST Girls including A & N	0	52.46	0
2.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	15.79	15.37	14.50
3.	Sharadhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol, Kota, Adarsh Nagar, Rawabhata, Distt. Chittorgarh Rajasthan	Residential School	16.03	0	0

Details of funds released to Voluntary Organisation/NGOs in Rajasthan under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl.No.	Name of the VOs/NGOs	Project	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, 940, Hiran Magri, Sec No. 4, Udaipur-313002, Rajasthan	Education Complex	0	20.33	0

Sl.No.	Name of the VOs/NGOs	Project	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
2.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhander, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Education Complex	0	32.04	25.13
3.	Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalasia), Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Education Complex	0	96.41	0

[English]

Board of Governors for IIMs

*98. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the process of setting up of new Board of Governors (BoG) for the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) under the new IIM Act, if so, the details and the objectives thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up any target for IIMs to constitute the new Boards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to immediately withdraw the Government nominees who are in excess of the provisions of the Act and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the experts/some Directors of IIMs have expressed concern over the constitution of the new Board of Governors and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to address the concerns raised by the experts along with the manner in which the Government proposes to maintain/provide comprehensive autonomy to IIMs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (c) As per the Section (10) of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Act, 2017, the process of constitution of Board of Governors (BoG) has been initiated with the three ex officio members. The further process for nomination and appointment of the remaining members of BoG is currently underway by different IIMs. The Government has advised IIMs to complete the process of constitution of BoG before 15th of December, 2018.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

[Translation]

LPG Subsidy

*99. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG subsidy is not being provided in various States of the country including Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of LPG consumers to whom subsidy is being provided/transferred into their accounts in all States including Maharashtra; and

(c) the main reasons for irregularities in transfer of LPG subsidy along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) After implementation of PAHAL Scheme, the LPG consumers, who have joined the Scheme, purchase the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly in their registered bank account. As on 11.12.2018, 23.11 crore consumers have joined the Scheme in the country including the State of Maharashtra and getting subsidy in their registered bank account.

(c) Some complaints have been received regarding non-transfer of subsidy which was mainly due to deseeding of Aadhaar from National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) mapper. The matter was taken up with NPCI. Further, the customer has also been given the option of receiving subsidy through Bank Account Transfer Compliant Mode.

*[English]***Regulation of E-Commerce**

*100. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being implemented or in the process of being implemented in the regulation of e-commerce in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether e-commerce giants, require special regulations to prevent predatory pricing and monopolising of market share and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the draft e-commerce policy is likely to be put in place along with the details of the two rounds of stakeholder consultations done so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) e-Commerce activities are governed by relevant Acts/Regulations in the country including Information Technology Act, 2000, Companies Act, 2013 and Consumer Protection Act, 1986. e-Commerce companies with Foreign Direct Investment are also governed by Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

(b) The e-commerce sector in India also falls under the purview of the Competition Act, 2002. It lays down the framework for regulating anti-competitive agreements, including vertical restraints. The conduct of certain e-commerce players who enjoy a position of dominance in the relevant market may also be brought under the radar of Indian competition law under Section 4 of the Act, if they abuse their dominant position. Similarly, proposed merger or amalgamation of e-commerce firms whether in India or off-shore which may have an impact on competition in India, remains liable for notification under Section 6 of the Act, if they fall within the thresholds prescribed under the Act.

(c) Stakeholder consultations on "Framework for National Policy on E-commerce" with representatives from Government Ministries/Departments, Reserve Bank of India, Industry bodies, e-Commerce Companies, Telecom Companies, IT Companies and Payment Companies were held on 24.04.2018 and 30.07.2018. The formulation of e-Commerce policy is under consideration of the Government for which no timeline has been fixed.

*[Translation]***Disinvestment of Steel Plant**

921. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has requested the Ministry to reconsider the disinvestment proposal of underconstruction steel plant at Nagarnar (Bastar) by the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal for disinvestment will not act as a Jolt to the people of Naxal affected Bastar region;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government would reconsider or likely to reconsider this proposal with the participation of common people in construction of the said public sector undertaking plant; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. State Government of Chhattisgarh has requested to reconsider the strategic disinvestment of Nagarnar steel plant of NMDC Ltd.

(c) to (f) Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) in its meeting held on 28.2.2018 decided for deferment of the process of Strategic Disinvestment of NISP.

*[English]***Jobs Under Make in India Programme**

922. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in advertisements, publicity and brand ambassadors of Make in India Programme during the period 2014-2018;

(b) the investments per year received under the Make in India Scheme during the said period; and

(c) the number of jobs generated annually under the said Scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Investment promotion activities post launch of Make in India initiative are being under taken by several Central and State Government departments from time to time. The details of the expenditure incurred in this regard are not compiled Centrally.

(b) The Financial year-wise details of FDI Inflow reported after the launch of Make in India Programme *i.e.* October, 2014 till March, 2018 is as follows:-

Sl.No. Year	FDI (in US\$ million)
1. 2014-15 (Oct-Mar)	23,961
2. 2015-16	55,559
3. 2016-17	60,220
4. 2017-18	60,974
Grand Total	200,714

(c) No such data is maintained Centrally. However, Government has taken several steps to enhance manufacturing competitiveness in the country since 2014 which, *inter alia*, includes providing quality infrastructure, reducing logistics cost, skill development and adoption of technology. Programmes such as Make in India, Skill India and Start Up India have, therefore, been undertaken.

Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour & Employment conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors having 10 or more workers. The results of the VIIth Round of the QES, shows an increase of 3 per cent during the period from 1st April, 2016 to 1st Oct, 2017.

[Translation]

Programmes Run in Chhattisgarh Tribal Areas

923. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for approval of the Union Government/pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether any special Scheme regarding development of Tribal areas has been formulated or is being formulated by the Ministry/Government; and

(c) if so, the UT/State-wise details in this regard including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments including State Government of Chhattisgarh, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes/programmes is a regular phenomenon. Most of the schemes are demand driven. Proposals received from the State Governments are placed before the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval of annual plan of the State in accordance with the guidelines/norm stipulated under the schemes/programmes. Details of proposals received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh under certain Schemes of the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not formulated any special scheme for development of Tribal Areas lately.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Statement

*Proposals under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSS)
for the year 2018-19 pending for consideration by the
Project Appraisal Committee.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. Activities	Location	Amount Sought
Education		
1. Sanction of online scholarship/stipend & distribution in School, Hostels & Ashrams Running cost of data management cell at State H.O. & districts. No of unit-28 Cost of unit-LS	State H.O. & districts.	238.000
2. Continuous monitoring of students scholastic achievements through its online portal through HMIS (Hostel Management Information System) in all Hostels/Ashrams/EMRS/Prayas No of unit-200000 Cost of unit-LS	All Hostels/Ashrams/ EMRS/Prayas	200.000
3. Drinking water (RO water purifier & water cooler) facilities in all Ashrams and Hostels. Upto 50 ltr pr hours No of unit-500 Cost of unit 0.345		172.500
4. Use of solar energy in Girls Hostel & Ashram (Solar pump set, LED Light with Battery backup) No of unit-500 Cost of unit 5.00		2500.000
5. Installation of biometric devices in Hostels/Ashrams to ensure 100% attendance of students No of unit-2000 Cost of unit-0.15		300.000
Sub Total		3410.500
Health & Sanitation		
1. Posting of trained ANM/Nurse on contract basis for health checkup of girl students in Hostel & Ashrams. (Rs. 15000 per month for 12 month). No of unit-115 Cost of unit-1.80		207.000
2. Establishment of incinerator & vending machine with free distribution of sanitary napkin to all resident of Girls Hostels & Ashrams No of unit-650 Cost of unit-0.75		487.500
Sub Total		694.500
Agriculture & Allied Sector Development of Irrigation Facilities		
Development of Irrigation Facilities		
1. Distribution of Diesel pump for ST families A. 3 HP diesel pump set (90% subsidy or Rs. 18000 whichever is less from tribal scheme) per unit cost Rs. 0.20 lakh No of unit-200 Cost of unit-0.18		36.000
2. B. 5 HP Diesel pump set (90% subsidy or Rs. 20250 whichever is less from tribal scheme) per unit cost Rs.0.225 lakh No of unit-50 Cost of unit-0.2025		10.125
Sub Total		46.125

Sl.No. Activities	Location	Amount Sought
Promotion of Plant Protection Equipments		
3. Distribution of Spray pump for ST families (90% subsidy or Rs. 1350 which ever is less from tribal scheme) per unit cost Rs. 1500/- No of unit-1000 Cost of unit-0.0135		13.500
Sub Total		13.500
Horticulture Sector		
Integrated Orchard Development		
1. Fruit plantation (100% assistance to be given for maximum 1 acer per farmers No of unit-100 Cost of unit-0.24		24.000
Sub Total		24.000
Badi Development		
2. Vegetable Area Expansion (40% Subsidy of unit cost of Rs. 20000 per acre <i>i.e.</i> Rs. Rs. 8000 per acre will be given from tribal scheme) assistance will be given maximum for 1 acre per farmers No of unit-500 Cost of unit-0.08		40.000
3. Spices Area Expansion (50% Subsidy of unit cost of Rs. 12000 per acre <i>i.e.</i> Rs. Rs. 6000 per acre will be given from tribal scheme) assistance will be given maximum for 1 acre per farmers No of unit-500 Cost of unit-0.06		30.000
4. Vegetable Minikit (100% Subsidy from proposed plan) No of unit-6000 Cost of unit-0.0113		78.000
5. Fruit Plant Distribution (Per family 5 Plants) (100% Subsidy from proposed plan) No of unit-1000 Cost of unit-0.001		10.000
6. Mini Plug Type Vegetable Seedling Unit (Public Sector) 100 % cost will be beared by 1 proposed plan No of unit-2 Cost of unit-60.00	Gariyaband & Jashpur District	120.000
7. Small Solar Cold Storage (50% Subsidy from proposed plan and rest 50% from CREDA) No of unit-10 Cost of unit-7.50		75.000
Sub Total		353.000
Vetenary Development Sector		
1. Poultry Farming-Backyard poultry unit (28 days old 45 chicks on 100% subsidy) No of unit-2000 Cost of unit-0.03		60.000
2. Distribution of Goat Unit (15 Female+1 Male goat on 100% subsidy) No of unit-500 Cost of unit-0.50		250.000
3. Distribution of Pig Unit (2 Female+1 Male Pig on 100% subsidy) No of unit-1000 Cost of unit-0.10		100.000
Sub Total		410.000
Total		4951.625

The number of proposals of NGOs/ VOs recommended by Government of Chhattisgarh for sanction of grant-in-aid under (i) Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and (ii) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts in the State of Chhattisgarh for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as under:—

2017-18		2018-19	
Proposals received	Proposals pending	Proposals received	Proposals pending
7	1	4	2

[English]

Establishment of Mega Employment Zones

924. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to establish mega employment zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the said employment zones;

(c) whether these zones are proposed to be set up in all the States of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these zones will be fully functional and operational and the number of employment opportunities likely to be created therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Fourteen Coastal Employment Zones (CEZ) have been identified along the coastline of the country under National Perspective Plan (NPP) of Sagarmala Programme. The CEZ under Sagarmala Programme is spatial economic regions spread over multiple coastal districts with strong port linkage. Some of the features of the proposed CEZ are as:

- Support for industries that use the port for either inbound or outbound (or both) movement of cargo;
- Support for industries that are critically dependent on sea/coastal location;

- Support to employment intensive industries as against capital intensive industries to generate employment for coastal communities.

CEZs will be spread over an area of 2,000 to 3,000 acres. This entails employment of about 89000 persons in a span of 20 years after the proposed Prototype CEZ is finalised. The State-wise CEZs as proposed in NPP is at Statement enclosed.

Statement

The State-wise CEZs as proposed in NPP

Sl.No.	State	Number of CEZs planned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Gujarat	3
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Maharashtra	2
6.	Odisha	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	3
8.	West Bengal	1
Total		14

[Translation]

Budget Allocated for World Heritage Sites

925. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of World Heritage Sites in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of budget allocated and expenditure incurred on their maintenance and development and during the last three years along with the action plan chalked out for proper and better maintenance of those sites and the progress made therein;

(c) the total number of requests received by the Government for inclusive as World Heritage sites along with the number of requests approved/pending therefrom; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At present, India has 37 World Heritage Sites. The details of World Heritage Sites are given in the Statement-I.

(b) The details of budget allocation and expenditures incurred on World Heritage Sites under jurisdiction of ASI are given in the Statement-II. All the World Heritage Sites are well protected and in good shape. All these sites are being conserved as per conservation policy under AMASR Act.

(c) At present, India has 42 sites listed under tentative list which is pre-requisite condition for inscription as World Heritage Sites. In this year, 'The Walled city of Jaipur' is under process for nomination of World Heritage Site. The dossier on 'Monuments Forts of Deccan Sultanate has been submitted to UNESCO for 2019-20 initiative.

(d) Augmentation of sites on the World Heritage List/Tentative List is a continuous process and sites are selected on the basis of their potential for fulfilling criteria under Operational Guidelines and demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value.

Statement-I

World Heritage sites in India

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
Cultural Sites:		
Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India		
1.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
12.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
16.	Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)	Delhi
17.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	Gujarat
19.	Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Site	State
20.	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	Rajasthan
21.	Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan (2014)	Gujarat
22.	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda (2016)	Bihar
Under Protection of Ministry of Railways		
23.	Mountain Railways of India (Darjeeling, 1999), Nilgiri (2005), Kalka-Shimla (2008)	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
24.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)	Maharashtra
Under Protection of Bodhgaya Temple Management Committee		
25.	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (2002)	Bihar
Under Protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums		
26.	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Rajasthan
Under Protection of Chandigarh Administration		
27.	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)	Chandigarh
Under Protection of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation		
28.	Historic City of Ahmedabad (2017)	Gujarat Under Protection of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
29.	Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai (2018)	Govt of Maharashtra
Natural Sites:		
Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes		
30.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
31.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
32.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
33.	Sunderbans National Park (1987)	West Bengal
34.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
35.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
36.	Great Himalayan National Park (2014)	Himachal Pradesh
Mixed Site:		
Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes		
37.	Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)	Sikkim

Statement-II*World Heritage Sites in India*

Sl.No. Name of Site	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Cultural Sites:			
Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India			
1. Agra Fort (1983)	39401415	15385718	11751596
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)	12036336	10918708	15092329
3. Ellora Caves (1983)	4840492	961848	10646936
4. Taj Mahal (1983)	21633607	38324148	29857553
5. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	4826987	6352743	2353124
6. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	24457069	7474203	4417498
7. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	9199581	7371074	12847911
8. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	18042362	12603474	16246126
9. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	28783031	45712982	51108197
10. Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	12442353	9068308	5366659
11. Elephanta Caves (1987)	11398093	167085	5304299
12. Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	2846466	4776134	5412715
13. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	1177506	727723	1580893
14. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	3554697	2756429	3590194
15. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	3295214	3298780	7737685
16. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)	5495554	3849554	15361718
17. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	171680	3308464	1419623
18. Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004)	16782304	8551874	13452569
19. Red Fort Complex, Delhi (2007)	61646115	31328410	38671214
20. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer and Ranthambhore, Amber and Gagron Forts) (2013) (Amber and Gagron Forts are under protection of Rajasthan State Archaeology and Museums)	53563324	18279073	10493734
21. Rani-ki-Vav (The Queen's Stepwell) at Patan (2014)	19126795	10619810	465508
22. Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda (2016)	7528331	673374	5146050

*[English]***Uniform Syllabus**

926. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from any State including West Bengal and Maharashtra regarding one nation and one syllabus across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to make compulsory use of NCERT books across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry at present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Development of MSMEs

927. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made/proposes to make any assessment for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(b) the percentage of the MSMEs making use of the latest technology in the country at present;

(c) whether the MSMEs are unable to make use of the latest technology due to lack of funds, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard including the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the MSMEs for the purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during the period 2015-16, there were 633.88 lakh unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities, excluding

those MSMEs registered under (a) Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, (b) Companies Act, 1956 and (c) construction activities falling under Section F of National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2008.

(b) MSMEs use technologies as appropriate to their business requirements.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for enhancing competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs. The major schemes/programmes for adoption of latest technologies, *inter alia*, include Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) etc.

[English]

Formulation of New Labour Policy

928. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting of various trade unions with regard to formulating a new labour policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the participation by various trade unions;

(c) whether the Government intends to convene more meetings of various stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Recently, two Tripartite Consultation Meetings were held to discuss The Labour Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Bill, 2018 and the Labour Code on Social Security and Welfare Bill, 2018 on 22.11.2018 and 27.11.2018 respectively in which the representatives of Trade Unions; among others; participated.

Migrant Workers

929. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that literacy levels in rural India suffer from migration families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that UNESCO report says 80% of seasonal migrant children in few cities lacked access to education and 40% were likely to end up in work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2019 has stated that 80 per cent of migrant children across seven Indian cities do not have access to education near work sites. However, the UNESCO Report does not mention the methodology used in the study and the source of this data is stated to be a study by a non-governmental organisation. The UNESCO did not share this data with Government and therefore, this Ministry cannot authenticate the UNESCO report. However, this Ministry is aware of the issues of providing education to migrant children.

There are a total of 11.42 lakh elementary schools in the country including 7.23 lakh primary and 4.19 lakh upper primary. As per Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19 data, 97.15% habitations are served at Primary Schools within a radius of 1 km, and 96.49% habitations are served by Upper Primary Schools within a radius of 3 kms. Transport/ Escort Facility is also provided for migrant children. When migrant workers live on the worksites which is generally at a distance from the main village, the access to school for their children becomes an issue. The children of such migrant workers are provided the Transport/Escort Facility.

Provisioning of schooling facilities for all children on institutional basis is the fundamental requirement of

achieving universal enrolment. In order to ensure free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 year, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, has laid down norms and standards for opening of schools in neighbourhood. The RTE Act provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'The appropriate Government and local authorities' shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Further, the Act places a compulsion on the State to ensure that no child from the weaker sections or disadvantaged groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

The SSA, since its inception, has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities across the country.

In addition to regular schools, 1,020 residential facilities with sanctioned capacity of 1,08,275 has been sanctioned to States. It includes 333 residential schools and 687 hostels attached with existing schools for children living in remote and sparsely populated habitations of rural and deprived children of urban areas. These residential facilities are in addition to 5,970 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs, Girls residential school at upper level) with a total capacity of 7.25 lakh girls have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls.

Further, to address the issue of seasonal migration for varying periods, States are using various strategies which are supported by Government of India through the provisions under the erstwhile programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA, 2001-02 to 2017-18) and current programme of Samagra Shiksha. All States/UTs are required to conduct household surveys/update household surveys annually to identify out of school children. These surveys also collect information on children affected by migration of their families. All such children are provided adequate support to be able to join school and complete their elementary education. The broad strategies to ensure elementary education to all category of children are as under:

- (i) Seasonal hostels/residential camps are provided to retain children in their villages (in sending villages) during the period of migration of their families. The intervention primarily aims at retaining 'In-school-children' during the period of migration so that they can continue their education while their parents migrate by providing residential facilities in the villages itself. The residential facility continues till parents of all children return back.

- (ii) Special Training Centres at worksites are provided for children to bring them school and to prepare them for age appropriate classes. Section-4 of the RTE Act, provides for admission of all drop out and never enrolled children (*i.e.* out of school children) in a class appropriate to his or her age and provisioning of Special Training, in order to be at par with others. This section, thus, guarantees right to age appropriate admission and right to receive special training to all those children who are above six years of age and have not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete their elementary education. Special Training is, thus, organized at destination points for migrant children so that they can be at par with other children.

Central Government under Samagra Shiksha provides support for out of school, dropout and migrant children @ Rs. 6000/ child/annum for non-residential interventions and Rs. 20,000/ child/annum for residential interventions.

- (iii) Mid-Day Meal:-The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided, Special Training Centres supported under Samagra Shiksha. During 2017-18, 9.51 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh institutions have been benefitted under the Scheme.
- (iv) Provision of Free Uniform: Free Uniform is provided to all girls and boys belonging to SC, ST and BPL categories studying at elementary level. During 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 474435.36

lakh has been approved for 8.24 cr. students of elementary level.

- (v) Provision of Free Text Books: Free Text Books are provided to children studying at elementary level. During 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 308042.25 lakh has been approved for 10.14 cr. students of elementary level.

BS-VI Emission Norms

930. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to introduce sale of BS-VI norms vehicles from April 1, 2020 to curb pollution across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ruled that BS-IV vehicles would not be allowed to ply after April 1, 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has turned down the plea of the Government and Automobile Industry for a six month window to sell their existing stock of vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to help Automobile Industry in this regard which is already reeling under great losses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROELUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has informed that, *vide* Notification No. GSR 889(E) dated 16.09.2016, it has mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from April 1, 2020, to bring down emission.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 24th October, 2018, has ordered that no motor vehicle conforming to the emission standard BS-IV shall be sold or registered in the entire country with effect from 1.4.2020.

Supply of Khadi Products by KVIC

931. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual turnover of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has increased from Rs. 37000 crore during 2015-16 to Rs. 51997 crore during 2016-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the KVIC has received any orders from any State Governments for supply of Khadi products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)'s sales have increased from Rs. 41894.56 crore during 2015-16 to Rs. 52138.21 crore during 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. KVIC has received orders from State Governments for supply of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) products. The details of KVI products supplied during 2015-16 and 2016-17 to State Governments are as follows:—

State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	2015-16	2016-17
Maharashtra	0.84	2.20
Delhi	55.10	0.09
West Bengal	2.47	2.70
Kerala	2.52	19.62
Total	60.93	24.61

EPFO Subscribers

932. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of EPFO subscribers across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is planning/proposing to link their unique account number with Aadhaar, bank and mobile numbers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) subscribers (contributory) for the month of March, 2018 across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Universal Account Number (UAN) allotment started in October, 2014 linking with Aadhaar, Bank Account and Mobile Number.

(c) Till date, 14.41 crore UAN have been allotted and 5.5 crore UAN have been seeded with Aadhaar so that members can be provided efficient online services.

(d) The UAN allotment and Aadhaar seeding is an ongoing process. The field offices of EPFO have been provided with online facility to enable change in Know Your Customer (KYC) details and directed to facilitate Aadhaar seeding by providing facilitation center in office premises to help members update KYC details organizing awareness camps, etc.

Statement

Number of EPFO Subscribers

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Contributory Members in March, 2018 (Irrespective of Wage Month)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19605
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1207742
3.	Assam including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland & Meghalaya.	385966
4.	Bihar	430827
5.	Chandigarh	419371
6.	Chhattisgarh	481339
7.	Delhi	2849458

1	2	3
8.	Goa	202841
9.	Gujarat including Dadra and Nagar haveli and Daman and Diu.	3192660
10.	Haryana	2371926
11.	Himachal Pradesh	351537
12.	Jharkhand	553110
13.	Karnataka	5522336
14.	Kerala	1209445
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1186864
16.	Maharashtra	9488662
17.	Odisha	965238
18.	Punjab	773244
19.	Rajasthan	1162078
20.	Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	5428916
21.	Telangana	2858600
22.	Tripura	45282
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2288566
24.	Uttarakhand	562917
25.	West Bengal including Sikkim	3177851
Grand Total		47136381

Financial Assistance for Archives, Libraries and Museums in Kerala

933. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and museums in the State of Kerala during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;

Statement

A. The details of funds provided by National Archives of India, New Delhi under Scheme of financial assistance to State/UT Archival repositories, Libraries and Museums.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount released (75% as Central Govt. Share) (in Rs.)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Museum Reference Library, Thiruvanthapuram	0	0	9,75,000	0
2.	Kerala State Archives, Trivendrum	0	0	0	29,47,500

(b) whether any special assistance has been provided under the National Mission on Libraries for setting up of libraries in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has provided 79 crores for establishment/development of museums in various States of the country for the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any additional funds have been sought from the Government for enhanced allocation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of funds provided for archives, Government libraries and museums in the State of Kerala during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per proposals received from Kerala State Library Authority, following amount was sanctioned in favour of State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram as mentioned below under National Mission on Libraries (NML) Model Library Scheme.

(Rs. in lakh)

State/UTs	Library Name	Year	Amount Sanctioned
Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	2015-16	116.61

(c) Government has provided Rs. 48.08 crores under the head "Development of Museums" for the year 2018-19 for establishment/development of Museums in various States of the country.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

B. The details of financial assistance provided by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation for development of public libraries in Kerala under Matching & Non-matching Scheme.

(amount in Rs.)

Scheme	Year			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018)
	Amount of Assistance	Amount of Assistance	Amount of Assistance	Amount of Assistance
Matching Schemes (Central share only)	55,56,446	34,76,893.5	33,12,934.5	19,99,927.5
Non-Matching Schemes (Central share only)	33,02,656.94	73,72,157.97	40,91,809.61	36,51,691.28

C. The details of funds provided for setting up of new museums/development of existing museums under the "Museum Grant Scheme".

(amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation/Museum	Year			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Guru Gopinath Natanagramam Society, Vattiyookavu, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	1,20,00,000	0	60,00,000	0
2.	GALAXY, Karunasai Road, Vellanad P.O. Trivandrum, Kerala for Setting up of Socio Cultural Museum, Trivandaram, Kerala	0	0	32,42,662	67,57,338

[Translation]

**Non-Implementation of Tourism
Infrastructural Projects**

934. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has warned those State Governments that have not implemented tourism related infrastructural projects for many reasons;

(b) if so, the project-wise and State-wise details thereof along with the conditions therein and the details of such projects and the reasons for their delay;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereon;

(d) the project-wise funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) The projects under the Schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" are reviewed at regular basis by the Ministry of Tourism by carrying out field visits, regional review meetings, video conference meetings and through online dashboard. The Ministry of Tourism has also developed and circulated frameworks to monitor physical and financial progress of the projects to all State Governments/UTs. State Governments/UTs have been advised to submit the report on monthly basis. All State Government/UTs are required to submit the Utilization Certificates in the format approved under GFR. The projects mentioned above are to be executed during a period of 24 to 36 months.

The details of the project-wise funds sanctioned and released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Detail of the projects approved under PRASAD Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year	Project Cost	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45	33.79
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.91
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	6.85
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	18.72
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	2016-17	42.02	19.92
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	21.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	18.76
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45	6.40
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	8.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	2.59
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	27.83
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	10.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Admn. Appl. only 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Admn. Appl. only 08.02.2018

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year	Project Cost	Amount Released
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24	11.77
Total				727.16	341.67

Details of project sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	95.67
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam(exit) in Sikkim	98.05	78.44
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand	70.92	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh	92.22	73.78
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana	91.62	67.09
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala	76.55	61.24
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam	95.67	47.84
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.21	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	84.40	42.20
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13	73.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh	74.94	37.47
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala	99.99	20.00
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur	53.80	40.14
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat	93.48	42.13

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana	97.35	48.67
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan	91.45	45.72
30.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim	95.32	47.66
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.38	48.19

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	74.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	97.82	19.56
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.39	48.19
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K	96.93	19.38
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh	99.97	19.99
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	31.38
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	42.19	8.44
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39	33.86

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	50.33
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.76	19.95
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	93.90	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	79.85
Total of 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
Year 2017-18					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
61.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalwar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	49.80
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	49.81
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	63.20
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	286.22
Year 2018-19					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
68.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00
71.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhuneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta Khola-Pilak-Avangcharra in Tripura	65.00	0.00

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
Total of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
Grand Total Till Date				5873.26	2769.25

[English]

Replacing UGC with HECI

935. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is replacing University Grants Commission with a new Higher Education Commission of India (HECI);

(b) if so, the reasons for this new initiative;

(c) by introducing this new Commission, Government is trying to keep the fund granting authority with itself;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has received objections from various sections of people, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) With an increase in number of Higher Educational Institutions over the last decade, expert committees have recommended that the regulator should focus more on promotion of quality teaching and research and usher measures to bring the much needed reforms in the higher education sector. In this backdrop, the Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal the

University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is not proposing to keep the fund granting authority with itself. It is being proposed that an independent Office under the ambit of the proposed Commission, shall disburse financial assistance by way of grants to higher educational institutions in a transparent, merit-based approach through a technology enabled framework.

(e) The draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 was put in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. The Ministry received more than ten thousand suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, Academicians, Teacher Unions, Chambers of Commerce, Students etc. and appropriate changes have been made in the draft Bill based on the feedback received from various stakeholders.

Quality of Education

936. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inspection by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is likely to

focus on academic excellence and progress of students over time, innovations and quality of pedagogy, capacity of teachers and teacher training, inclusive precise in school, quality for co-scholastic activities and the curricular load is as per norms and whether there is adequate emphasis on sports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the pendency of the application for affiliation is also likely to be dealt with seriously and the applications are likely to henceforth be disposed of in the same year and the entire process be online; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that as per Rule-11.1 of their revamped affiliation Bye-Laws, no School shall be affiliated to the Board without inspection by an inspection committee, of not less than two members, at least one of whom has to be an academician. The following are the broad heads which will be covered during the inspection by the inspection committee:

1. Available infrastructural facilities.
2. Actual enrolment of teachers and their qualifications.
3. Academic standards.
4. The process of teaching in the classes.
5. Record keeping
6. Books of Accounts to ensure whether school is maintaining its accounts separately from the society/trust/company running the school.
7. Provisions related to safety and security of children.

8. Implementation of the policies of inclusion in relation to the persons with disabilities.
9. Interaction with the members of the School Management Committee.
10. Any other areas specifically informed by the Board.

(b) and (c) The applications for affiliation will take less time for disposal under new revamped process, which is entirely online from application to final decision.

Museums Built under Museum Grant Scheme

937. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details along with the number of new museums built by State Governments and other bodies in the country under Museum Grant Scheme during the last four year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of institutions that received Museum Grant Scheme for maintaining the existing museums during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details along with the number of new museums approved by the Govt. of India for the State Governments and other bodies in the country under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last four year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Government of India do not provide grant for maintaining the existing museums. However, Government of India provide grant for modernization of existing museums alongwith setting up of new museums under the "Museum Grant Scheme". The details of institutions that have been granted financial assistance under "Museum Grant Scheme" for modernization of the existing museums during the said period, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of new museum built by State Government and other bodies in the country
under the Museum Grant Scheme during the
last four year, State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State	Name of organization
State Government Museum		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Padamasree Kalluri Subba Rao Memorial Museum, (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) Anantpur Town & District, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	SPS Museum, Srinagar, (Archives, Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of J&K)
3.	Nagaland	Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of Chesore Museum in Tuesang Town, Nagaland
4.	Punjab	Punjab War Memorial-cum-Museum (PWWCM), Amritsar-Attari Road, Punjab (Govt. of Punjab)
5.	Sikkim	Museum in State Capital of Sikkim (Govt. of Sikkim) Sikkim (NER)
6.	Telangana	Regional Museum of Buddhist Heritage, Nagarjunasagar, Telangna (Govt. of Telangna)
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Office of Cantonment Board Shahjahanpur, UP setup of Shahjahanpur Freedom Fighters Museum
8.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Museum, Rishikesh (Govt of Uttarakhand)
9.	Delhi	Shahajhanabad Museum Lahori Gate Chowk Delhi run through the Community Services Dept., North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Delhi
Others Museum		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mumpa Museum, Bright Future Society, Ziro, M.G. Road, Hapoli, P.O. Ziro (Postbox No. 44) Lower Subansiri District.
2.		Siynik Museum, Bui Welfare Society, Daporjio Town, P.O. & P.S Daporjio, Upper Subansiri Dist.
3.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Shivamogga
4.		Indian Music Experience and Trust (IMET), Bangalore.
5.	Kerala	Guru Gopinath National Dance Museum Natanagramam Society, Vattiyoorkavu PO Thiruvananthapuram.
6.		GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
7.	Nagaland	Kipi Qomi Welfare Society, Thilixu Village, Dimapur, Nagaland (NER)
8.		Ayolta Human Resource Society, Orangkong Village, Longleng District forsetting up of Naga Historical District Museum (NER)
9.		Tenak Society, Mon District, Nagaland (NER)
10.		Vikehie Welfare Society, Viswema Village, Post Jakhama, Kohima, Nagaland

Sl.No.	State	Name of organization
11.		Charity Welfare Society-, Khezhakeno, Phek, Nagaland
12.		Needy People Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland
13.		Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima, Nagaland
14.		Tesophenyu Light Bearer, Youth Club Society, Teosophenyu Village, Kohima
15.	Odisha	J.D. Centre for Art, Bhubneswar
16.	Rajasthan	Vivekananda Museum Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda Smriti Mandir, Khetri
17.		Ramgopal Vijayvergia Memorial Trust, Jaipur, Rajasthan
18.		Veer Shiromani Maharaja Pratap Samiti, Tiger Hill, Badgaon Road, Manoharpura, Udaipur
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Khurseed Manzil Museum at La Martiniere Girls College, Lucknow
20.	West Bengal	Artsacer Foundation, BH-167 Lake Sector II, Kolkata 700091
21.		Sir Jadunath Sarkar Resource Historical Research Centre for Studies in Social Science, Kolkata
22.		Gaudiya Mission, Kolkatta for Sri Chaitnaya Mahaprabhu Museum, Kolkatta
23.		Sister Nivedita Heritage Museum and Knowledge Centre, Bosepara Lane, Bagh Bazar, Kolkatta
24.	Delhi	Heritage Transportation Trust, Heritage Transport Museum, 4/26, First Floor, Shanti Niketan, New Delhi

Statement-II

Details of institutions the received under the Museum Grant Scheme during the last four year, State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	State	Name of organization
1.	Gujarat	Lal Bhai Dalpat Bhai Museum, (A Division of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Instt. of Indology) Near Gujarat University, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad
2.	Karnataka	Grama Karnataka Museum, Karnataka Janapada Vishwavidayala, Haveri District, Karnataka
3.	Uttar Pradesh	College of Art & Crafts, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.		Parshwanath Vidyapeeth, ITI Road, Karaundi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
5.		Tagore Library, Art Gallery & Museum, Lucknow University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
6.		Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
7.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
8.	West Bengal	Nehru Musum of Science & Technology, IIT, Kharagapur, West Bengal
9.		Rabindra Bharati University, West Bengal
10.		Rabindra Bhawan, Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan-731235, West Bengal

Placement of Graduate Students

938. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management, technical and engineering institutions of the country have failed to provide minimum placement of 60 per cent to their graduate students;

(b) if so, the stream-wise students passed since 2014 to till date and placement records in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the proposal of the Government to provide 100 per cent placement to the graduates therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per placement data of students available with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), average campus placement of the graduates from management, technical and engineering institutions has not reached up to 60%.

(b) The stream-wise details of Engineering and Management students regarding passing out and placement are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) To encourage 100% placement to the graduates, AICTE has launched outcome-based model curriculum for UG and PG level courses in Engineering and PGDM/MBA Programs to make it industry-oriented. Internship has been made mandatory for students to give industrial exposure to them so that they may be industry ready after completion of their study. Institutions have now been made responsible for arranging internships of their students, so as to enhance their employability.

Statement-I

Engineering Course	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Number of Student Passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of student passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of student passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of student passed	Number of Student Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mechanical Engineering	154628	59270	175360	70535	186529	75742	13174	71781
Civil Engineering	87542	26964	104362	32199	117642	37665	7767	34890
Computer Science and Engineering	110036	56770	107106	58756	100066	59001	7372	55580
Electronics & Communication Engineering	101243	49784	97726	52439	87920	50066	6469	41036
Electrical and Electronics Engineering	64770	29689	62370	30578	60314	29043	4010	24283
Electronics and Communications Engineering	46863	22114	43929	22734	38001	20962	2983	18126
Information Technology	46006	23991	41626	23212	35974	19991	2624	18495
Electrical Engineering	29786	10122	34843	11891	36113	12477	3618	12157
Computer Science & Engineering	26268	12785	26884	13764	24429	13421	958	13446
Computer Engineering	22024	9209	22346	9859	23025	10288	1458	9134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering	14336	5834	14216	5896	13222	5372	192	4547
Computer Science & Engineering	7217	3244	7202	3584	7051	3439	590	3853
Electronics & Tele-Communication Engineering	10418	3734	9872	3956	10654	4122	352	3168
Automobile Engineering	3692	1330	4737	1585	5183	1576	492	1497
Chemical Engineering	6421	2400	6632	2620	6747	2614	333	2249
Structural Engineering	4234	1020	5452	1314	5069	1115	251	947
Biotechnology	3741	1529	3735	1821	3524	1874	314	1668
Information Science and Engineering	5293	2915	5148	2938	4728	3014	14	2240
Aeronautical Engineering	3047	1085	2641	1076	2598	1049	348	1108
Electronics Engineering	5463	2230	5071	2180	4751	1978	191	1820
Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering	4382	2305	3937	2158	3504	1903	216	1367
Embedded Systems	2382	748	2406	648	1557	455	54	304
Thermal Engineering	1428	404	1781	418	1569	386	44	414
Power Electronics	2042	532	2306	527	1537	421	64	355
Machine Design	1498	372	1592	369	1345	303	23	294
Mechatronics	1297	600	1629	707	1735	860	147	901
Production Engineering	2359	690	2409	707	2284	644	97	575
Mining Engineering	688	153	897	189	1284	291	0	361
VLSI Design	1889	478	1677	401	980	267	36	193
Biomedical Engineering	1979	892	1708	910	1713	891	132	1046
Power Electronics and Drives	1690	417	1436	319	979	247	34	196
Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering	1897	1025	1555	891	1318	710	180	383
Computer Science	1553	825	1451	725	1147	561	6	486
Software Engineering	1520	439	1425	522	813	255	18	195
Power Systems	1353	288	1476	282	1165	250	21	212
VLSI	1537	434	1341	315	1026	325	5	214
Communication Systems	1491	397	1372	403	933	267	37	238
VLSI and Embedded Systems	1385	391	1437	432	1088	371	57	221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applied Electronics	1323	375	1066	298	685	167	47	164
Agricultural Engineering	603	198	627	221	646	284		263
Electrical Power Systems	988	300	1185	281	997	302	56	201
Petroleum Engineering	268	72	297	107	589	161	68	187
Instrumentation and Control Engineering	1878	883	1884	815	1570	754	133	566
Digital Electronics and Communication Systems	926	140	903	165	618	99	30	84
CAD/CAM	536	187	530	141	521	108	13	158
Textile Technology	1171	625	1179	668	1011	559	24	550
Environmental Engineering	782	145	952	227	854	150	75	89
Food Technology	760	293	823	307	656	286	152	239
Electronics & instrumentation Engineering	1114	587	1087	472	1068	542	32	462
VLSI System Design	723	112	712	139	667	182	29	69
Manufacturing Engineering	646	233	711	254	608	233	4	230
Engineering Design	497	156	438	143	345	108	42	87
Telecommunication Engineering	1361	691	1164	637	967	557		444
CAD CAM	533	114	524	136	353	146	19	81
Marine Engineering	325	175	352	239	424	237	0	114
Agriculture Engineering	140	28	188	43	337	119	0	223
Power Systems Engineering	669	142	593	170	418	102	11	104
Instrumentation Engineering	1179	323	1031	250	1029	263		233
Mechanical and Automation Engineering	641	277	811	390	789	396	195	272
Digital Communication	263	47	381	118	317	92	6	124
Information Technology and Engineering	471	229	298	102	176	97	22	73
Industrial Engineering and Management	625	237	625	270	546	264	0	183
Power Electronics and Electrical Drives	481	122	440	134	377	115	11	66
Digital Communications	390	63	386	79	339	52	11	81
VLSI and Embedded Systems Design	415	121	540	76	367	85	4	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Geotechnical Engineering	337	64	406	73	438	25	12	34
Signal Processing	503	119	508	115	362	49	5	46
Electronics & Communication Engg (Industry Integrated)	677	330	651	390	94	100	111	117
Design Engineering	487	72	528	99	419	57	11	58
Transportation Engineering	235	79	354	92	302	88	18	81
Electronics and Computer Engineering	266	202	392	237	321	259		70
Industrial and Production Engineering	540	189	562	208	506	157		88
Construction Engineering and Management	210	70	357	164	394	151	9	135
Industrial Engineering	430	164	401	112	414	108	0	93
Heat Power Engineering	440	90	449	68	405	89	0	50
Electrical Engineering (Electronics & Power)	460	124	422	106	570	113	52	122
Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application	347	74	260	20	272	40		43
VLSI Design and Embedded Systems	393	116	412	119	284	63	2	89
Metallurgical Engineering	495	264	478	235	450	203		285
Instrumentation Technology	770	414	731	370	503	308		169
Mechanical Engineering Design	268	64	380	57	378	99	11	34
Embedded Systems Technologies	408	102	273	56	133	21	14	43
Electronics and Electrical Engineering	318	149	433	210	324	233	7	189
Advanced Manufacturing Systems	244	59	240	88	216	58	46	52
Fashion Technology	401	206	337	205	325	141		188
Computer Technology	584	253	587	253	481	223		210
Digital Systems and Computer Electronics	407	102	310	73	266	44		41
Nano Technology	146	28	147	29	126	27	39	35
Plastics Processing & Testing	571	571	746	746	677	675		403

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Digital Electronics and Communication Engineering	296	112	324	107	211	65		44
Petrochemical Engineering	256	44	299	24	192	52	166	28
Fire Technology & Safety	54	12	169	79	192	122	23	121
Construction Technology and Management	196	54	254	65	198	57	6	47
Computer Engineering (Software Engineering)			401	69	276	70	26	48
Control Systems	306	64	321	82	268	57		35
Digital Electronics	259	79	221	39	180	32	3	23
Construction Management	216	47	270	71	306	47	0	42
Communication Engineering	249	89	279	71	184	43	2	17
Electronics	268	91	303	87	193	57	14	43
Aero Space Engineering	214	77	247	122	240	78		61
Embedded System and VLSI Design	210	87	247	129	330	233	3	177
Electronic Engineering	282	112	366	160	234	100		49
Computer Applications	300	90	334	81	147	40		14
Computer Aided Design and Manufacture	269	43	230	35	169	30	2	56
Thermal Power Engineering	186	27	182	36	149	17		10
Computer Science and Information Technology	56	7	109	20	118	21		28
Computer Networks and Information Security	231	68	261	68	150	30		29
Instrumentation & Control Engineering	336	149	221	91	287	117		131
Computer Networking and Engineering	371	136	281	104	246	88		47
Computer Science & Technology	250	102	266	101	204	80		74
Metallurgical and Materials Engineering	135	37	153	43	201	86		68
Highway Engineering	253	23	181	30	147	71		99
Computer Integrated Manufacturing	184	24	208	54	131	29	19	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Computer Science and Technology	303	123	340	155	324	195		167
Textile Engineering	320	155	332	125	210	128		116
Structural Engineering and Construction Management	107	22	195	17	220	7		12
Cyber Security	100	50	107	28	113	49		17
Electrical Power Engineering	217	72	139	48	94	11	29	25
CAD/CAM Engineering	158	61	147	69	104	10	2	15
Energy Engineering	157	35	186	49	140	16	0	59
Digital Communications and Networking	223	62	203	26	111	12		18
Computer and Communication Engineering	56	10	40	1	99	79		79
Food Engineering and Technology	82	35	84	26	78	24		28
Mechanical Engineering (Prod)	73	39	109	69	121	78	3	51
Power Electronics and Power Systems	134	29	141	25	114	26		14
Computer Aided Design	151	62	163	56	95	46	0	32
Communication Engineering and Signal Processing	129	31	179	57	171	21	2	23
Wireless and Mobile Communications	122	30	119	31	195	39	0	38
Communication and Networking	167	21	144	27	58	9	1	25
Textile Chemistry	223	167	216	181	247	170		175
Electronics & Communication (Communication System Engineering)			236	82	192	46	10	4
Medical Electronics	189	90	202	111	196	103	6	80
Printing Technology	193	100	188	57	215	99		100
Power Engineering	234	97	150	92	89	21		34
Systems and Signal Processing	169	77	135	56	135	21		35
Electronic Instrumentation and Control Engineering	209	61	149	41	65	9		4
Digital Systems	204	48	236	48	186	37		32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Web Designing	67	27	65	19	54	8		0
Material Science and Technology	40	12	47	22	82	10		23
Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering (Technologynician Electronic Radio)	201	38	110	34	68	23		13
Instrumentation & Control	226	34	205	38	215	30		45
Control and Instrumentation	188	29	219	29	120	9		1
Electric Power System	98	25	109	49	43	20		1
Nano Science & Technology	116	10	118	18	27	7		4
Production and Industrial Engineering	90	31	144	74	98	16		29
Petrochemical Technology	79	9	174	31	180	41		21
Computer Technology and Applications	133	52	108	46	125	28		7
Computer Aided Structural Engineering	107	44	146	41	187	37		48
Computer Networks	161	41	129	33	97	34		37
Food Processing Technology	75	20	105	9	83	11	42	28
Metallurgy	92	38	115	29	110	12		7
First Year/Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Electronics & Communication Engineering					245	96		106
Polymer Engineering	112	21	107	29	58	19		41
Manufacturing Technology	130	38	100	42	108	39		16
Computer Hardware & Networking	99	27	139	13	77	11		11
Petroleum Technology	119	25	179	10	73	36		26
Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	102	24	85	10	86	8		16
Power and Industrial Drives	136	15	91	13	109	21		10
Manufacturing Science and Engineering	106	30	107	18	84	21		15
Chemical Technology	108	47	146	8	151	48		54
Water Resource Engineering	91	0	87	0	124	0		1
Environment Engineering	142	48	120	51	95	64		27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Robotics and Automation	63	29	63	39	66	42		23
Plastics Engineering	175	124	197	110	224	111		91
Tool Engineering	69	61	75	57	77	66		66
Mechanical Engineering (Production)	15	3	34	12	75	13		10
Power Systems Control and Automation Engineering	64	5	65	2	66	7	0	0
Computer Science & Engineering (Networks)	120	39	97	19	49	12	0	1
Electronics & Telecommunication Engg.	135	38	126	23	124	40	37	21
Production Engineering (Sandwich)	253	131	258	168	273	128		85
Embedded System and VLSI	154	36	147	39	88	19	0	44
Mechanical Engineering (Sandwich)	151	106	157	136	197	82		103
Information and Communication Technology	58	8	19	2	41	3	3	28
Biotechnology and Biochemical Engineering	112	37	127	31	115	32		37
Mechanical Engineering Automobile	45	25	58	41	58	26		25
Civil Engineering (Construction Technology)	66	23	43	5	31	1		7
Manufacturing and Automation	90	14	78	33	75	34		37
Energy Technology	93	38	111	19	111	36		5
Mechanical Engineering (Thermal Engg)	0	0	99	23	51	16	17	14
Industrial Biotechnology	93	31	123	53	96	37		48
Information Security	165	46	192	81	122	33		30
Mechanical CAD/CAM	70	29	94	42	66	32		6
Bioinformatics	94	35	107	30	42	27		18
Electrical Power System	141	23	143	18	87	22		7
Information Science and Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Applied Electronics and Communications	44	17	48	2	225	5		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Computer Science and Systems Engineering	52	25	62	26	121	40		110
Electrical and Instrumentation Engineering	111	20	87	23	62	18	27	24
Civil (Structural Engineering)			167	44	124	36	37	24
Computer Network Engineering	50	22	93	44	55	14		31
Food Technology and Management	18	14	17	13	121	82		76
Energy Systems	56	21	62	13	58	5		17
Information Engineering	198	46	188	48	138	27	145	22
Product Design and Manufacturing	118	46	96	16	69	25		17
Software Systems	67	7	108	42	46	26		16
Computer Networking	62	11	53	16	46	6		1
Construction Technology	104	28	106	22	106	8		13
Environmental Science and Engineering	60	12	89	1	90	20		6
Biochemical Engineering	92	18	72	16	60	9		11
Environmental Engineering and Management	73	16	69	15	106	15		16
Electronics and Communication Engineering (Microwaves)	86	5	71	14	60	0		6
Manufacturing Systems Engineering	75	4	64	2	47	4		5
Construction Engineern and Management	147	18	151	20	338	19		35
Geo Informatics	56	34	73	41	22	0	0	6
Printing and Packing Technology	146	50	96	0	172	100		10
Plastics Processing and Testing	153	143	149	147	109	109		134
VLSI and Microelectronics	101	38	88	38	67	11	36	10
Polymer Science and Technology	111	95	98	54	91	76		52
Computer and Information Science	137	28	92	44	56	6		12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plastics Technology	173	111	166	114	137	106		111
Integrated Power Systems	33	17	65	23	57	27		28
Structural Engineering and Construction	45	0	67	7	59	17		11
Wireless Communications	67	28	91	31	51	25	0	4
Electronics and Communication Engineering (Sandwich)	225	223	51	37	52	30		21
Structural Design	39	18	78	22	59	29	19	32
Heat Ventilation and Air Conditioning	81	34	68	29	86	33		17
Advanced Production Systems	21	16	47	8	52	26		22
Communications Engineering	96	34	61	19	57	13	19	13
Infrastructure Engineering	55	16	56	12	43	17	19	28
Automation and Robotics	81	25	81	22	33	19		12
Computer Aided Design of Structures	69	15	97	4	109	2		11
Thermal Science	50	24	42	27	65	16		20
Mechanical Engg (Industry Integrated)	100	17	49	6	85	4		13
Safety and Fire Engineering	30	24	64	25	70	37		16
Industrial Automation and Robotics	79	8	50	4	35	3		1
Web Technologies	49	10	43	9	29	5		2
Civil Engineering (2 Shift)	122	47	54	43	119	43		2
Cyber Forensics and Information Security	41	13	45	15	50	20		8
Civil Engineering (Transportation Engineering)	0	0	85	5	104	16		11
Construction Technology & Management	35	2	55	2	41	19	0	15
Environmental Science and Technology	31	10	42	9	57	32		30
Network Engineering	39	20	60	5	70	2		9
Wireless Communication & Computing	112	31	79	38	21	29		13
Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing Engineering)	59	15	0	0	23	2		36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fashion and Apparel Engineering	71	52	24	18	25	19		18
Manufacturing Process & Automation Engineering	110	110	120	110	57	57		87
Engineering Education	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Computer Applications in Industrial Drives	109	31	98	25	77	9		19
Electronics Instrument & Control	145	85	136	104	67	71		14
Fire Technology and Safety	40	0	36	0	43	23		25
Mechatronics Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Medical Electronics Engineering	29	29	28	28	46	45		79
Industrial Safety & Engineering	43	25	70	33	80	30	23	26
Renewable Energy	14	8	16	6	28	7	0	16
Electronics Engineering (Self-Financed)	34	0	23	6	32	29		71
Instrumentation and Control	64	32	63	43	118	46		35
Thermal and Fluid Engineering	40	1	60	6	45	4		5
Mechanical Engineering (Auto)	47	23	64	45	58	34		19
Polymer Technology	60	17	75	23	69	17		24
Computer Aided Structural Analysis and Design	76	6	38	15	59	26	18	20
Instrumentation	127	9	102	14	127	10		21
Hydraulics Engineering	74	8	62	19	59	0		2
Masters in Engineering and Management	56	24	76	44	56	30		29
Architectural Assistantship	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Architecture and interior Decoration	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Computer Science and Information Security	53	41	71	31	79	47		41
Electrical, Electronics and Power	64	8	96	10	163	29		20
Electronics & Telecommunication	0	0	129	0	103	5		0
Electronics and Telematics Engineering	60	41	55	53	57	31		31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manufacturing Process	49	15	27	5	36	13		19
Medical Lab Technology	29	4	22	7	21	0		0
Plastic and Polymer Engineering	58	6	55	5	60	1		1
Power Electronics and Systems	79	6	79	6	45	7		3
Ceramic Engineering and Technology	50	48	42	29	79	35		37
Networking	41	23	32	14	30	11		7
Design for Manufacturing	41	0	59	16	22	24		17
Microwave Engineering	66	14	71	19	69	15		3
Communication Networks	51	6	48	13	31	8		12
Industrial Safety and Engineering	45	24	44	22	47	16	18	4
Packaging Technology	54	5	49	2	0	0		0
Heat Power and Thermal Engineering	29	8	37	12	15	7		10
Micro Electronics & VLSI Design	42	5	47	12	25	5		15
Transportation Engineering and Management	54	2	54	7	58	10		6
Control System Engineering	74	2	78	8	73	4		2
Power Engineering and Energy Systems	48	3	60	1	17	3	7	7
Automotive Technology	61	15	49	18	46	19		17
industrial Drives and Control	50	19	52	7	47	2		0
Leather Technology	61	19	63	17	57	15		25
Metallurgy and Material Technology	84	20	80	12	80	8		9
Electrical Drives and Control	27	10	25	9	23	20		3
Petrochem and Petroleum Refinery Engineering	20	20	20	16	20	20		17
Pharmaceuticals Chemistry and Technology	76	16	67	15	84	24		13
Construction Planning and Management	19	0	54	10	31	6		7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electrical and Power Engineering	70	19	68	42	79	31	1	11
Thermal Systems and Design	29	8	23	4	25	0		2
Footwear Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0		16
Energy Management	80	19	78	18	76	16		8
Information Technology (Information and Cyber Warfare)	35	2	30	2	26	1	6	0
Mechanical System Design	10	0	31	4	32	6		9
Power Systems and Automation	67	4	61	9	50	0		5
Automotive Engineering	65	11	66	21	61	19		2
Biomedical Signal Processing and Instrumentation	70	17	63	14	32	14		6
Power Electronics Engineering	72	11	81	6	86	42		17
Thermal Sciences & Energy Systems	33	7	54	4	47	6	7	1
Wireless Technology	59	17	56	26	73	25		4
Biomedical Instrumentation	75	47	59	34	68	46		37
Computer Science and Information System	43	16	48	15	42	4		3
High Voltage Engineering	78	16	77	13	47	22		3
Electronics Design and Technology	56	22	39	6	51	4		13
Computing in Computing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Advanced Electronics and Communication Engineering	46	3	42	6	36	1		0
Mechanical Engineering (Welding Technology)	57	35	0	0	0	0		23
Applied Electronics & Instrumentation Engineering	2	2	2	1	5	1		
Digital Electronics and Communication	15	6	24	4	6	1		0
Electrical and Computer Engineering	0	0	5	0		0		
Electrical Machines and Drives	31	0	80	3	29	0	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics & Communication Engineering (Industry Integrated)	24	12	35	14		5	10	8
Electronics Design Technology	61	36	56	35	59	28	0	25
Heat and Power	10	0	39	0	25	2		8
Industrial Production Engineering	84	38	85	37	80	23		19
Instrumentation & Electronics								
Mechanical (I.C. Engine & Automobile Engineering)			72	19	35	14	7	10
Machine Design and Robotics	4	0	2	0	6	0		10
Oil Technology	71	46	89	41	77	30		38
Image Processing	51	12	48	11	39	2		0
Infrastructure Engineering and Management	45	18	43	3	45	1		0
Naval Architecture & Ship Building Engg	0	0	0	0	31	7		35
Artificial intelligence	52	23	55	15	46	23		0
Industrial Electronics	41	11	43	5	35	10		8
Computer Engineering & Application	73	16	24	14	18	13		18
Production Engineering and Engineering Design	31	2	36	9	36	5		10
Remote Sensing	60	15	58	6	29	11		0
Internal Combustion and Automobiles	100	24	30	1	47	3		0
Power System and Control	26	4	42	0	34	3		2
Construction Technology	41	24	62	14	60	15		16
Manufacturing Engineering and Technology	42	25	44	23	54	23		21
Micro Electronics	53	6	58	6	42	6		1
Power Systems and Power Electronics	36	15	36	7	25	9		0
Electrical Machines	43	11	49	17	33	5		0
Power Electronics and Control	31	2	25	3	37	4		0
Civil Engineering & Planning			20	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paint Technology	64	33	57	35	62	28		32
Signal Processing and Communications	92	12	31	13	26	2		0
Bio Metrics & Cyber Security	23	14	19	13	13	8		12
Power and Energy Engineering	40	8	26	9	38	5		2
Digital Signal Processing	53	15	33	13	22	2		0
Computer Aided Design & Computer Aided Manufacture	19	10	11	6	17	2		8
Construction Engineering	18	0	9	0	12	8		1
Industrial Safety	39	7	28	20	47	17		23
Water Resources & Hydraulic Engg								
Aerospace Engineering					13	2		0
Product Design and Development	18	9	13	4	6	3		0
Production Technology	27	0	22	0	12	2		2
Mechanical Engg (Manufacturing Technology)	23	23	0	0	0	0		0
Textile Processing	18	2	2	2	4	0		0
Computer Aided Analysis and Design	55	21	40	5	36	3		3
Diary Technology	29	18	27	26	27	20		20
Digital Image Processing	26	6	19	13	25	4		18
Networking and Internet Engineering	44	11	47	12	4	0		0
Civil Engineering (Environmental Engineering)	0	0	0	0		4		
Electrical Engg (Instrumentation & Control)	20	20	0	0	0	0		0
Computer and Communication	30	23	34	22	18	4		15
Production Engineering System Technology	15	0	32	0	27	0		0
Advanced Communication and Information System	27	3	7	5	21	4		0
Mechanical-Manufacturing Engineering	1	0	9	4	11	0		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Project Management	50	8	54	7	53	8		16
Industrial Instrumentation and Control	46	0	35	6	17	1		0
Pervasive Computing Technology	31	10	20	0	2	0		0
Polymer Science & Chemical Technology			40	38				
Product Design	40	0	36	5	30	7		3
Radio Physics and Electronics	73	73	77	54	40	40		37
Advanced Manufacturing Technology	45	0	38	4	24	1		1
Aircraft Maintenance Engineering	0	0	0	0	6	3		1
Apparel and Production Management	24	21	29	20	25	20		11
Automation Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Building and Construction Technology	0	0	60	35	58	0		2
Chemical Engineering (Plastic & Polymer)	18	15	21	12	30	13		18
Civil & Environmental Engineering	0	0	0	0		0		
Civil & Rural Engineering	0	0	0	0	25	0		5
Civil Engineering Environment & Pollution Control	0	0	10	0	0	0		10
Digital Techniques for Design & Planning	47	40	48	48	49	35		49
Electrical and Electronics Engineering (Sandwich)	63	39	57	42	63	37		38
Electrical Devices and Power Systems	35	8	25	9	13	4		3
Electronic Science and Engineering	26	13	25	16	10	0		0
Electronics & Communication Technology	62	14	90	0	73	6		
Electronics and Biomedical Engineering	65	28	67	32	55	8		18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electronics and Power Engineering	32	8	27	12	55	5		28
Electronics Instrumentation and Control Engineering	65	2	65	6	64	16		4
Electronics System Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		5
Energy Systems and Management	27	1	13	1	3	0	0	0
Facilities & Services Planning	20	20	14	14	12	6		5
Food Processing & Preservation	15	11	19	0	26	6		15
Jute and Fibre Technology	43	43	45	45	44	20		11
Man Made Fibre Technology	47	41	52	46	48	29		33
Manufacturing Systems and Management	18	0	16	0	21	0		0
Marine Technology	75	48	44	23				
Master of Science in Software Engineering	0	0	0	0	60	0		21
Masters of Technology Management	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Mechanical Engineering (Sandwich Pattern)	0	0	0	0	27	8		2
Petrochem Engineering	0	0	0	0	4	2		1
Planning	0	0	42	6	70	11		12
Power Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering	60	5	60	7	60	5		7
Civil (Water Resource Engineering)			53	1	40	2		0
Computer Aided Design Manufacture and Engineering	40	7	31	3	3	2	18	3
Microwave and Radar Engineering	48	11	50	15	25	11		2
Agricultural Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Computational Analysis in Mechanical Science	18	0	2	0				
Earthquake Engineering	40	0	39	0	19	0		0
Embedded and Real Time Systems	46	14	37	18	24	11		6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Embedded System & Computing	58	26	35	21	29	26		10
High Voltage and Power Systems Engineering	25	2	19	3	21	8		5
Illumination Engineering								
Illumination Technology & Design								
Laser Technology								
Nuclear Engineering								
Power System and Control Automation	27	1	25	8	22	6		2
Process Control	30	10	42	15	41	11		11
Radio Frequency and Microwave Engineering	31	4	33	7	30	5		3
Structural and Foundation Engineering	31	21	24	17	23	13		18
Civil Engineering (Construction Technology)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
E-Security	9	0	7	0	6	4		2
3-D Animation & Graphics	0	0	0	0				
Green Technology	26	1	29	3	22	15		2
Computer Networks and Internet Security	4	0	0	0	0	0		0
Distributed Systems	0	0	0	0	3	0		0
Electronics & Communication (Signal Processing & Communication)			52	21	33	0	42	1
Oils, Oleochemicals and Surfactants Technology	32	2	45	7	40	12		7
Production Management	33	10	41	8	5	0		0
Town & Country Planning	27	0	26	3	43	1		0
CAD/CAM/CAE	29	10	40	13	32	0		0
Rubber Technology	32	32	43	30	34	32		32
Environmental Management	16	0	17	1	16	0		0
Mechanical-Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing	13	3	14	6	1	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surface Coating Technology	36	20	27	11	34	23		11
Cement and Ceramic Technology	20	10	28	0	26	7		3
Chemical Engineering (Sugar Technology)			29	10	60	0		58
Civil and infrastructure Engineering			0	0	0	0		0
Computing in Multimedia	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dairy Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Electronics & Communication (VLSI System Design)			19	2	15	7	0	0
Electronics & Computer Science	0	5		5				
Electronics and Control Systems	56	12			0	0		0
Fire Engineering			0	0	0	0		0
Handloom & Textile Technology			0	0	0	0		0
Industrial Metallurgy	16	0	28	7	9	4		2
Pharmaceutical Engineering			0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar Technology			62	35	28	20		28
System Software	26	12	43	21	15	14		2
Water Resource Management	40	0	0	0	0	0		0
Mechatronics Engineering (Sandwich)			0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	40	10	25	0	23	11		8
Plant Design	26	11	16	9	13	8		8
Production Technology and Management	26	0	20	0	17	1		0
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	30	0	27	2	31	2		3
Advanced Manufacturing and Mechanical Systems Design	29	0	18	0	20	0		0
Communication & Signal Process	36	4	42	0	31	5	7	6
Computational Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Electrical and Electronics (Power System)	0	0	35	2				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Communication and Information Systems	2	2	2	2	3	0		8
Computational Mechanics (Mechanical Engineering)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Computer Aided Process Design	34	10	34	14	24	2		0
Digital Instrumentation	9	2	17	8	14	0		0
Electrical Energy Systems	7	2	8	0	10	0		1
Highway Technology	35	1	35	4	24	1		0
I.T. (Courseware Engineering)								
Infrastructure Management	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Masters of Engineering and Management	27	4	32	8	7	6		5
Microwave and TV Engineering	26	16	16	16	27	0		1
Mobile Communication and Network Technology	7	4	8	5	10	3	0	2
Multimedia Technology	13	11	2	2	1	0		0
Process Instrumentation	36	19	35	21	35	6		9
Propulsion Engineering	28	18	18	18	21	0		0
VLSI Design and Signal Processing	0	0	28	0	31	6		1
Fibres and Textiles Processing Technology	31	4	35	6	17	17		13
Cryogenic Engineering	22	5	18	6	16	3		0
Electrical Instrumentation and Control Engineering	10	1	0	0	0	0		0
Electronics Product Design and Technology	11	0	13	0	10	7		4
Microelectronics Engineering	25	6	8	0	16	4		3
Optics and Optoelectronics	30	30	33	25	33	28		33
Dyestuff Technology	21	5	22	0	17	13		9
Automation	5	1	4	4	1	1		0
Computer Aided Design Manufacture and Automation	18	4	25	4	18	4		3
Optoelectronics and Laser Technology	18	9	24	10	16	8		7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Process Dynamics and Control	12	5	12	6	3	2		2
Energy Science and Technology	0	0	0	0		0		
Gas Turbine Technology	12	2	11	0	14	0		
Advanced Mechatronics & Industrial Automation				0				
Architecture Assitanship	40	0	27	0				0
Bioprocess Technology	27	14	29	15	27	26		11
Civil Technology								
Electronics Communication and Instrumentation Engg	13	0	11	1	15	0		0
Mechanical Engg (Sandwich Pattern)	51	19	33	14		12		
Power Electronics and Machine Drives	13	0	0	0	12	0		6
Printing, Graphics and Packaging					43	24		23
Textile Plant Engineering	15	14	17	15	17	17		21
Civil Environmental Engineering	11	8	23	7	0	0		0
Biomedical Electronics	17	0	26	1	9	0		0
Multimedia and Software Engineering								
Armament Engineering (Gun Fitter)	14	14	23	23	30	30		30
Civil (Construction Engineering & Management)			36	0	16	0	64	0
Computer Science and Engineering (Cyber Security)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Energy Systems Engineering	32	18	27	0	9	0		0
Industrial Design	0	0	16	2	12	5		6
Micro and Nano Electronics	0	0	0	0	14	4		0
Pulp Technology	24	0	26	7	10	4		
Quality Engineering and Management	4	4	10	4	3	2		4
Automated Manufacturing Systems	21	0	15	1	7	0		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Computer Engineering and Networking	17	8	10	3	24	11		
Computer Vision and Image Processing	24	7	3	2	17	8		
Distributed Computing Systems	25	8	24	7	19	19		1
Information Systems			20	20				
Mechanical Welding and Sheet Metal Engineering	11	0	11	0	0	0		0
Microwave & Optical Communication			18	10				
Optoelectronics-Optical Communication	20	4	23	8	17	2		
Product Design and Commerce	20	9	12	5	12	1		6
Tribology and Maintenance	22	0	23	1	23	0		
Automotive Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Digital Systems and Communications Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
E-Learning Technologies	21	4	10	8	6	1		0
Electronics (Communication)	0	0	0	0	1	0		0
Electronics Tele Communication	0	0	0	0	6	1		0
Geomachines and Structures	22	0	22	0	22	0		0
Hydraulics & Flood Control			14	0				
Master of Engineering and Management	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Mechanical (CADME)	0	0	1	0	3	0		0
Mechanical Engineering (Energy System and Management)	0	0	1	1	11	9		2
Microwave and Communication Engineering	12	0	15	0	10	0		0
Microwaves	1	1	8	1	6	0		0
Opto Electronics & Communication Systems	14	6	18	1	18	0		0
Parallel Distributed Systems	15	11	15	7	8	2		8
Remote Sensing and Wireless Sensor Networks	28	13	10	6	17	6		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Waste Water Management, Health and Safety Engineering	0	0	5	0	5	0		0
Wireless Networks and Applications	26	15	20	14	15	6		5
Industrial Systems Engineering	16	0	21	0	0	0		0
Data Sciences	4	0	18	1	18	1		0
Construction Project Management	0	0	16	0	16	0		0
Design and Thermal Engineering	8	2	13	2	13	0		0
Design of Mechanical Systems	10	2	6	2	1	1		0
Digital Communication Engineering	10	5	17	8	14	4		0
Farm Machinery	4	0	5	1	14	0		0
Food, Drug & Cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Geoinformatics and Surveying Technology	5	0	0	0	0	0		18
Industrial Mathematics	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Instrument Technology	30	23	24	24				8
Intelligent Systems								
Mine Engineering	20	0	22	0	19	0		3
Mechanical Engineering Production	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Ceramics Engineering	20	20	20	18	20	16		20
Network Security and Management	19	1	11	0	7	0		1
Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemical Technology	15	13	20	20	20	20		18
Power Plant Engineering & Energy Management	18	7			5	3		0
Silk Technology	0	0	0	0	2	0		2
Digital Techniques and Instrumentation	23	2	20	11	20	1		
Fuel and Combustion	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Advanced Design and Manufacturing	13	5	17	4	11	4		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Financial Engineering	0	0	0	0	14	0		0
Food Plant Operations Management	16	14	15	13	18	14		0
Food Process Engineering and Management	16	14	18	13	17	14		0
Food Safety and Quality Management	18	17	18	15	16	15		0
Food Supply Chain Management	17	14	16	13	18	14		0
Foundation Engineering	5	0	7	0	14	0		0
Fracture Mechanics	2	0	3	0	14	0		
Future Studies & Planning	6	5	12	6	3	2		2
Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Energy	18	0	14	1	4	1		0
Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Guidance and Navigation Control	13	12	13	13	16	0		2
Health Science and Water Engineering	15	1	17	0		0		
Industrial Automation & RF Engineering	15	0	7	1	10	0		1
industrial Power Control and Drives	14	0	11	0	16	16		
Industrial Refrigeration and Cryogenics	17	0	17	0	15	1		0
Industrial Structures	19	4	18	1		0		
Instrumentation & Control (Applied Instrumentation)			13	13	17	11		0
Integrated Circuits Technology	18	12	18	5	15	9		
Internal Combustion Engines and Turbo Machinery	18	0	17	0	14	0		0
Irrigation and Drainage Engineering	15	2	4	0	10	0		0
Irrigation Engineering	8	0	6	0	15	0		
Lean Manufacturing Engineering	15	9	11	6	10	5		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maintenance Engineering	14	4	20	3		0		
Manufacturing Engineering and Automation	19	4	17	4	15	3		3
Manufacturing Engineering and Management	7	2	0	0	0	0		0
Manufacturing Technology & Automation	14	11	17	7	15	8		16
Material Engineering								
Material Engineering (Nano Technology)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Mechanical Engineering (Industry Integrated)	0	0	0	0				
Mechanical Engineering Specialization in CAD	3	0	2	0	5	2		8
Mechanical Engineering (CAD/CAM)	3	0	8	0	18	3		0
Mechanical Engineering-Product Design and Development	2	0	2	0	5	0		0
Mechanical (Computer Integrated Manufacturing)	17	0	16	1	1	1		0
Mechanical-Product Life Cycle Management	18	0	0	0	3	3		2
Microwave and Millimeter Engineering	2	1	2	2	2	0		0
Mobile Computing Technology	18	13	15	10	13	5		0
Modern Communication Engineering	10	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Network Infrastructure Management	18	10	17	11	18	11		16
Neural Networks	0	0	0	0		0		
Nuclear Science and Technology	4	0	4	0	5	0		0
Opto-Electronics Engineering	22	0	21	0	4	0		
Polymer Nanotechnology	11	11	15	10	18	10		6
Polymer Science & Engineering	0	0	3	0	0	0		0
Power Control and Drives	0	0	0	0	7	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Power Electronics and Drives in Electrical Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Process and Food Engineering	1	1	8	2	9	0		0
Production Design and Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Reliability Engineering	16	0	16	4	18	2		0
Rural Technology	0	0	2	0	2	2		3
Signal Processing and Embedded Systems	18	2	18	3	18	2		1
Soil and Water Conservation Engineering	2	2	8	0	7	0		0
Solar Power Systems	0	0	9	0	7	7		
Spatial Information Technology	11	7	14	9	14	5		0
Sports Technology	3	0	3	0	2	2		
System and Network Security	0	0	7	7	9	9	9	9
System Management	16	13	13	7	4	3		0
Technical Textile	8	1	0	0	0	0		2
Telematics	17	1	17	3	14	0		0
Textile Technology (Technical Textiles)	8	0	3	0	11	0		0
Traffic and Transporting Engineering	17	6	15	15	17	0		0
Translational Engineering	0	0	0	0	13	0		0
Virtual Prototyping & Digital Manufacturing	11	5	10	5	7	0		0
Water and Environmental Technology	14	1	16	0	15	8		6
Water Resources and Environmental Engineering	8	0	3	0	4	0		0
Water Resources and Hydro Informatics	17	1	18	0	18	0		0
Wired and Wireless Communication	19	7	17	13	18	9		9
Soil Mechanics	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Polymer Engineering and Technology	17	6	16	6	14	14		6
Bio Electronics	15	1	10	0	13	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Building Construction Technology	6	4	4	2	11	5		3
Automation and Control Power Systems	17	1						
Automobile Maintenance Engineering	0	0						
Carpet and Textile Technology								47
Computer Cognition and Technology	10	8	0	0	0	0		
Digital Electronics Engineering	0	0	2	0	0	0		0
Distributed and Mobile Computing								
Engineering Statistics	2	0	0	0	6	0		
Oil and Paint Technology	12	0	11	0	6	0		
Perfumery and Flavour Technology	4	3	6	0	7	0		1
Plastic Engineering	5	0	8	0	2	0		0
Poultry Technology								14
Process Control Instrumentation	0	0			18	0		0
Food Biotechnology	13	1	9	4	8	7		3
Material Handling					17	0		0
Biometrics & Cyber Security	0	0	4	1	0	0		
Chemical Technology (Rubber/Plastic)	14	1	15	0				0
Communication Technology and Management	8	0	0	0	0	0		
Electronics & Communication (Signal Processing & VLSI Technology)			16	0	14	0		3
Electronics & Communication (Wireless Communication Systems & Networks)			9	0	12	0		0
Electronics & Communication (Wireless Communication Technology)			12	0	2	0		1
Energy Technology and Management			18	0	17	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hill Area Development Engineering			17	0	4	0		0
Industrial Pollution Control	11	0	13	0				0
Materials Engineering					12	1		4
Mechanical Engg (Thermal Engg)			0	0	0	0		1
Microelectronics & VLSI Design	21	3	21	8	0	0		
New Material Process and Technology	0	0	9	0	0	0		
Power System Control and Automation	0	0	13	4	0	0		
Power Systems and Renewable Energy			0	0	0	0		0
Seismic Design and Earthquake Engineering			17	0	15	0		0
Structural Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VLSI Systems	3	3	4	2	0	0		
Advanced Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Air Armament	0	0	0	0				
Chemical Science and Technology	5	4	0	0				
Combat Vehicles (Mechanical Engineering)	2	2	0	0				
Communication Control and Networking					24	0		0
Energetic Materials & Polymers	0	0	0	0				
Guided Missiles	2	2	0	0				
Industrial System and Drives					18	0		0
Modeling & Simulation	7	3	7	1				
Modeling and Simulation					12	1		0
Radar & Communication	0	0	2	2				
Sensor Technology	0	0	9	1				
Sensor Techonology/LEOC					11	2		2
Weapons Engineering	0	0	0	0				
Aero Dynamic Engineering	10	1	8	0	9	0		0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil (Public Health & Environment) Engineering	0	0	1	0				
Civil Engineering-Structural Engineering								2
Civil Engineering-Transportation Engineering								2
Information Technology (Artificial Intelligence and Robotics)	0	0						
Measurement and Control					11	0		0
Public Health Engineering Health Care and Hospital Management					0	0		0
Control Engineering	8	0						
Geotechnology			10	10				
Industrial Management and Engineering								0
Transportation System Engineering	18	0						
Welding Technology								0
Ocean Technology								3

Statement-II

Stream	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Number of Student Passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of Student Passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of Student Passed	Number of Student Placed	Number of Student Passed	Number of Student Placed
MBA	153739	79493	152766	77208	147062	80557	8902	74835
PGDM	32218	24649	33420	24168	32447	25089	1797	23231

Removal of Restriction on various Tourists Places

939. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed foreign tourists to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands without any restrictions recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this will boost foreign tourist arrivals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also proposes to remove travel restrictions from border areas in Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has relaxed (subject to certain conditions) the Restricted Area Permit (RAP) requirements for foreigners visiting 29 islands of Andaman

& Nicobar Islands under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 for a period till 31.12.2022.

(b) It is expected that this will boost foreign tourist arrivals in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) At present, Ministry of Tourism has no such proposal.

Skill Programme in Kerala

940. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: WILL the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Skill Programmes being implemented in Kerala during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the details of accredited and affiliated training centres in Kerala, district-wise along with the performance of each of such accredited and affiliated centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship Scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) through accredited and affiliated Training Centers (TCs) across the country including State of Kerala for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020. Under the scheme, the accreditation and affiliation of training centres are being done through a single window application SMART for imparting skill development training.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (23.19 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and SP (0.72 lakh) through

8,101 TCs in various sectors across the country. In State of Kerala, 1,03,774 candidates have been trained under STT (32,133), RPL (71,474) and SP (167). The district-wise details of TCs and candidates trained are given at Statement-I.

Further, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). In the State of Kerala, as on 30.11.2018, 25,181 candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified in the State of Kerala under Short Term Training 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 23,060. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 9,378 candidates have been placed in various sectors. The district-wise details of candidates placed are given at Statement-II.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 have been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE), Government of Kerala, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 71,450 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 110.01 cr. for FY 2017-20. Further, an amount of Rs. 22 cr. has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Kerala for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on date, 720 PMKKs have been allocated across the country including the State of Kerala covering 632 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 510 PMKKs have been already established. In State of Kerala, 17 PMKKs have been allocated in all 14 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 9 PMKKs have been already established. Further, till date, 7,379 candidates have been enrolled under these established PMKKs.

Statement-I

District-wise candidates trained and number of TCs in State of Kerala under CSCM-PMKVY 2016-20 is as under

Sl. No.	Districts	Candidates Trained (STT+SPL+RPL)	No. Training Centre (STT + SP)
1.	Alappuzha	10856	7
2.	Ernakulam	10704	15
3.	Idukki	5154	5
4.	Kannur	7712	12
5.	Kasaragod	2149	5
6.	Kollam	5459	9
7.	Kottayam	5369	6
8.	Kozhikode	9264	20
9.	Malappuram	9142	26
10.	Palakkad	6195	10
11.	Pathanamthitta	5091	5
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	11598	16
13.	Thrissur	14381	20
14.	Wayanad	700	3
Total		103774	159

Statement-II

District-wise candidates certified (as on 31.08.2018) and reported placed (30.11.2018) in State of Kerala under CSCM-PMKVY 2016-20 is as under

Sl. No.	District	Sum of Certified (STT+SP)	Reported Placement (STT+SP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Alappuzha	1550	1062
2.	Ernakulam	1728	601
3.	Idukki	318	191
4.	Kannur	1631	613
5.	Kasaragod	321	7

1	2	3	4
6.	Kollam	1641	1178
7.	Kottayam	279	119
8.	Kozhikode	2638	364
9.	Malappuram	4685	1516
10.	Palakkad	1057	551
11.	Pathanamthitta	1087	976
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	2783	773
13.	Thrissur	2857	1131
14.	Wayanad	485	296
Total		23060	9378

MoU with Korea

941. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Korea for strengthening cooperation in the field of Tourism has been signed;

(b) if so, the details and targets/objectives of the said MoU;

(c) the benefit that India will accrue out of these MoUs; and

(d) the details of when the MoU will be implemented along with present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding in the field of tourism cooperation was signed between Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Republic of Korea on 5.11.2018 in New Delhi.

The main objectives of the MoU are:

- i. Expansion of bilateral cooperation in tourism sector;
- ii. Exchange of information and data related to tourism;

- iii. Encouraging cooperation between tourism stakeholders including Hotels and Tour Operators;
- iv. Establishing exchange programmes for cooperation in Human Resources Development;
- v. Investment in the Tourism and Hospitality sectors;
- vi. Exchanging visits of Tour Operators/Media/Opinion Makers for promotion of two-way tourism;
- vii. Exchange of experience in the areas of promotion, marketing destination development and management;
- viii. Participation in travel fairs/exhibitions in each other's country;
- ix. Promoting safe, honorable and sustainable tourism.

The MoU facilitates cooperation between India and Korea in various tourism fields like Human Resource Development in the tourism sector, sharing of best practices, promotion and marketing strategies, destination management etc. The MoU will also benefit the travel trade of India by providing opportunities for direct interaction between the Indian and Korean tour operators/travel agents. The MoU came in force on the date of signing itself and the activities envisaged in the MoU are continuous in nature.

Performance of MSME Sector

942. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country's GDP, employment and value exports during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether exports of MSMEs sector has posted negative growth due to decline in exports during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has initiated a plan of action to extend requisite support to MSMEs to make their export more competitive and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has achieved success in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the information received from Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices has been 29.7%, 29.2% and 28.9%, during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively.

As per the 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (July, 2015-June, 2016), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, 1109.89 lakh persons were employed in unincorporated non-agricultural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (excluding construction).

As per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, the value of export of MSME related products have been USD 130768.70 Million, USD 137068.80 Million, USD 147390.08 Million, USD 78519.91 Million during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Upto September, 2018), respectively.

(b) The growth of exports of MSME related products have been 5.9%, 4.8% and 7.5%, during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, respectively.

(c) and (d) Government has taken several measures to improve competitiveness of Indian industry and to boost the exports. These include efforts taken under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Make in India initiatives, Ease of Doing Business, improvement in infrastructure and logistics, improved availability of credit, awareness programs/workshops, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre & Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit, Niryat Bandhu Scheme etc.

New Petroleum Policy

943. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hold consultation with industry/investors before formulating any new policy regarding development of oil/gas and other petroleum products and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the new oil/petroleum policy;

(b) whether the Government proposes to deregulate the price of natural gas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country's per day barrel consumption is 4.5 MT and refining capacity is 5 million barrels per day and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the demand of petroleum products including petrol/diesel has increased at a compounded annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent from 2013 to 2017 despite increase in the electric vehicles and the country is adding 380000 barrels per day in global oil demand and if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) There is no proposal at present to formulate a new policy regarding development of Oil/Gas and other petroleum products.

(b) The Government of India has formulated the following policies/guidelines which provide pricing and marketing freedom for sale of Natural Gas:

1. Discovered Small Fields policy notified on 31.10.2015.
2. Policy on Pricing Mechanism for Deep Water, Ultra Deep Water and High Pressure-High Temperature (HP-HT) areas notified on 21.03.2016.
3. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing policy notified on 30.03.2016.

4. Policy for Early Monetization of Coal Bed Methane notified on 11.04.2017.

5. Discovered Small Fields policy Bid Round-II notified on 05.04.2018.

6. Policy on Gas Pricing in North Eastern Region (NER) notified on 14.08.2018 whereby contractors have been allowed marketing and pricing freedom of Natural Gas produced from discoveries allocated in NER which were to commence commercial production as on 01.07.2018 in NER.

(c) The consumption of petroleum products and refining capacity during the last three years and current year is as follows:-

POL Consumption	
Year	MMT
2015-16	184.7
2016-17	194.6
2017-18	206.2
2018-19 (Apr-Oct) (P)	122.1

Refining Capacity	
As on	MMT per annum
1.4.2016	230.1
1.4.2017	234
1.4.2018	247.6
1.11.2018	249.4

MMT-Million Metric Tonnes, POI-Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants

(d) The demand of all petroleum products in the country increased at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.6% during the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018. The consumption of petroleum products increased by 9.9 MMT during 2016-17 and 11.6 MMT during 2017-18 as compared to the previous year.

The country is self-sufficient in meeting the overall demand of petroleum products and is also a net exporter of POL products. However, there is deficit in production of LPG and lubricants for which demand is met through imports.

Rabindranath Cultural Centre

944. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to build cultural centres at various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State/UTwise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to start Rabindranath Cultural Centre; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the work on it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam.

This Ministry administers Central Sector Scheme (CSS) component namely "Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes (TCC)" under "Scheme of Financial Assistance for creation of Cultural infrastructure".

(b) Details of Cultural Complexes awarded by Govt. of India till date are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) This Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance to State Govt./UTs, Central/State Govt. Agencies/Bodies, Universities, Municipal Corporations, reputed not-for-profit organizations etc. for construction of Tagore Cultural Complexes in various parts of the country under the scheme referred in reply of (a).

(d) As per the existing guidelines of the scheme, under normal circumstances a project is required to be completed within a period of three years from the date of award of the project.

Statement*Details of Tagore Cultural Complexes at various parts of the country*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of the Tagore Cultural Complex
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Daporijo, Arunachal Pradesh.
2.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Raga, Arunachal Pradesh.
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Jammu.
4.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Srinagar.
5.	Karnataka	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex, Bangalore, Karnataka.
6.	Kerala	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Kottayam, Kerala.
7.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
8.	Maharashtra	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at SCZCC, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
9.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Mahatama Gandhi Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
11.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh.
12.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.
13.	Nagaland	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Aboi, Mon distt., Nagaland.
14.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Chedema, Nagaland.
15.		Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Chumukedima, Dimapur distt., Nagaland.
16.	Puducherry	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Puducherry.
17.	Rajasthan	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Khetri, Jhunjunu, Rajasthan.

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Name of the Tagore Cultural Complex
18.		Construction of Rabindra Rangmanch at Bikaner, Rajasthan.
19.		Renovation, Activation and Modernisation of Ravindra Manch, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
21.	West Bengal	Construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex at Jadavpur University, Kolkata.

Proper Utilisation of Grants

945. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA
SHRI B.V. NAIK

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance under the Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatre to support voluntary cultural organisations and Government-aided cultural organizations has been granted/is being granted by the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance granted thereunder during the last three years and the current year, organisation-wise;

(c) whether the Government conducts/proposes to conduct any inspection monitoring so as to ensure proper utilisation of grants issued under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of financial assistance granted during the last three years and the current year under the Scheme of Building Grants, including Studio Theatres, organisation-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. As per the provisions laid down in the Scheme guidelines, physical inspection of the sanctioned projects is carried out before release of second and third/final installments of the sanctioned grant-in-aid to ensure proper utilization of grants. During the last three years, financial assistance was released in thirteen projects after getting physical inspection of the concerned organizations and projects carried out.

Statement

List of organisations to which financial assistance granted under the 'Scheme of Building Grants including Studio Theatre'

(in Rupees)

Sl.No.	Name of Organisations	Amount of grant
2015-16		
	Nil as no Meeting Held	NIL
2016-17		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	DS Cultural & Art Welfare Society, Distt.-Adilabad	3,00,000/-
Rajasthan		
2.	Maharana Kumbha Sangeet Parishad, Udaipur	15,00,000/-
3.	Aakhyan, Jaipur	2,50,000/-
Jharkhand		
4.	Yadgar Foundation, Distt.-Pakur	2,50,000/-
5.	Bateshwar Seva Sansthan, Godda	2,50,000/-

Sl.No.	Name of Organisations	Amount of grant
West Bengal		
6.	Gobardanga Shilpayan, Distt.-North 24 Parganas	24,00,000/-
7.	Nandimukh, Kolkata	1,00,000/-
8.	Rangkarmee, Kolkata	7,50,000/-
Maharashtra		
9.	Vasantrao Naik Bahuudheshiya Shikshan Prasark Mandal, Distt.-Osmanabad	3,00,000/-
Manipur		
10.	Cherubim Institute of Music, Imphal	2,50,000/-
11.	Centre for Performing Arts and Culture, Imphal	4,00,000/-
12.	Star Repertory, Imphal	5,00,000/-
Delhi		
13.	The Pioneer Arts Education Society, Rajouri Garden	1,50,000/-
14.	School of Arts and Aesthetics, Jawaharlal Nehru University	50,00,000/-
Kerala		
15.	Nireeksha Women's Theatre, Thiruvantharam	25,00,000/-
Karnataka		
16.	Karnataka Sahasa Kala Academy, Ramnagar	4,00,000/-
Uttar Pradesh		
17.	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Allahabad	15,00,000/-
18.	Shram Jivi Sewa Samiti, Allahabad	5,00,000/-
2017-2018		
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	BUI Welfare Society, Upper Subansiri Distt.	24,00,000/-
2.	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association, Itanagar	25,00,000/-
Assam		
3.	Vivekananda Kendra Institute of Culture, Guwahati	18,00,000/-
4.	Barak Valley Welfare Development Society, Silchar	19,80,000/-
Delhi		
5.	Taori Trust, Shahdara	12,50,000/-
6.	Sawuthan, Ranjit Nagar	2,50,000/-
7.	Kalashram, Shahjahan Road	50,00,000/-
8.	Sangeet Shyamala, Vasant Vihar	25,00,000/-
9.	Urvashi Dance Music Art & Cultural Society, Safdarjung Enclave	12,00,000/-

Sl.No.	Name of Organisations	Amount of grant
Haryana		
10.	Brilliant Educational Trust, Yamunanagar	25,00,000/-
11.	Shri Kanshi Ram Welfare Trust, Karnal	25,00,000/-
12.	People Welfare Educational Trust, Karnal	25,00,000/-
Himachal Pradesh		
13.	Dev Bhumi Educational Trust, Mohali	22,00,000/-
14.	Maa Saraswati Educational Trust, Distt.-Sirmour	25,00,000/-
15.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Dharamshala Distt.	23,53,200/-
Karnataka		
16.	Sharada Stree Samaja Trust, Bangalore	22,50,000/-
17.	Karnataka Sahitya Sangh, Bidar	25,00,000/-
18.	Reliance Education Society, Bijapur	10,00,000/-
19.	VRC Academy of Music & Dance, Begur Hobli	20,00,000/-
20.	Kailasa Kaladhara Cultural and Charitable Trust, Bangalore	6,00,000/-
21.	Kala Sandesha Prathishtana, Mysore	12,00,000/-
22.	Pushkara Centre for Performing Arts Trust (R), Bangalore	8,40,000/-
23.	The Bangalore School of Music & Fine Arts, Bangalore	25,00,000/-
24.	Sri Raja Rajeshwari Nritya Kala Mandira Trust (R), Tumkur	5,60,000/-
Kerala		
25.	Folk land Elambachi, Kasargod Distt.	2,50,000/-
Manipur		
26.	The Foundation for Rural Area Development Association (FRADA), Senapatt	25,00,000/-
27.	Manipuri Theatre Academy, Imphal	3,50,000/-
28.	Phojing Awang Chaning Lairembi Association, Imphal West	24,00,000/-
29.	The Integrated Cultural Society, Imphal	24,00,000/-
30.	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage, Thoubal Distt.	15,75,000/-
31.	Meetei Traditional Dance Teaching School & Performing Centre, Imphal	1,75,000/-
32.	Thoubal District Art and Culture Development Association, Thoubal	2,50,000/-
33.	Kanglei Sheishaklon Shindamshang (KSS), Imphal East	2,00,000/-
34.	Fulling Cultural Organization, Imphal	2,00,000/-
35.	NT Theatre, Imphal	18,00,000/-
36.	Guru Sanaton Apunba Hari Sankritana Neinashang, Imphal	4,00,000/-
37.	North-East Cultural Forum, Imphal	20,00,000/-

Sl.No.	Name of Organisations	Amount of grant
38.	The Grace Cottage Cultural and Educational Development Foundation, Leikai Lauyai Lambi	25,00,000/-
39.	Tribal Art and Culture Development Organisation, Imphal	4,00,000/-
40.	Aryan Theatre, Imphal	3,00,000/-
41.	Kanglei Mime Theatre Repertory, Imphal	2,00,000/-
42.	Meetei Thang Satjal Cultural Association (Meethasca), Imphal	15,00,000/-
43.	Kanglei Enat Thang Ta-Shindam Sanglen Kongpal Chanam, Imphal	1,80,000/-
44.	St. Michael School of Popular Music, Imphal East	24,00,000/-
Maharashtra		
45.	Sant Dnaneshwar Sarvajani Vachnalaya, Distt.-Latur	3,00,000/-
46.	Shikshan Sahakar Maharshi Bhagwanrao, Distt.-Latur	4,00,000/-
47.	Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Mumbai	25,00,000/-
Madhya Pradesh		
48.	Pink Bird Socio-cultural Society, Bhopal	4,20,000/-
Odisha		
49.	Sadhana, Distt.-Puri	2,50,000/-
50.	Mirabai Kalabikash Kendra, Distt.-Dhenkanal	25,00,000/-
Puducherry		
51.	Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Art Research, Vazhakulam	13,95,000/-
52.	Thalai-K-Kol, Lawspet	10,00,000/-
Tamil Nadu		
53.	Sri Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha (R), Chennai	25,00,000/-
Telangana		
54.	Nishumbita Cultural Association, Hyderabad	25,00,000/-
West Bengal		
55.	Rangakarmee, Kolkata	21,00,000/-
56.	Madol-Indian Tribal Art & Cultural Society, Kolkata	15,00,000/-
57.	Shohan, Kolkata	7,40,000/-
58.	Gobardanga Naksha, North 24 Parganas	25,00,000/-
59.	Padatik Cultural Centre, Kolkata	25,00,000/-
60.	Ebong Amra, Distt.-Burdwan	24,00,000/-
61.	Nandikar, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
2018-2019		
	NIL	NIL

NSDC and NSDF

946. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed adequate number of employees for carrying out the works in the Ministry, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the detailed list of employees appointed so far and the total annual expenditure incurred under various heads including salaries and travel allowances;

(c) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to increase the total numbers of persons to be imparted skill training in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount ear marked, allocated and spent so far in last three years, year-wise, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of persons appointed by the Government in the Ministry, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) along with expenditure incurred on them during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:—

(in lakhs)			
Year	Cumulative figure relating to number of persons employed	Exp on Salary	Exp on TA/DA (INR)
1	2	3	4
MSDE			
2015-16	46	358.60	48.9
2016-17	77	785.30	53.2
2017-18	96	826.80	87.8
NSDC			
2015-16	80	112.00	No separate record on TA/DA

1	2	3	4
2016-17	172	180.90	---
2017-18	208	316.80	---
NSDF			
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) and (d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme of this Ministry having two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Training under PMKVY 2016-20 is being imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Job Roles. Details of two components of PMKVY are as under:

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, funds amounting to Rs. 3044 cr. (approx) have been disbursed to NSDC for the implementation of this component. Further, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (23.18 lakh STT + 9.08 lakh RPL + 0.71 Special Project) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Further, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 19.58 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 18.19 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 9.99 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. Centre year wise expenditure is as under:—

(Amt. in crore)	
FY 2016-17	550
FY 2017-18	1132
FY 2018-19	1362
Total	3044

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from 36 State/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates

and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 3,047 cr. for FY 2016-20. Out of which, funds amounting to Rs. 740 cr. (approx) have been released to 35 States/UTs for the implementation of this component. Further, under this component, as on 06.12.2018, 1,92,079 candidates have been enrolled across 34 States/UTs.

State-wise details of funds approved and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 01.12.2018, are given below

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
2.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
3.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
5.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
7.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
FY 2016-17		5,64,825	8,28,26,17,138	1,49,99,00,000
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
10.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
11.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360
28.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988
29.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760
30.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615
31.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
33.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937
34.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601
FY 2017-18		14,46,851	22,12,60,28,621	5,88,70,65,163
35.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	3,00,24,540
36.	Lakshadweep	2,400	3,69,53,280	0
FY 2018-19		6,400	9,85,42,080	3,00,24,540
Grand Total		20,18,076	30,50,71,87,839	7,41,69,89,703

Status of implementation of 2 components of PMKVY:

(i) State-wise status of PMKVY-CSSM component (2016-20):

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of TCs	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	99	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	115	15771	9609	7738	6851	2327
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1446	390	361	327	131
4.	Assam	61	10819	1179	943	781	111
5.	Bihar	15	1166	419	248	204	0
6.	Chandigarh	4	274	30	15	14	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	7871	5413	3810	2633	879
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	209	149	90	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	3	607	205	160	0	0
10.	Delhi	9	744	0	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	86	6487	2783	1339	822	15
12.	Haryana	64	10083	2656	1585	1732	257
13.	Himachal Pradesh	44	5149	2629	1812	1691	135
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	2439	60	0	0	0
15.	Karnataka	6	857	737	514	456	0
16.	Kerala	4	120	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of TCs	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
17.	Madhya Pradesh	134	23978	23836	15302	15176	2995
18.	Maharashtra	3	302	0	0	0	0
19.	Manipur	16	2553	1017	899	876	116
20.	Meghalaya	4	210	0	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	19	2041	846	411	0	0
22.	Nagaland	4	550	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	24	2195	1210	646	545	0
24.	Puducherry	7	3754	3512	3060	2886	42
25.	Punjab	62	5326	866	388	324	41
26.	Rajasthan	6	304	194	181	171	0
27.	Sikkim	5	739	259	108	105	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	168	22092	12417	9786	9013	1732
29.	Telangana	58	3841	2941	2142	1842	674
30.	Tripura	23	2100	1422	1262	1001	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	208	40446	9021	5758	5428	136
32.	Uttarakhand	85	13393	10459	7451	7146	886
33.	West Bengal	12	2005	90	0	0	0
Grand Total		1,316	1,89,970	94,349	66,009	60,024	10,477

(ii) State-wise candidates trained and no. of TCs under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20 (as on 30.11.2018):

State	Short Term Training		Special Project		Recognition of Prior Learning/Oriented	Total Trained/Oriented
	Trained	No. of TCs	Trained	No. of TCs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	74127	156	914	16	18845	93886
Arunachal Pradesh	250	2	27	2	3284	3561
Assam	42084	125	698	21	18580	61362
Bihar	116809	263	982	8	45969	163760
Chandigarh	4694	15	0	0	650	5344
Chhattisgarh	40047	107	0	1	2469	42516
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	600	1	0	0	741	1341
Daman and Diu	435	2	0	0	612	1047
Delhi	107247	245	6666	35	36318	150231
Goa	1140	3	0	0	120	1260
Gujarat	41367	150	5686	32	19090	66143
Haryana	197853	776	5257	31	51394	254504

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	23506	92	0	0	8359	31865
Jammu and Kashmir	56936	187	144	3	7496	64576
Jharkhand	28789	102	180	1	24663	53632
Karnataka	56613	121	4151	41	63785	124549
Kerala	32133	144	167	15	71474	103774
Madhya Pradesh	223047	645	8979	13	49715	281741
Maharashtra	71303	234	22603	126	66386	160292
Manipur	2996	14	28	1	11351	14375
Meghalaya	3435	9	0	0	5437	8872
Mizoram	70	1	90	6	600	760
Nagaland	2261	6	125	6	50	2436
Odisha	67682	198	832	13	30661	99175
Puducherry	3522	12	29	1	1640	5191
Punjab	122944	457	180	6	26044	149168
Rajasthan	221630	1068	565	5	57345	279540
Sikkim	762	6	0	0	570	1332
Tamil Nadu	132468	375	9534	178	86687	228689
Telangana	98505	180	999	6	23987	123491
Tripura	7993	32	474	13	6846	15313
Uttar Pradesh	382602	1385	1760	48	126233	510595
Uttarakhand	39983	97	138	5	9007	49128
West Bengal	112857	235	510	23	32383	145750
Grand Total	2318690	7445	71718	656	908791	3299199

Internship System

947. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is planning to strengthen the internship system by linking it with providing employment after completion of internship;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is true that AICTE has decided to completely change the guidelines of internship system to incorporate this change and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken many initiatives to strengthen the internship system but there is no such proposal to directly link it with providing employment. As per the new AICTE internship policy, after the completion

of internship, students are required to fill a feedback form which asks if the employer has provided with contacts which may lead to future employment. This will help in assessing the utility of the internship.

AICTE internship policy also covers Inter/Intra Institutional activities viz. training with higher institutions, soft skill training organized by 'Training and Placement Cell' of the respective institutions, contribution at innovation/entrepreneurship cell of the institute, etc.

Frequent Changes in Syllabus

948. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is of the opinion that frequent changes in syllabus of primary education by the Central Government causes negative effect on the graph of student's learning and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to bring any measures for making frequent changes in syllabus and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of changes made in syllabus by NCERT during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) develop the syllabus for the elementary and higher secondary classes as a follow up to National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005. The NCERT has not made any change in the syllabus in last five years. However, the NCERT updates its textual material in terms of content and data while bringing out the reprint editions, wherever required.

Anti-Dumping Duty on Steel

949. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently imposed any anti-dumping duties on certain varieties of steel imported from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the move is expected to protect the domestic players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government has imposed anti-dumping duties on certain steel products imported from China as per the details given below:—

Sl.No.	Product	Expiry date of duties
1.	Hot rolled flat products of stainless steel of ASTM Grade 304	04.06.2020
2.	Cold rolled flat products of stainless steel, falling under the heading 7219	10.12.2020
3.	Hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel in coils	07.08.2021
4.	Cold-Rolled/ cold reduced flat steel products of Iron or non alloy steel of all widths and thickness	16.08.2021
5.	Wire rod of alloy or non-alloy steel	08.10.2022
6.	Colour coated/ pre-painted Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel	16.10.2022
7.	Steel wheels	12.09.2023

Source: Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)

(c) Anti-dumping duties are imposed to counter the dumping of the products done by the foreign exporters. Dumping leads to unfair trade and decreases competitive environment. The imposition of anti-dumping duties will provide impetus to the domestic industry which was certainly facing the brunt of the unfair trade. This will help the domestic industry to compete in the market at the same level.

State Commission for ST

950. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) the details of the States which have a State Commission for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the details of the States that have any legislation or Rules of Procedure governing the functioning of the ST Commission such as composition of the Commission, qualifications of members, powers etc;

(c) the details of the States that do not have any legislation or rules governing the ST from where does the ST derive its powers; and

(d) the details of the remedy available to the members of the ST community in States which do not have any ST Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) No such information is maintained in the Ministry.

(d) Any member of ST community can approach the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for redressal of their grievances on matters relating to the deprivation of rights or safeguards provided for Scheduled Tribes under Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government under Article 338A of the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

Decline in the Number of Medical Tourists

951. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of medical tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and whether the Government proposes to ascertain the reasons for this decline;

(c) whether medical tourism has huge potential in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost medical tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India

on medical visa during 2016 and 2017 were estimated at 427014 and 495056 respectively, registering a positive growth of 15.9%.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Medical Tourism holds immense potential for India. The Indian systems of medicines, viz Ayurveda, Yoga, Panchakarma, Rejuvenation Therapy, etc., are among the most ancient systems of medical treatment in the world. India can provide medical and health care of international standards at low costs. India excels in the state of the art medical facilities, reputed health care professionals, quality nursing facilities and traditional healthcare therapies.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to promote Medical Tourism which *inter alia* include:

- Launch of campaigns in the international markets including for medical tourism under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows, Know India Seminars;
- Ministry produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material for promotion of Medical & Health Tourism. The film on Medical Tourism film was aired in the Middle East and North African Market. On social media Medical Tourism is being promoted across various platforms.
- In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical Tourism, a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted.
- Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council have launched a Healthcare Portal www.indiahealthcaretourism.com, as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country in various languages.
- The e-tourist visa regime has been expanded to include medical visits as well. Medical and Medical attendant visa has been introduced to ease the travel process of Medical Tourists. The maximum duration of stay in India under the e-Medical visa is a longer duration of six months.

*[English]***Domestic LPG Connections**

952. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic LPG connections issued under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala-Yojana to Telangana since implementation of the scheme, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has put a condition on connection release capacity to only 1.5 lakh per month to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposes to be taken by the Government to increase connection release capacity to 3 lakh per month;

(d) whether the Government/OMCs are reportedly not sharing their data base of gas connections with the State Governments which helps in avoiding duplication; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Since launch of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in Telangana in April, 2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 5,14,389 LPG connections.

(b) and (c) There is no month-wise capping imposed on release of LPG connections under PMUY.

(d) and (e) OMCs have reported that as and when they receive any request from the State Governments for providing the domestic LPG customers' database, the requested data is shared with the State Governments.

*[Translation]***Foreign Steel Companies**

953. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies which have shown interest in Indian Steel Companies;

(b) whether the Government is aware of deal between Essar Steel and Arcelor Mittal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the entry of foreign steel companies is likely to bring positive change in the domestic Steel market; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a de-regulated sector, the decisions regarding investment in the sector are based on various factors including commercial considerations and market dynamics and the role of Government is that of a facilitator only. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Arcelor Mittal signed an MoU on May 22, 2015 to explore the possibility of setting up an automotive steel manufacturing facility under a Joint Venture (JV), in India. POSCO and Hyundai from South Korea have shown interest in setting up a steel plant at Visakhapatnam in Joint Venture with Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. It will bring technology and capital in steel sector.

*[English]***Swachhata Ranking of Institutions**

954. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of higher educational institutions both in-campus and off-campus applied for this year Swachhata Ranking exercise, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government may consider rewarding the Swachhata Ranking Institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) 6029 Higher Educational Institutions had participated in the Swachhata

Ranking exercise this year. State/Union Territory wise break up of the participation of Institutions is given in enclosed Statement. The best Institutions in different categories were rewarded with certificates and trophies.

Statement

*No. of Institutions participated in Swachhta
Ranking 2018*

State	Non-Residential	Residential	Grand Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	154	144	298
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	4
Assam	54	74	128
Bihar	41	30	71
Chandigarh	6	13	19
Chhattisgarh	69	51	120
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3	3
Delhi	34	34	68
Goa	20	5	25
Gujarat	155	198	353
Haryana	77	75	152
Himachal Pradesh	33	38	71
Jammu and Kashmir	35	33	68
Jharkhand	41	47	88
Karnataka	256	251	507
Kerala	44	123	167
Madhya Pradesh	162	101	263
Maharashtra	506	459	965
Manipur	4	10	14
Meghalaya	7	9	16
Mizoram	3	2	5
Nagaland	10	12	22

1	2	3	4
Odisha	46	87	133
Puducherry	10	25	35
Punjab	46	99	145
Rajasthan	194	105	299
Sikkim	5	6	11
Tamil Nadu	175	497	672
Telangana	193	114	307
Tripura	10	7	17
Uttar Pradesh	382	164	546
Uttarakhand	46	38	84
West Bengal	184	167	351
Grand Total	3004	3025	6029

Teaching Faculty in DU

955. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details about the sanctioned and actual strength of teaching faculty in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time limit to fulfil the long pending teaching faculty positions in the colleges of Delhi University with detailed plan outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University of Delhi has reported that sanctioned and actual strength of its teaching faculty are as under:—

Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength
Professor	264	104
Associate Professor	648	225
Assistant Professor	794	544

(d) Presently, the UGC has advised all the Central Universities to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway till further orders as the Union of India and the UGC have filed SLPs in the Supreme Court of India seeking special leave to appeal the final order and judgment dated 07.04.2017 of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in WPA No. 43260 of 2016.

Scholarship Schemes for North-East Students

956. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Ishan Vikas and Ishan Uday Scholarship Schemes for students of North Eastern region;

(b) the details of funds allocated and the number of students benefited under the said schemes till date; and

(c) the target of beneficiaries under said schemes during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Ishan Vikas and Ishan Uday Schemes are being implemented for the students of North Eastern region.

Ishan Vikas is coordinated by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati and under the programme, selected school children from North Eastern States are brought in close contact with the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) during the vacation period to motivate them to pursue science, technology, engineering and mathematics and to facilitate internship opportunities for the engineering college students in various institutes of national importance. Annual target is to provide visit of 96 school children to premier institutes and summer internships to 250 engineering students. Rs. 605.45 lakhs has been approved for the programme. Since inception of the programme in 2014-15, 1637 (922 boys and 715 girls) school children and 378 (266 boys and 112 girls) Engineering students have benefitted.

Ishan Uday Scholarship Scheme is administered by University Grants Commission (UGC). Under the scheme, scholarship is provided to the students having parental income upto Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum, from the North East Region for pursuing general degree, technical and professional degree courses including medical and para-medical courses. The target of beneficiaries under the scheme is 10,000 per year. Rate of scholarship under the scheme is, Rs. 5400/- per month for general degree course and Rs. 7800/- per month for technical/medical/professional/paramedical courses. Since inception of the scheme in 2014-15 and till September, 2018, Rs. 309.95 crore has been disbursed to 68,207 students, towards fresh and renewal scholarships.

Special Economic Zones

957. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI DHARAMBIR:

SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved and established in the country, State and UT-wise along with those which are currently operational and non-operational;

(b) whether it is true that a large number of SEZs which have been approved are not operational and if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs operational;

(c) whether the Government has given more time to the developers of SEZs to complete their projects and if so, the details thereof along with the details of penalty imposed on such developers for not completing the project in the prescribed time period;

(d) whether the Government has received any report to boost up the SEZs into more investment oriented as an employment economic enclaves thereto and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether SEZs have facilitated exports in the manufacturing sector and if so, the details thereof along with the impact of SEZs on employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 420 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 355 notified SEZs a total of 230 SEZs are operational and 143 SEZs are non-operational. States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs approved, established, operational and non-operational in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Setting up of SEZs is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs may be due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to changed global economic situation, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. The corrective steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs functional are as under:

- i. The Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs.
- ii. Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- iii. Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar/related areas under the same Sector.
- iv. Dual use of facilities like Social & Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.
- v. State Governments have been advised to make their own Single Window Clearance mechanism more effective.
- vi. Review meetings with the Development Commissioners of SEZs are held regularly.

(c) In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developer is valid for a period of three years within which time, effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved project. The Board of Approval may, on an application by the developer, grant more time by extending the validity period of the letter of approval. During the last six years and current financial year (upto 11th December, 2018), extension of time have been granted to 146 developers of SEZs across the country, to complete their projects.

(d) Madam, the Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018.

(e) The provision of SEZs Act, 2005 are applicable on manufacturing and services sectors. The details exports in manufacturing sector from SEZs during last three years and current year are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Exports of the SEZs in manufacturing sector
2015-2016	2,14,501
2016-2017	2,37,502
2017-2018	2,67,801
2018-2019 (Upto 30.09.2018)	1,60,699

The details of employment generation in SEZs during last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	Employment in SEZs* (persons)
2015-2016	15,91,381
2016-2017	17,31,641
2017-2018	19,77,216
2018-2019 (Upto 30.09.2018)	19,96,610

* calculated on cumulative basis.

Statement

States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs approved, established, operational and non-operational in the country

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)	Non-Operational SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	19	9
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1	0
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0	3
Gujarat	1	2	28	24	20	7
Haryana	0	0	24	21	6	15
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0	1
Karnataka	0	0	62	51	31	20
Kerala	1	0	29	25	19	7
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	5	5	1
Maharashtra	1	0	56	50	30	21
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0	2
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5	0
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3	0
Rajasthan	0	1	5	4	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1	4	50	47	39	13
Telangana	0	0	63	57	29	28
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	12	11
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7	1
Grand Total	7	11	420	355	230	143

**Celebration of Birth Anniversary of
Guru Nanak Devji**

958. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken decision to celebrate the 550th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji;

(b) if so, the detailed plan to celebrate it domestically and worldwide through international execution and development of sikh pilgrimage therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to commemorate with SARVA DHARMA SAMABHAVA and spreading of Indian secularism therein and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India has decided to commemorate 550th birth anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji with effect from 23.11.2018 at national as well as international level. Following activities have been planned during the year-long celebrations:

- (i) Development of the Kartarpur corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur district to the international border in order to facilitate pilgrims from India to visit the holy Gurdwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur on the banks of Ravi river in Pakistan.
- (ii) Development of the historic town of Sultanpur Lodhi as a heritage town on the Smart City principles including establishment of a heritage complex.
- (iii) Upgradation and development of Sultanpur Lodhi railway station with all the modern amenities.
- (iv) Release of commemorative coin and postage stamp.
- (v) Set up a Centre for Inter Faith Studies at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- (vi) Organisation of an International Seminar on the life and teachings of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in New Delhi.
- (vii) Establishing chairs on Shri Guru Nanak Devji in one University each in UK and Canada.
- (viii) Doordarshan to arrange live telecast of programmes on Shri Guru Nanak Devji and the Gurubani.
- (ix) National Book Trust to publish Gurubani in different Indian Languages
- (x) UNESCO to be requested to translate and publish anthology of Shri Guru Nanak Devji's writings in world languages.
- (xi) Indian Missions to organise special events to commemorate the occasion.

(xii) States/UTs to celebrate 550th birth anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in a befitting manner.

2. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister has been constituted to review, monitor and oversee the implementation of these activities.

**Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Certification
(IITFC) Programme**

959. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained tourist guides in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has rolled out the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Certification (IITFC) programme recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(d) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch a refresher course for those already in the field seeking an advanced level course to enhance their skill set and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be launched; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase job creation to create more jobs in tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) There is a steady growth of Foreign Tourist Arrival during the last three years as shown in the statement submitted below:—

Sl.No.	Parameter	2015	2016	2017
1.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (Million)	8.03 (4.6%)	8.80 (9.6%)	10.04 (14.0%)

To keep pace with the growth of tourist inflow, Ministry of Tourism has rolled out Incredible India Tourist Facilitator

Certification (IITFC) programme on 15th November, 2018. It aims at to provide skill development of the persons involved in tourism service sector, facilitation of domestic as well as foreign tourists, supporting tourism industry and employment generation, etc.

(d) Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Certification (IITFC) programme has three different categories-Basic, Advance and Language. Refresher course for existing Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG) is part of the IITFC.

(e) Tourism creates 12.38% (direct as well as indirect jobs) of the total employment in the country. Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Certification (IITFC) programme will help in creating additional employment generation in the field of tourism.

Visva Bharati University

960. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of High Court cases and the applicants service instituted by dismissed employee of the Visva Bharati;

(b) whether any dismissed employee of Central University has been reappointed by any institution of the Central University and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any Maximum limit of expenditure relating to an enquiry against employee of Central University of Visva Bharati in case of exceeding the limit of expenditure;

(d) if so, whether there is any procedure for penal action against the authority/employee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As informed by the Visva-Bharati, there is no pending High Court case in respect of any dismissed employee of Visva-Bharati as on date.

(b) The employees of the Central Universities are subject to administrative control of the Universities concerned

and the Universities are competent to dismiss its employees for the breach of duty or any offence committed in relation to the duties assigned to them. Similarly, the Central Universities are also competent to re-instate the dismissed employee as a result of appeal, revision or review depending upon the merit of the case. The Government, therefore, does not maintain data in this regard Centrally.

(c) to (e) As informed by the University, the maximum range of rate per case relating to an enquiry is Rs. 75,000/-. In 2016, the then VC of Visva-Bharati was dismissed with the approval of the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University on the basis of certain proven charges which include payment to an Enquiry Officer in excess of the prescribed limit.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Artists

961. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various posts created for artistes in the Ministry;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of posts for artistes in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At present, a total number of 184 posts exist in Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry of Culture viz. Lalit Kala Akademi (22 posts), National School of Drama (40 posts), Kalakshetra Foundation (42 posts) and Sangeet Natak Akademi (80 posts).

(b) and (c) There is no specific plan at present.

Upgradation and Development of Jhumri Telaiya

962. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourist sites selected for upgradation by the Government during the financial year 2018-2019, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade Jhumri Telaiya tourist site in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union

Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The list of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes during the year 2018-19 is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The projects for development under the above schemes are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to relevant scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Jharkhand for development of Jhumri Telaiya.

Statement

The list of the projects sanctioned under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies during the year 2018-19 is as below

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
Swadesh Darshan Scheme				
1.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
2.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga	18.10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52
4.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla national park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72
5.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00
6.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar	99.95
7.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37
Total				384.67

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
Prashad Scheme			
1.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand)	39.24
Total			39.24

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of Projects	Central Agency	Amount sanctioned
Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme				
1.	Goa	Improvement of Immigration Facilities and Deepening of existing Cruise Berth at Mormugao Port	Mormugao Port	13.16
Total				13.16

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Division(s)	Amount Sanctioned
Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme-Railways			
1.	Madurai	Madurai	4.47
Total			4.47

*[English]***Tribal Research Institutes**

963. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been adopting a focused approach towards the cultural conservation of various tribes of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promoting the Tribal Research Institutes in all the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASTWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to the State Governments for the activities relating to conservation and promotion of tribal cultural heritage based on their demand. Government has set up Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in States to work as a body of knowledge and research and as a think tank for tribal development and to work towards preservation and dissemination

of distinctiveness/uniqueness of tribal culture and their traditional knowledge. Presently, TRIs are functioning in 24 States and 1 UT. Funds are provided to TRIs under the Scheme 'Support to TRI' for various activities including construction of museum, library, language primers, research works, seminar/workshop, publication of books, development of documentaries, organization of tribal festivals etc. Details of amount released by the Ministry to various States for the purpose during the past three years and current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement.

MoTA has also played a significant role in highlighting the rich cultural traditions of tribal communities by organizing National Tribal Festival in the capital and other States. These events provide a window to tribal artists to showcase their talent to a much wider audience.

The Ministry has also taken the initiative to set up museums of tribal freedom fighters which will serve to highlight the contribution of ST communities in country's independence. Such projects will also provide ample opportunities to highlight the tribal cultures in the States concerned.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/repository> where documents, folks songs, photos/videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs.

Statement*Details of Funds released to TRIs*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till 12.12.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	940.42	749.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	647.99	253.01
3.	Assam	-	-	183.65	198.75
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	168.73	504.49
5.	Gujarat	86.53		2438.00	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	106.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	340.00	-	97.00
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1211.83
9.	Karnataka	148.00	117.00	130.00	106.00
10.	Kerala	-	67.99	745.65	401.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	78.75	54.35	732.51	309.91
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	485.01
13.	Manipur	119.00	109.00	58.00	530.11
14.	Mizoram	-	-	-	416.08
15.	Nagaland	-	-	-	800.00
16.	Odisha	250.30	322.39	662.90	819.07
17.	Rajasthan	126.50	-	169.25	44.75
18.	Sikkim	-	111.00	136.00	155.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	132.30		133.20	177.25
20.	Telangana		121.90	339.50	163.20
21.	Tripura	159.50	73.25	198.75	316.14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	43.26	-	-
23.	West Bengal	43.50	150.82	215.45	380.15
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	-	-	81.60
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Total		1204.38	1510.96	7900.00	8307.58

Crude Steel Production

964. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude steel produced and consumed in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the pattern of demand for steel in future;

(c) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(d) the financial performance of domestic steel industry during the last two years and reasons for depressed condition of domestic steel industry; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to address the issues affecting steel companies/industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Data on production of crude steel and consumption of finished steel by India during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year is shown below:—

Year	Crude steel Production (mt)	Finished Steel Consumption (mt)
2015-16	89.79	81.52
2016-17	97.94	84.04
2017-18	103.13	90.71
April-October, 2018*	61.03	55.99

Source: JPC; *provisional

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The broad sectors covered under the Study are Infrastructure and Construction, Defence, Automobiles, Consumer and Capital Goods.

(d) The financial performance of domestic steel industry during the last two years are given below:—

Performance of Major Steel Companies

(figs. in Rs. crores)

Name of the Company	Profit After Taxes	
	2016-17	2017-18
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	-2833	-481.71
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	-1263	-858
Tata Steel	3444.55	4169.55
JSW	3576.54	4625
JSPL	-986.45	-361.61

Source: Company website

Imports had adversely impacted the domestic steel prices and the viability of domestic steel producers. Declining prices led to lower sales realization for domestic steel producers. Indian steel companies witnessed severe erosion in their profits in the period. Lower realizations and resulting losses led to steel companies' impaired capability to service their debts which aggravated the bad debts problem in the sector.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to address the issues affecting steel companies/industry in the country the issues:—

- Notified various trade remedial measures such as Minimum Import Price (MIP), Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty;
- Easing out financial restructuring norms through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Ministry of Finance *viz* 5:25 scheme and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A);
- Initiated processes to reduce input cost, replace imports & enhance domestic consumption;
- Policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel products in Government Procurement;
- Establishment of Steel Research Technology Mission of India (SRTMI); Modified GFR guidelines to incorporate life cycle cost analysis while formulating the design and specification in the public/PPP projects which will create further demand of steel and hence incentivize steel companies to increase production capacity.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Tourism Universities

965. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up tourism universities to boost tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the norms prescribed by the Government to set-up such universities;

(c) the details of the places identified for this purpose and the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(d) the time by which these universities are likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM) (a) to (d) A

proposal to grant the status of "Deemed to be University" to Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) (an autonomous body under the Ministry of Tourism) with centres at Gwalior, Nellore, Bhubaneswar, Goa and Noida in accordance with norms of University Grants Commission (UGC) has been submitted by IITTM, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. At present, no expenditure is envisaged to be incurred in this regard.

Female Literacy

966. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the female literacy rate at present in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Jharkhand ranking;

(b) the reasons for low female literacy rate in all the States, particularly Maharashtra and Jharkhand; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to increase female literacy rates in all the States including Maharashtra and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. State/UT and rank-wise female literacy rate in the country including Maharashtra and Jharkhand, as per Census 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement. The female literacy rates in Jharkhand and Maharashtra are 55.42 per cent and 75.87 per cent respectively compared to the national average female literacy rate of 64.63 per cent. Various factors *viz.* poverty, gender and social inequities, etc. are impeding female literacy in the country.

(c) In order to improve the literacy rate in the country, the scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism

affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October, 2009. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2018.

In addition, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha-an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

Statement

*Rank-wise Female Literacy rate in the country,
as per the Census 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
	India	64.63
1.	Kerala	92.07
2.	Mizoram	89.27
3.	Lakshadweep	87.95
4.	Goa	84.66
5.	Tripura	82.73
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.43
7.	Chandigarh	81.19
8.	NCT of Delhi	80.76
9.	Puducherry	80.67
10.	Daman and Diu	79.55
11.	Nagaland	76.11
12.	Himachal Pradesh	75.93
13.	Maharashtra	75.87
14.	Sikkim	75.61
15.	Tamil Nadu	73.44
16.	Meghalaya	72.89
17.	Punjab	70.73

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
18.	West Bengal	70.54
19.	Manipur	70.26
20.	Uttarakhand	70.01
21.	Gujarat	69.68
22.	Karnataka	68.08
23.	Assam	66.27
24.	Haryana	65.94
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32
26.	Odisha	64.01
27.	Chhattisgarh	60.24
28.	Madhya Pradesh	59.24
29.	Andhra Pradesh	59.15
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70
31.	Uttar Pradesh	57.18
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43
33.	Jharkhand	55.42
34.	Rajasthan	52.12
35.	Bihar	51.50

[English]

Slowdown in the Growth of Employment

967. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the one year series of enrolment numbers released so far, the Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) revised down numbers for two of 12 months in the latest set of data released recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the enrolment number for September, 2017 was revised down by 11.9 per cent to 4.25 lakh which is about 26 per cent lower than the first number released for September and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the numbers for September-July were revised up by 4.2 per cent to 64.27 lakh from its earlier estimate of 61.81 lakh released last month and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is true that for August, the enrolment numbers slowed down from previous month's number of 9.76 lakh, taking the cumulative net enrolment for September-August to 73.21 lakh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Since April, 2018, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been publishing the month-wise provisional net enrolment figures of its subscribers through its web portal *epfindia.gov.in*. The data are being released from September, 2017 onwards. The net new enrolment of Provident Fund (PF) subscribers from September, 2017 to September, 2018 has been 79,48,319 as per the latest payroll report published by EPFO on 20th November, 2018.

The EPFO data is based on the returns relating to subscribers filed by the Employer of the registered establishments from time to time as per the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder. The Scheme provides for continuous filing and, therefore, the data get rationalized/ revised for every month based on filings.

Migration of Tribals

968. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribals are quitting farming fast and one of every two tribal households relies on manual labour for survival and 55 per cent of tribal population now resides outside their traditional habitats and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether displacement and enforced migration has led to an increasing number of Scheduled Tribes working as contract labourers in the construction industry and as domestic workers in major cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to mitigate migration of poor tribals away from habitats and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI

BHABHOR): (a) to (b) As per the "Report of the Expert Committee on Tribal Health 'Tribal Health in India' Bridging the Gap and a Roadmap for the Future", 104 million tribal people in India are largely concentrated in ten states and in the North-East. Almost 90% of the tribal population of the country lives in rural areas. There are 90 districts or 809 blocks with more than 50% tribal population and they account for nearly 45% of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the country. In other words, almost 55% of the tribal population lives outside these 809 tribal majority blocks.

The above report also states that as per Census, 2011 over two-thirds of the tribal population is working in the primary sector (as against 43% of the non-tribal population), and is heavily dependent on agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. The tribals people are increasingly moving from being cultivators to agricultural labourers. A comparison between Census, 2001 and 2011 shows that the proportion of cultivators reduced by more than 10%, while the proportion of agricultural labourers increased by 9% among the ST population. It is estimated that, in the last decade, about 3.5 million tribal people have left agriculture and agriculture-related activities to enter the informal labour market. Displacement and enforced migration has also led to an increasing number of Scheduled Tribes working as contract labourers in the construction industry and domestic workers in major cities. Currently, one of every two tribal households relies on manual labour for survival.

(c) Constitutional provisions under Schedule-V provide safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases.

Government has also enacted several Laws which have specific provisions with regard to displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement of tribal people. These include:

- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Further the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing *inter-alia* the following schemes for mitigating migration of tribals and their upliftment:

- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)
- Grants-in-Aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution
- Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs
- Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Scheme Area
- Scholarship Schemes for ST Students
- National Fellowship And Scholarship for Higher education of ST students.
- Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRIs)
- Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, also extends financial assistance at concessional rates of interest to Scheduled Tribes for undertaking income generation activities.

Environmental Education Courses

969. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up environment educational centres expand the environmental engineering courses across the Government/Aided Institutions

to promote environmental education in higher educational institutions;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal with the Ministry of Human Resource Development to set up environment educational centres for expanding environmental engineering courses across the Government/Aided Institutions to promote environmental education in higher educational institutions. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has prepared a six months module syllabus for Environmental Studies for implementation at Under Graduate courses in Universities. UGC has asked Universities and affiliated Colleges/Institutes to entrust the task of teaching the module on Environmental Studies with the teachers who fulfil the necessary qualifications as laid down by it.

[Translation]

Single Window System for SEZs

970. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various States have neither enforced the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act nor formulated any SEZ policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has not emphasized the introduction of a single window system by the States for SEZs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the State of Rajasthan; and
- (e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (e) Yes Madam. Various States have not enacted the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act and have not framed SEZ Policy. The States that have enacted their SEZ Acts are (i) Madhya Pradesh, 2003, (ii) West Bengal, 2003, (iii) Gujarat, 2004, (iv) Tamil Nadu, 2005, (v) Haryana, 2006, (vi) Punjab, 2009 and (vii) Rajasthan, 2015. Further, the following States have framed their SEZ Policies (i) Maharashtra, 2001, (ii) Jharkhand, 2003, (iii) Uttar Pradesh, 2007, (iv) Kerala, 2008 and (v) Karnataka, 2009.

As per Rule 5 sub-rule 5(h) of the SEZs Rules, 2006, the State Government shall endeavour providing single point clearance system under State Acts and Rules to the proposed SEZs Developers and Units. The Central Government has been advising concerned State Governments from time to time for implementation of effective Single Window Mechanism to ensure timely issuance of State Government clearances for SEZs Developers and Units. During the Export Strategy Meeting with the representatives of the State Governments on 22.12.2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, it was emphasised that the State Governments may ensure timely issuance of necessary clearances to SEZs Developer and Units.

Operation Digital Board

971. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the expert committee constituted for the implementation of Operation Digital Board, announced by the Government some time back has identified some hurdles including the problem of Wi-fi connectivity;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government to resolve this problem; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the scheme yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted an Expert

Committee to deliberate and suggest the strategies and modalities for the implementation of Operation Digital Board. Expert Committee is deliberating on a number of issues including connectivity. The connectivity can be provided through Optical fibre, Mobile connectivity (4G), leased Wireless, Wireline connection, Satellite link or other modes.

Development of Ghora-Katora in Nalanda

972. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate development work at Ghora-Katora and Pavapuri in Nalanda by providing additional economic package with a view to attract more international tourists;

(b) whether possibilities of more revenue generation and employment generation at local level will increase by the proper development of Ghora-Katora and Pavapuri as tourist places;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Promotion and development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Tourism under its three schemes *i.e.*, Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies provides central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. One of the major objective of the above schemes is to position tourism as a major engine of economic growth and job creation.

The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 68.42 lakh for development of Pawapuri under the project "Development

of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar under Swadesh Darshan Scheme". The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for development of Ghora-Katora in Nalanda under any of the three infrastructure development schemes.

The Ministry sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4841 lakh for Integrated Development of Ghora Katora (Rajgir-Jalmandir-Pawapuri) as Mega Circuit in Bihar in the year 2013-14 along with release of Rs. 968.35 lakh as 1st installment under its PIDDC Scheme. The PIDDC Scheme is not supported by the Government of India from the year 2015-16. The unfinished works are to be completed by the State Governments from their own resources.

Skill Development in Jharkhand

973. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: WILL the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Skill development schemes are being run in the Eastern and Western Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targeted population, time period and the period cost the above said schemes in these districts;

(d) whether problems are being faced by the Government in implementing the above said schemes in these districts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which these problems are likely to be resolved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship Scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country including State of Jharkhand for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (23.19 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and SP (0.72 lakh) in various sectors across the country. Further, 53,652 candidates have been trained in the State of Jharkhand. Out of which, 2,995 candidates are from Eastern and Western Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 have been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS), Government of Jharkhand, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 57,668 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 88.79 cr. for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of Rs. 29.59 cr. has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Jharkhand for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme across the State of Jharkhand including Eastern and Western Singhbhum districts.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on date, 720 PMKKs have been allocated across the country including the State of Jharkhand covering 632 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 510 PMKKs have been already established. In State of Jharkhand, 24 PMKKs have been allocated in 24 districts. Further, PMKKs in Eastern and Western Singhbhum districts have been established by 'Ashpra Skills Private Limited'. As on date, 9,901 candidates have been already enrolled through PMKVY Scheme.

(d) and (e) PMKVY 2016-20 is endowed with various provisions relating to continuous as well as performance monitoring of training centre. For ensuring quality of training under the scheme, all accreditation and affiliation of training centre is done through an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process, MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. Under this, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted. Further, the targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates, etc., have been ensured.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has approved penalty grid under the scheme and provisions of penalty grid guides the action that needs to be taken against training centers found non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines.

[English]

Guidelines for Adventure Tourism

974. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has an incredible opportunity for adventure tourism since 70 per cent of the Himalayas are in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to promote and boost achievements tourism in the country;

(c) whether guidelines for adventure tourism have been put in place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d)

Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has recognized Adventure Tourism as a Niche Tourism product to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest. A Task Force on Adventure Tourism was set up in 2016 to act as a forum for development and promotion of Adventure Tourism in the country.

The MoT under its voluntary scheme grants Approval to bonafide Adventure Tour Operators as per Guidelines laid down in this respect. Further, MoT also provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations under various schemes for development of infrastructure for adventure tourism. In addition, Adventure Tourism is regularly highlighted for promotion as part of the Incredible India Campaign in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media in India and abroad as well as at the various travel trade exhibitions overseas.

The MoT has also formulated a set of Guidelines for Safety and Quality Norms for Adventure Tourism Activities in order to minimize the risk associated with such activities and for the safety of the tourists. These guidelines have been reviewed and the revised guidelines 'Indian Adventure Tourism Guidelines-2018' (Version 2.0) have been launched on 31st May, 2018 which cover 31 verticals involving land, air and water in respect of adventure tourism activities. These Guidelines have been forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for adoption and compliance.

National Pilgrim Centres

975. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing National Pilgrim Tourism Centres in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to declare more pilgrim centres as National Pilgrim Centre;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any State Government has proposed/ requested for such an inclusion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a)

and (b) Ministry of Tourism neither declares any spot as National Pilgrim Tourism Centres nor does it maintain any list of such Centres. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

976. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Shortage of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Assam where there are many tribal areas and the names of Districts of the State where EMRSs exist;

(b) whether there are proposals for setting up of EMRS in the State and if so, the details of the districts where there schools are proposed to be set up and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the UT/States in the country where EMRS have been set up and the details of the expenditure in setting up and running these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) In the context of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for ST students are set up in States/UTs with provisioning of funds through "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution". The establishing of EMRSs are based on demand of the concerned States/UTs with availability of land as an essential attribute. As per the budget 2018-19, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School by

the year 2022. Across the country, as per Census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts, *i.e.* blocks/taluka/tehsils, having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, at present 102 sub-districts have EMRSs and the rest 462 sub-districts do not have an EMRS. Out of this, there are 13 sub-districts in Assam without an EMRS and these are listed below:—

Sl.No.	District	Sub-district/Block
1.	Baksa	Sarupeta (Pt)
2.	Baksa	Jalah (Pt)
3.	Dhemaji	Jonai
4.	Dima Hasao	Umrangso
5.	Dima Hasao	Haflong
6.	Dima Hasao	Mahur
7.	Dima Hasao	Maibong
8.	Goalpara	Dudhnai
9.	Kamrup	Boko
10.	Karbi Anglong	Phuloni
11.	Karbi Anglong	Silonijan
12.	Udalguri	Khoirabari (Pt)
13.	West Karbi Anglong	Donka

Four (04) EMRSs sanctioned to the State of Assam till date are as under:—

Year of sanction	District	Block/Taluka
2010-11	Baksa	Barama
2015-16	Barpeta	Bajali
2016-17	Kokrajhar	Chapar
2016-17	KarbiAnalong	Diphu

(c) A total of 284 EMRSs have been sanctioned till date. The State-wise details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total EMRS Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	25

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total EMRS Sanctioned
6.	Gujarat	27
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
9.	Jharkhand	23
10.	Karnataka	12
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32
13.	Maharashtra	18
14.	Manipur	6
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Mizoram	6
17.	Nagaland	5
18.	Odisha	27
19.	Rajasthan	18
20.	Sikkim	4
21.	Tamil Nadu	7
22.	Telangana	11
23.	Tripura	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4
25.	Uttarakhand	2
26.	West Bengal	8
Grand Total		284

As per extant guidelines, the capital cost for setting up the school complex, including hostels and staff quarters etc. has been earmarked as Rs. 12.00 crore with a provision to go up to Rs. 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands. The Ministry also provides Rs. 61,500/- per student per year towards recurring cost for these EMRSs.

[English]

Salt Department Land

977. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from Government of Maharashtra for handing over some pieces of salt department lands at Mumbai to Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for public purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of process of handing over the requisite lands; and

(c) the time by which the land would be handed over to State Government/MCGM for public purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) One proposal from the Revenue and Forests Department, Government of Maharashtra has been received regarding transfer of 80.98 acres of salt pan land under Sy No. 1319 (pt.) in village-Mulund, Taluka-Kurla, District-Mumbai Suburban District, Maharashtra to Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) for "Dumping of Refuse, Solid Waste Treatment Plant and Allied Processes". The land requested for transfer by the Government of Maharashtra is under litigation with regard to ownership issue, interim order of Hon'ble High Court, Bombay restraining all parties from creating third party rights on the said land. Further, the said land was also approved for transfer to the Ministry of Urban Development (now Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs-MoHUA), *vide* this Department's order dated 09.01.1986. However, MoHUA are yet to take possession of the said land due to litigations and encroachments.

(c) In view of the litigation as above, no time frame can be given for handing over the said land to State Government/MCGM.

Assistance to Coffee Growers

978. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coffee growers have sought interest waiver on loans for heavy loss they incurred after floods damaged their plantations in Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the coffee board has assessed/estimated the loss and damage to Coffee States, coffee crop and infrastructure due to floods and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a joint task force to address the concerns of flood-hit coffee growers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that 3.43 lakh coffee growers in Karnataka are facing pending loans cumulatively amounting up to Rs. 6,000 crore, and if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government to address the issues of coffee growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Representations have been received from various stakeholders including Coffee Growers' Associations namely Karnataka Growers Federation (KGF) and Codagu Planters Association (CPA) *inter alia*, seeking interest waiver on loans taken by the Coffee growers in view of the loss incurred and damage caused to their plantations due to heavy floods in Karnataka and Kerala.

With a view to address the issues raised by the coffee growers/stakeholders, the Central Government has taken up the matter with Government of Karnataka and suggested constituting a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Karnataka to assess the extent of damage due to natural calamity and suggest suitable measures to redress these issues.

The Coffee Board, along with Revenue, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments of Government of Karnataka, conducted detailed scientific assessment of damage due to heavy rains in the district of Kodagu, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru and submitted the assessment report to the concerned Deputy Commissioners, Government of Karnataka. In respect of Kerala, a detailed scientific assessment was conducted by Coffee Board and a detailed report was submitted to the Government of Kerala.

The details are as under:-

State	Area affected by crop loss > 33% (ha.)	Amount of eligible crop loss of > 33% (Rs. crore)	Coffee area damaged due to landslides & floods (Ha.)	Total coffee crop loss occurred due to heavy rains (MT)*
Karnataka	99984	128.04	550	60,103
Kerala	10308	18.55	73.6	9256
Total	110292	146.59	623.60	69359

(e) As per the information provided by State Level Bankers Committee, Karnataka as on 13.06.2018, there are outstanding loans amounting to Rs. 5944.51 crores by 210346 coffee farmers. On pursuance of the Coffee Board, Government of Karnataka has extended relief of loan waiver to coffee growers farmers at par with other agriculture loans.

[Translation]

Land for SEZs

979. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has acquired land for development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details of rate at which the said land has been acquired, SEZ-wise;

(c) the details of additional facilities apart from compensation provided to farmers by the Government after acquisition of land for SEZs; and

(d) the mechanism put in place to ensure the said facilities accrued to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. No land has been acquired by the Central Government under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, in view of response to (a) above.

Zones for Rural Industries

980. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zones created to promote rural industries in the country;

(b) the names of the States included in these zones;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include some other States also in these zones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) functions with 6 Zonal offices located all over the country. The name of the States included in the Zones are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Zone	States of the Zone
1.	North Zone	1. Delhi 2. Haryana 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. Jammu & Kashmir 5. Punjab 6. Rajasthan
2.	East Zone	1. Bihar 2. Jharkhand 3. Odisha 4. West Bengal
3.	North East Zone	1. Assam 2. Arunachal Pradesh 3. Manipur 4. Meghalaya 5. Mizoram 6. Nagaland 7. Sikkim 8. Tripura
4.	South Zone	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Telangana 3. Karnataka 4. Kerala 5. Tamil Nadu
5.	West Zone	1. Goa 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra
6.	Central Zone	1. Chhattisgarh 2. Madhya Pradesh, 3. Uttarakhand 4. Uttar Pradesh

(c) At present all the States are already included these zones.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Cloud Computing Scheme for MSMEs

981. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for Cloud Computing as cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in house IT infrastructure?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched any portal for giving information about the pending payment of MSEs with individual CPSEs/Central Ministries, State Governments, etc.?

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) had a scheme namely Digital MSME for Cloud Computing till 31.3.2018.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Ministry of MSME has launched SAMADHAAN Portal (<https://samdhaan.msme.gov.in>) to facilitate online filing of the cases and information related to delayed payments of Micro & Small Enterprises.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

982. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: WILL the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) made to achieve its aim to skill 1 crore youth by 2020;

(b) the details of the entrepreneurial ventures has the Skill India Mission supported through Mudra loans;

(c) the percentage of youth skilled under the PMKVY has been placed at jobs that require relevant skills; and

(d) the manner in which the programme helped encourage entrepreneurship amongst the youth in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country for over four years *i.e.* 2016-2020. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under the PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, as on 30.11.2018, 33.93 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (24.13 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.72 lakh) across the country in various sector. PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 20.18 lakh candidates have been certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 18.42 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 10.09 lakh candidates have been reported placed in various sectors across the country.

(b) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is implemented by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance with primary objective of developing the micro enterprise sector in the country by extending various supports including financial support so as to achieve the goal of "funding the unfunded" and for financial assistance under PMMY prospective entrepreneurs apply on the Udyami Mitra portal. As on date, out of self-employed candidates trained under PMKVY 2016-20, 132 candidates have availed Mudra Loan.

(d) Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) is an ongoing scheme of Ministry of Skill

Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Under the scheme, entrepreneurship education is given to encourage entrepreneurship and help people to become self employed within the country. So far, 22,308 students have been enrolled and around 12,000 students have been oriented for entrepreneurship under the scheme.

Further, an end to end customized entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Life Skill Course module in the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Courses so that candidates undergoing PMKVY skill training receive orientation in entrepreneurship. In Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills.

[Translation]

Conservation of Ancient Folk Culture

983. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by the Government for the conservation of ancient folk-culture in Maharashtra along with the details of schemes under which the said work is being done;

(b) the names of places to which these folk cultures are related;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned/allocated for said folk cultures during the last three years; and

(d) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper and better conservation of the said folk cultures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For preservation, promotion & conservation of ancient folk-culture throughout the country including Maharashtra, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Apart from regular cultural programmes/activities, these ZCCs also implement the following schemes for conservation of ancient folk culture:

i. Award to Young Talented Artistes

ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme

iii. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme

iv. Research & Documentation Scheme

v. Shilpgram Scheme

vi. Octave and J&K Festivals

vii. National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP)

(b) The main ancient folk cultures of Maharashtra are Lavani, Songi Mukhaute, Dhangari Gaza, Lezim, Karan Dhol, Machi/Koli dance, Bhawada, Banjara, Tarpa, Powada, Tamasha, Dandar, Kadi Gammat, Bharud, Dashawtar, Kathasar Gondhai & Dahaka. These dance forms are practiced all over Maharashtra and not restricted to any particular region of the State.

(c) Ministry of Culture provides annual grant-in-aid to all the seven ZCCs for promotion & preservation of folk culture in their member States.

(d) Apart from regular activities/programmes, the ZCCs are also involved in identifying rare/extinct art form for proper and better conservation of the said folk cultures. In addition, Ministry of Culture also organizes Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs through these ZCCs all over India wherein various art forms of the country are showcased.

[English]

Irregularities at FSNL

984. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are alleged charges of corruption in recruitment and tendering process against the Managing Director (MD) of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the charges leveled against him during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the said MD has terminated the services of several officials whistleblowers of FSNL on the basis of inquiry into fake charges against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the details of the officers discharged from services during the said period; and

(e) whether the Government has taken/purposes to take any action against the said MD and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has received complaints containing allegations of corruption in recruitment and tendering process against the Managing Director (MD) of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL) during the last two years and the current year. A total number of 48 complaints containing such allegations were received during the period, out of which action on 29 complaints have been completed.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The services of no officials whistleblowers, as per the Whistle Blower Policy of FSNL, have been terminated by MD, FSNL. Disciplinary action is taken by the concerned Disciplinary Authority based on the investigation/inquiry as per the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited.

(e) No, Madam.

Promotion of Agro-based Cottage Industries

985. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented by the Government for promoting and setting up of agro-based cottage industries in the country;

(b) the details of job opportunities created by the agro-based cottage industries in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of agro-based small and cottage industries being operated by the Government along with the contribution made by the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more agro-based cottage industries in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose and the time by which such industries are likely to be set up, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to set up more agro-based cottage industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for promotion of Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country:

I. Schemes being implemented by the Ministry:

- (i) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.
- (ii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

II. Schemes being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

- (ii) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)**-A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).
- (iii) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.
- (iv) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.
- (v) **Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected khadi sales outlets.
- (vi) **Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)** aims to revitalize the khadi sector with

enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

III. Schemes being implemented by Coir Board:

Coir Board is implementing the Coir VikasYojana to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
2. Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS)
3. Export Market Promotion (EMP)
4. Domestic Market Promotion (DMP)
5. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
6. Welfare Measures (Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
7. Plan Science & Technology

State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years and current year is placed at Statement-II. State/UT-wise subsidy released and employment generated under Coir Board Schemes during the last three years and current year is given in the Statement-III.

(e) The details of other steps taken by the Government to promote agro-based cottage industries through KVIC are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money allocated & utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up (including by women) under PMEGP Scheme during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy allocated	Margin money subsidy utilized#	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
Total		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

2016-17

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3.	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7.	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632
18.	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27.	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660
30.	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398
Total		110000	128093.86	52912	407840

2017-18

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	6913.15	3753	30024
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1785.19	2042.5	886	7088
3.	Punjab	3272.84	3930.46	1520	12160
4.	UT Chandigarh	100.00	90.07	45	360
5.	Uttarakhand	1933.95	2880.98	1613	12904
6.	Haryana	3272.84	4167.04	1718	13744
7.	Delhi	300.00	150.65	115	920
8.	Rajasthan	4909.26	4929.04	1577	12614
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11157.41	16866.47	5432	43456
10.	Bihar	5653.09	6558.85	2307	18456
11.	Sikkim	200.00	46.36	37	296
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	309.42	209	1672
13.	Nagaland	1728.96	2672.15	930	7440
14.	Manipur	1434.32	1383.87	600	4800
15.	Mizoram	1245.66	274.05	249	1992
16.	Tripura	1283.75	1892.3	1116	8928
17.	Meghalaya	1720.32	118.27	75	600
18.	Assam	5351.99	2362.48	2282	18256
19.	West Bengal	2975.31	3891.37	1366	10928
20.	Jharkhand	3570.37	2439.53	1111	8888
21.	Odisha	4462.97	5680.65	2399	19192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	3398.4	1463	11704

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	7631.41	1804	14432
24.	Gujarat*	4909.26	12883.63	1876	15008
25.	Maharashtra**	5355.56	8749.73	3329	26632
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	5336.1	1527	12216
27.	Telangana	4611.73	4030.21	1190	9520
28.	Karnataka	4462.97	6477.94	2115	16920
29.	Goa	297.53	149.07	50	400
30.	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2082.72	2910.44	1347	10776
32.	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	9717.58	4095	32760
33.	Puducherry	100.00	78.95	44	352
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	276.95	218	1744
Total		100449	131240.07	48398	387182

2018-19 (upto 30.112018)

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4745.12	6788.34	3469	27752
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2711.4	1875.29	691	5528
3.	Punjab	4617.17	2316.84	911	7288
4.	UT Chandigarh	94.32	39.74	16	128
5.	Uttarakhand	2975.4	2196.67	1155	9240
6.	Haryana	4664.1	2435.94	1003	8024
7.	Delhi	282.96	69.33	48	384
8.	Rajasthan	7743.65	3701.09	1202	9616
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19171.59	11675.2	3236	25888
10.	Bihar	10869.49	4153.6	1347	10776
11.	Sikkim	188.64	42.94	25	200
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	471.6	271.84	187	1496
13.	Nagaland	2825.5	776.03	412	3296
14.	Manipur	2544.19	961.86	585	4680
15.	Mizoram	2045.45	567.68	417	3336
16.	Tripura	1965.99	777.43	363	2904
17.	Meghalaya	2653.7	278.77	184	1472
18.	Assam	10507.7	2137.03	2053	16424
19.	West Bengal	6423.74	3866.92	1316	10528
20.	Jharkhand	6193.49	1415.49	559	4472

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	7719.19	3595.65	1476	11808
22.	Chhattisgarh	6339.11	3231.88	1474	11792
23.	Madhya Pradesh	11952.9	4064.38	1005	8040
24.	Gujarat*	7501.95	12828.44	1811	14488
25.	Maharashtra**	8833.6	7146.99	2745	21960
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3742.74	4609.57	1126	9008
27.	Telangana	7250.96	3148.38	930	7440
28.	Karnataka	6939.66	5560.67	1920	15360
29.	Goa	605.15	84.94	29	232
30.	Lakshadweep	47.16	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	3667.38	2480.84	1190	9520
32.	Tamil Nadu	7438.88	6757.82	2543	20344
33.	Puducherry	141.48	94.98	46	368
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188.64	177.24	133	1064
Total		166064	100129.81	35607	284856

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)	2018-19 (P) (upto 30.11.2018)
1.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
2.	Jammu	0	0	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	20	120	50
4.	Haryana	55	220	51	0
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	10	20	65	0
6.	Rajasthan	10	115	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20	20	0
8.	Chhattisgarh	236	120	0	0
9.	Uttarakhand	25	25	0	0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	310	1385	1300	274
11.	Karnataka	0	115	380	75
12.	Tamil Nadu	57	70	100	50
13.	Telangana	0	65	80	0

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)	2018-19 (P) (upto 30.11.2018)
14.	Andhra Pradesh	50	200	113	20
15.	Maharashtra	34	45	20	25
16.	Kerala	25	280	245	0
17.	Gujarat	50	200	0	0
18.	Goa	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	140	100	100	0
20.	Bihar	0	20	0	30
21.	Jharkhand	30	50	0	0
22.	Odisha	25	80	80	0
23.	Assam	193	183	170	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	30	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
	Total	1270	3333	2874	524

P-Provisional

Statement-III*State-wise details of Subsidy released under MCY#*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
2.	Kerala	11.15	2.66	3.19	-
3.	West Bengal	2.05	-	-	-
	Total	13.20	2.66	3.19	-

MCY has been merged with PMEGP w.e.f. FY 2018-19

State-wise details of Subsidy released under DPI/CITUS@

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Tamil Nadu	86.58	72.00	177.45	7.98**
2.	Karnataka	-	-	15.73	-
3.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
4.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	-	-	8.36	-
5.	Odisha	2.00	-	5.00	-
6.	Kerala	6.73	-	8.99	-
Total		95.31	72.00	215.53	7.98

@DPI has been replaced with CITUS w.e.f. FY 2018-19 **under DPI

State-wise details of Subsidy released under CUY

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Kerala	1.84	1.79	1.45	0.57
2.	Tamil Nadu	6.24	5.40	3.61	4.05
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.	Karnataka	0.04	1.64	0.94	0.20
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.15	0.14	0.02
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2.16	2.29	0.33	0.62
8.	Odisha	1.46	0.92	0.31	0.22
9.	West Bengal	0.14	0.31	0.23	0.07
10.	N.E Region	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
Total		11.93	12.84	7.01	5.75

Number of employment opportunities generated in coir industry

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19* (up to 30.11.2018)
1.	Kerala	1312	861	1629	12
2.	Tamil Nadu	1483	2383	1059	395
3.	Karnataka	102	432	287	8
4.	Andhra Pradesh	879	652	193	248
5.	Odisha	325	225	375	216
6.	Others	108	226	89	54
Total		4209	4779	3632	933

*Provisional

Statement-IV

To promote Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:

- (i) The handholding support is being provided to the Khadi Institutions and Village Industries Units

for availing financial assistance from the Banks under the Scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and SFURTI.

- (ii) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize

- exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the Scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".
- (iv) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.
- (v) In addition, the Ministry aims to promote the cottage industries in the country by encouraging and providing the artisans a platform to showcase their products in various forums such as District level, State level and National level exhibitions and fairs. The best products and processes are also being supported to be performed outside the country through schemes such as Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). Ministry through KVIC also provides different skill training to the potential entrepreneurs through the 39 Multi-Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) of KVIC and RSETIs. The enterprises can also avail benefits of other schemes of the Ministry such as assistance for ISO Certification, Bar Codes, etc.

In addition to the above, the following steps have also been taken under the PMEGP:

- (a) To boost the marketing of KVI products, 10% of financial allocations for trading activities *i.e.* business/trading activities in the form of sales outlets will be permitted in NER, LWE-affected districts and A&N Island.
- (b) Retail outlets/business: Selling Khadi and Village Industry (KVI) products procured from KVI Institutions certified by KVIC and products manufactured by PMEGP/SFURTI units only permitted under PMEGP across the country.
- (c) Relaxation in per capita investment from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 4.50 lakh has been given to A&N Islands and Lakshadweep.
- (d) Inclusive of Farm/Farm Linked activities and serving/selling non-vegetarian food at Hotels/Dhabas and Coir activities.
- (e) Beneficiary may opt for covering the project under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme by paying requisite CGTMSE fees.

Staff and Infrastructure in IIT

986. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of details of availability of teaching staff, infrastructure facilities and teaching staff in each of the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) as on date, IIT-wise separately; and

(b) the extra efforts taken by the Government to maintain the standards of education and infrastructure in these new IITs at par with the older established ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of the 23 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) functioning in the country as on date, 17 are functioning from their permanent campuses with necessary academic and administrative infrastructure in place. The remaining six IITs at Palakkad, Tirupati, Jammu, Dharwad, Bhilai, and Goa, which started their academic session from 2015-16 and 2016-17 are functioning from the temporary campuses. However, necessary budgetary support has been provided to these IITs to put in place necessary infrastructure such as academic and administrative buildings, hostels, medical and sports facilities, laboratories, library etc.

As far as teaching staff is concerned, IITs strive to maintain a faculty-student ratio of 1:10 and hence the actual sanctioned strength fluctuates in proportion to the number of students. As of November, 2018, the combined

sanctioned strength of faculty in IITs was 8856 against which, 6043 were in position with a vacancy of 2813. To bridge this gap, IITs have been taking various measures including year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cumselection procedures to potential faculty in India and abroad, publication of vacancy advertisements in international journals. In addition, Government has also launched schemes such as Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach courses in the higher educational institutions, Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) to attract bright students into Ph.D programmes as well as relaxing the norms for appointment of OCIs, NRIs and foreigners as faculty in IITs. A Statement indicating IIT-wise sanctioned strength and vacancy of faculty is enclosed.

Statement

Details of Faculty in respect of IITs

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Sanctioned faculty strength	Faculty in position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IIT Bombay	1034	843	191
2.	IIT Delhi	776	593	183
3.	IIT Kanpur	694	435	259
4.	IIT Kharagpur	1203	699	504
5.	IIT Madras	800	633	167
6.	IIT Guwahati	596	413	183
7.	IIT Roorkee	745	437	308
8.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	556	339	217
9.	IIT Hyderabad	254	200	54
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	72	18
11.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170	149	21
12.	IIT Gandhinagar	160	118	42
13.	IIT Patna	155	119	36
14.	IIT Indore	150	122	28
15.	IIT Ropar	150	157	-7
16.	IIT Mandi	125	109	16

1	2	3	4	5
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	711	310	401
18.	IIT Tirupati	93	64	29
19.	IIT Palakkad	93	60	33
20.	IIT Jammu	93	57	36
21.	IIT Bhilai	70	38	32
22.	IIT Dharwad	93	34	59
23.	IIT Goa	45	42	3
Total		8856	6043	2813

[Translation]

Colleges under RUSA Schemes

987. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) Scheme during the last years for which the Government has granted the permission for opening;

(b) the State-wise details of the colleges opened under RUSA Scheme;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to open new colleges in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved central support for 167 new colleges, out of which 130 are Model Degree Colleges (General) and 37 are New Colleges (Professional). The State-wise details of the colleges approved under RUSA are given in the enclosed Statement.

The target for supporting the establishment of new colleges in the current phase of RUSA *i.e.* upto 31st March, 2020 has been met.

Statement

*State-wise details of the colleges approved
under RUSA*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Model Degree Colleges (General)	New Colleges (Professional & Technical)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
3.	Assam	5	3
4.	Bihar	4	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	0
6.	Gujarat	0	1
7.	Haryana	1	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2
10.	Jharkhand	10	5
11.	Karnataka	2	1
12.	Kerala	1	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1
14.	Maharashtra	2	0
15.	Manipur	0	1
16.	Meghalaya	2	2
17.	Mizoram	0	1
18.	Nagaland	2	2
19.	Odisha	14	0
20.	Punjab	3	2
21.	Rajasthan	5	3
22.	Sikkim	2	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	2
24.	Telangana	7	0
25.	Tripura	4	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26	2
27.	Uttarakhand	3	1
28.	West Bengal	0	2

1	2	3	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
30.	Puducherry	0	1
Total		130	37

[English]

Scholarship for Higher Education

988. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students obtained scholarship for higher education during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of scholarships and beneficiaries have come down during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective measures taken by the Government to address the complaints of inordinate delay in processing and irregular delivery of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the following schemes for higher education:

(i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students (CSSS) and

(ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir (SSS for J&K).

The number of students who have been disbursed fresh and renewal scholarship during the last three years, State-wise in respect of both the schemes is given in the Statement-I and II respectively. The reason for decrease in the number of scholarship under the Special Scholarship Scheme for J&K is because, prior to 2014-15, students were taking admission on their own in any of the colleges/institutes/universities and post 2014-15 students are being allotted seats through centralised counselling in quality educational institutions, thereby increasing the employability of the beneficiaries.

To address the complaints of inordinate delay in processing and irregular delivery of scholarships, the Ministry with the help of technology has introduced a transparent system, which has resulted in streamlining

the process of scholarship application and disbursement. The scholarship amount is being disbursed directly into the student's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

Statement-I

Number of students who have been disbursed scholarships (Fresh/Renewal) under the Central Sector Scheme of scholarship for College & University students

Sl. No.	State/Board	2015-16 (Fresh + Renewals)	2016-17 (Fresh + Renewals)	2017-18 (Fresh + Renewals)
		No. of Scholarships	No. of Scholarships	No. of Scholarships
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13700	5920	10648
2.	Assam	1046	341	591
3.	Bihar	398	140	133
4.	CBSE	9694	9344	12898
5.	Chhattisgarh	1634	1370	2188
6.	CISCE	5	8	108
7.	Goa	390	152	224
8.	Gujarat	6420	2764	5173
9.	Haryana	3202	3574	4642
10.	Himachal Pradesh	317	2163	381
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	862	354	1390
12.	Jharkhand	397	15	1
13.	Karnataka	14261	16309	12060
14.	Kerala	3054	1935	4927
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9688	7530	14443
16.	Maharashtra	13666	7166	12287
17.	Manipur	118	54	269
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	339	57	0
21.	Odisha	2449	1973	3326
22.	Puducherry	53	366	263
23.	Punjab	2808	5623	3165
24.	Rajasthan	8240	3042	8372
25.	Tamil Nadu	14409	4933	5559
26.	Telangana	10639	5862	11085

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Tripura	264	274	346
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9461	955	9290
29.	Uttarakhand	795	250	320
30.	West Bengal	3106	3749	4438
	Total	131415	86223	128527

Statement-II

Number of students who have been disbursed scholarships (Fresh/Renewal) under the special scholarship scheme for Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 (Fresh + Renewals) No. of Scholarships	2016-17 (Fresh + Renewals) No. of Scholarships	2017-18 (Fresh + Renewals) No. of Scholarships
1.	Jammu and Kashmir*	8109	7098	6417

* The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir is implemented exclusively for the students of Jammu and Kashmir

e-Education

989. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote education through e-education methods and open schools/universities and correspondence courses as ensuring the access of education to all the people and reduce high drop out rate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of fund spent by the Government on various programmes and schemes for imparting education through e-education during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) the details of beneficiaries who have been imparted training under various programmes and schemes for providing e-education, State/UT-wise along with the status of progress of such schemes; and

(e) whether the Government propose to start e-education in all the Universities/schools in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The key e-Learning Projects running by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are as follows:—

- **ICT in Education Curricula for School System:** ICT in Education Curricula for students, teachers and teacher educators has been developed at the national level and being implemented across the country. 805 MRPs/KRPs of thirty six States/UTs were oriented on ICT curriculum for students and teachers and their roll out in respective States. Guidelines for teacher, student and schools on cyber safety and security have been published.
- **e-pathshala:** e-pathshala has been developed by NCERT (National Council for Educational Research and Training) for showcasing and disseminating all educational e-resources including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. So far, 3444 audios and videos, 698 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books have been made available on the portal and mobile app.
- **Shagun portal:** A web portal called ShaGun (from the words Shaala and Gunvatta) which has two parts, one of which is a Repository of

good practices, photographs, videos, studies, newspaper articles etc. on school education, State/UT wise has been developed which is in public domain. Its purpose is to showcase success stories and also to provide a platform for all stakeholders to learn from each other. This also instills a positive competitive spirit among all the States and UTs.

- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER):** The National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) is an initiative to bring together all digital and digitisable resources across all stages of school education and teacher education. So far, 13635 files including 401 collections, 2722 documents, 565 interactive, 1664 audios, 2581 images and 6105 videos have been made available over the portal. State/UTs are motivated to contribute resources on NROER and create OERs for their own State/UT.
- **SWAYAM:** The 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) an integrated platform for online courses, using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and covering school (9th to 12th) to Post Graduate Level. SWAYAM provides one integrated platform and portal for online courses, using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and covering all higher education subjects and skill sector courses to ensure that the every student in the country has access to the best quality higher education at affordable cost. It also offers online courses for students, teachers and teacher educators. It may be accessed on *swayam.gov.in*. Besides, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is promoting education through e-learning methods by providing courses on Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on the portal. There are 44 courses of NIOS offered on SWAYAM platform-14 at secondary level, 16 at senior secondary level, 4 vocational courses and 10 courses of Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.).

- **SWAYAM PRABHA:** A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32 National Channels *i.e.* SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. CIET-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel *i.e.*, Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel *w.e.f.* 09.07.2018. Everyday four hour fresh slot is telecast and repeated 5 more times in 24 hours to provide learning opportunities for the stake holders, as per their convenience. Besides, NIOS is running 5 channels for teachers, for secondary and senior secondary levels and for sign language.

- **National Digital Library (NDL):** The National Digital Library of India (NDL) is a project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. There are more than 153 lakh digital books available through the NDL. It may be accessed on *ndl.gov.in*.

(c) The amount spent on e-Education projects during the FY 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year are as follows:-

		(Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	SWAYAM project	52.00	61.00	63.07	44.97
2.	e-pathshala, NROER, MOOCs (SWAYAM)	1.9	2.17	3.01	1.39
3.	e-learning by NIOS	0.77	0.69	0.81	0.50

These funds are not released State/UT wise.

(d) National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed a team of 800 teachers as State Resource Groups (SRGs) on ICT in Education across all 36 States/UTs. NCERT is also developing MOOCs in 12 subject areas for classes IX-XII and capacity building courses for teachers. So far, 22 courses have been developed and completed in 2 cycles on SWAYAM platform. The web portal of e-pathshala has 3.74 crore visitors, 2.18 crore YouTube views, 1.82 million app downloads and a rating of 4.4 out of 5 on Google play store and 4.5 out of

5 on windows store. Also, 35,050 users have downloaded the "PINDICS" app of e-Pathshala from Google Play Store. Besides, NIOS is providing e-education to beneficiaries which include D.El.Ed course for 13.78 lakh in-service untrained teachers, 6632 at secondary level, 9978 at senior secondary level and 2293 for vocational education through MOOCs courses.

(e) The ICT component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha envisages covering all Government and Government Aided schools from classes VI to XII and Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs), subject to the availability of budgetary provision. Further, University Grant Commission (UGC) has notified on 4th July, 2018 the regulation regarding the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of Certificate or Diploma or Degree, through online mode, delivered through interactive technology using internet.

Vacant Posts in IIM

990. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctioned and vacant posts in Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Shillong;

(b) the details of the sanctioned and pending projects in IIM Shillong;

(c) the reasons for delay in filling the vacancies and in completion of pending projects; and

(d) the details of the funds and grants given to IIM Shillong during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Details of Sanctioned and vacant posts in Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Shillong are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Details of Posts	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Faculty Posts	40	13
2.	Non-Faculty Posts	44	4

(b) The total construction area sanctioned for IIM Shillong is 45717 sq meters, of which 60% construction is complete.

(c) Arising of vacancies and filling up of posts is a continuous process and the institutions publish a year round rolling advertisement to attract faculty and non-faculty.

The delay in construction is due to difficult land topography, delay in getting approvals like Forest Clearance and clearance from Meghalaya Urban Development Authority and resistance from locals.

(d) Details of the funds released to IIM Shillong during the last three years:—

(Rs. in crores)		
Sl.No.	Years	Grants Released
1.	2015-2016	32.58
2.	2016-2017	40.57
3.	2017-2018	60.00

Agricultural Workforce

991. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise data on absolute size of agricultural workforce and workforce employed in construction sector in the country since 2014;

(b) the number of non-agricultural wage workers who have access to regular employment with some social security benefits and a written contract, State/UT-wise and year-wise since 2014 along with the details of steps taken to increase the number;

(c) with reference to the answer given in the Unstarred Question No. 530 answered on 14.7.2014, the details of the work, reports, funds consumed by the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and details of the result of the Employment Policy drafted thereafter; and

(d) the details of laws enacted, measures implemented/undertaken by the Government to protect the rights of interstate migrant labourers since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In respect of agricultural workforce, no data is available with this Ministry. However, workforce in Construction Sector as on 30.09.2018 (provisional) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No such data is available.

(c) After constitution of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted to draft the National Employment Policy on 15.3.2014, the meetings of the committee were held and consultations have been held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy.

Expenditure on holding of meetings of said IMC has been on stationery, refreshments etc. which is part of normal office expenses of the Ministry and separate details are not available. However, normally expenditure on one such meeting range between two thousands to five thousands.

(d) The Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which, *inter alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The Government has also enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganised workers (including migrant workers) on matters relating to; life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. Under the Right to Education Act, all children below the age of fourteen years have a right to compulsory free education. The Central Government has launched the National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bharat) which will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. These schemes will also cater to the eligible migrant workers. The Central Government in 2017 converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY Scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-50 years and provides for coverage of Rs. 2 lakh, in case of natural death and Rs. 4 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of Rs. 342 (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged

schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the States/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 per cent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of Workers Registered under the Building and Other Construction Workers Acts, 1996

As on 30.09.2018 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of workers registered with the Board
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,815,889
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30,841
3.	Assam	143,574
4.	Bihar	828,451
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,574,790
6.	Goa	3,738
7.	Gujarat	654,550
8.	Haryana	763,373
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147,932
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	342,295
11.	Jharkhand	796,146
12.	Karnataka	1,542,432
13.	Kerala	1,491,300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,996,227
15.	Maharashtra	989,018
16.	Manipur	118,332
17.	Meghalaya	24,032
18.	Mizoram	21,865
19.	Nagaland	11,912

1	2	3
20.	Odisha	2,234,569
21.	Punjab	746,102
22.	Rajasthan	2,049,258
23.	Sikkim	36,236
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,853,544
25.	Telangana	1,175,531
26.	Tripura	99,762
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,208,744
28.	Uttarakhand	232,627
29.	West Bengal	3,101,362
30.	Delhi	539,421
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,392
32.	Chandigarh	19,813
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,176
34.	Daman and Diu	5,149
35.	Lakshadweep	179
36.	Puducherry	41,224
Total		31,656,786

MSP for Minor Forest Produce

992. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to impact a major hike in the range of 40 per cent to 60 per cent in Minimum Support Price (MSP) for minor forest produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the revised rate of existing items after hike in MSP;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to include new items to be covered under MSP;

(d) whether the Government also enabling a strong procurement and storage facilities for tribal produce; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Revision of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and addition/deletion of MFPs from the list of notified MFPs is carried out at regular intervals. However, no decision on revising the Minimum Support Price or addition/deletion of Minor Forest Products in the notified list has been taken by the Government.

(d) and (e) Under the Scheme of 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP', Government provides funds to State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce and creating storage facilities for proper storage of the procured MFP items. State Governments are expected to procure the notified Minor Forest Produce only in the event of its market price falling below its notified Minimum Support Price.

[Translation]

Welfare of Labourers

993. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various cesses being levied by the Government for the welfare of the labourers;

(b) whether the Government has contemplated/ is contemplating/formulating any incentive policy for the industries which are acting in compliance with the labour laws particularly in regard to women and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make more effective policy based efforts to make cess more useful for the labourers of the manufacturing sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides safety, health and

welfare measures for the building and other construction workers. For the purposes of the above said Act, a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996. The States, through their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards, constituted under BOCW Act, utilize the cess fund in terms of Section 22 of BOCW Act, 1996. The States and Union Territories have collected around Rs. 45473.1 crore and have spent an amount Rs. 17591.592 crore upto 30.09.2018.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years. Till 30th July, 2018, benefits have been given to 76908 Establishments covering 61.36 lakh beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).

(c) and (d) There is no labour welfare cess in the manufacturing sector. However, in order to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers, including those in the manufacturing sector, both in the organised and unorganised sector, the Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are

implementing such social security Schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Health and Maternity Schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum and coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs. 12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

[English]

Audit of NSDC

994. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any audit of the National Skill Development Corporation has been conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the audit of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG). C&AG has conducted the audit related to governance mechanism and activities of NSDC for the period from 2008-09 to 2013-14. Further, C&AG has conducted the transaction audit of NSDC for the period from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Funds

995. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent on the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of teachers in the country including Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also true that the interest of students is diminishing towards education due to appointment of para-teachers under the SSA and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme is under implementation since 2000-2001 for universalization of elementary education in consultation and coordination with States/UTs throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, launched in the country from 2018-2019. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. State/UT-wise details of estimate, Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Schedule to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms for primary and upper primary schools at 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17, the PTR at national level for primary and upper primary schools is 22:1 and 18:1 respectively which is better than the norms of the RTE Act 2009.

The recruitment of teachers is in the domain of State and UT Governments. The reasons for shortage of teachers as reported by State and UT Governments include, *inter alia*, procedural delays in teacher recruitment processes, non-availability of professionally qualified persons and sufficient number of candidates not qualifying the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by the appropriate Governments. The statement showing State/UT-wise details of Teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The recruitment and other service matters of teachers are under domain of States/UTs Governments and the Central Government is only to provide financial support as per the scheme norms. To ensure quality outcomes, various interventions like regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. are provided under SSA/Samagra Shiksha.

(e) The Central Government continuously pursues and takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher positions with the respective State and UT Governments, which have the primary responsibility to fill up the posts. It is also important to deploy/re-deploy the available teachers/surplus teachers judiciously so that they are evenly distributed among all schools. The States have also been advised to have a fair & transparent teacher's recruitment policy under which annual recruitments take place as per fixed time schedule. This would result in not only getting the vacancies filled up on a yearly basis, but also in having access to the brightest of the candidates passing out from Teachers' Educational Institutions every year.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of total estimate, Central share released and expenditure incurred under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during 2015-16 to 2017-18 under SSA and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Estimate	Central share released	Expenditure
2015-16 (SSA)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	895.45	359.46	696.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	211606.15	66810.81	161051.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35864.48	18179.44	29271.33
4.	Assam	168215.67	100464.64	116527.23
5.	Bihar	738714.81	251557.33	576225.94
6.	Chandigarh	5968.24	3521.81	5767.69
7.	Chhattisgarh	214934.28	62219.70	147751.88
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2141.03	594.91	1694.87
9.	Daman and Diu	603.55	78.38	374.01
10.	Delhi	19202.29	7293.80	10328.59
11.	Goa	2423.75	813.58	1585.81
12.	Gujarat	197359.78	61563.82	182493.43
13.	Haryana	112058.25	34501.21	52916.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34533.84	12139.13	32526.67
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	237195.26	129980.55	182893.46
16.	Jharkhand	164930.30	55863.31	135591.04
17.	Karnataka	154580.82	41759.33	119636.52
18.	Kerala	41200.40	12858.86	25832.72
19.	Lakshadweep	311.82	139.87	235.30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	460633.51	160197.85	212603.60
21.	Maharashtra	157494.84	41225.28	84734.46
22.	Manipur	32202.78	18355.46	15031.94
23.	Meghalaya	28572.45	16626.96	21003.75
24.	Mizoram	20723.49	9437.51	14382.25
25.	Nagaland	31401.22	8739.53	15943.80
26.	Odisha	232170.16	82081.65	134883.34
27.	Puducherry	762.67	583.14	561.18
28.	Punjab	98473.90	30003.82	65592.85
29.	Rajasthan	502613.61	193462.09	425030.13
30.	Sikkim	6120.57	4054.36	5163.87

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Estimate	Central share released	Expenditure
31.	Tamil Nadu	232915.02	82111.73	141320.18
32.	Telangana	166734.42	21776.01	68807.25
33.	Tripura	26134.95	16956.97	19667.41
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1513952.24	505434.30	1205725.47
35.	Uttarakhand	58173.09	22588.40	38131.67
36.	West Bengal	429479.85	84679.41	170734.26
	Total	6341298.94	2159014.41	4422718.48

2016-17 (SSA)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1807.66	479.14	831.90
2.	Andhra Pradesh	263700.49	63302.18	122115.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38085.81	19956.64	30445.19
4.	Assam	167692.16	87652.30	106131.38
5.	Bihar	966527.08	270688.44	638367.43
6.	Chandigarh	6557.82	3333.55	5673.19
7.	Chhattisgarh	235111.31	59262.77	170229.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3132.32	1068.38	1974.23
9.	Daman and Diu	829.27	300.00	230.50
10.	Delhi	18726.98	8306.19	11439.95
11.	Goa	2903.76	869.11	1791.08
12.	Gujarat	259135.02	77740.50	118412.76
13.	Haryana	106238.33	32000.88	68265.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42682.22	12825.46	30704.71
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	206255.37	107250.05	125783.94
16.	Jharkhand	156659.35	50945.73	131992.15
17.	Karnataka	187896.99	54495.50	128686.02
18.	Kerala	52747.60	11316.74	32147.72
19.	Lakshadweep	366.48	239.87	250.99
20.	Madhya Pradesh	522316.19	154455.09	266913.52
21.	Maharashtra	229633.33	60369.65	192206.91
22.	Manipur	27640.13	4405.31	14384.23
23.	Meghalaya	45124.44	20067.00	23522.18
24.	Mizoram	19625.21	10934.31	12664.43
25.	Nagaland	30078.84	10725.34	17000.91
26.	Odisha	221584.02	70423.00	156377.33

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Estimate	Central share released	Expenditure
27.	Puducherry	981.85	304.68	577.38
28.	Punjab	105924.19	30002.69	60009.64
29.	Rajasthan	586663.06	182578.48	453491.19
30.	Sikkim	6851.10	3479.24	5015.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	265603.51	82111.30	138620.06
32.	Telangana	185371.60	41776.09	124582.92
33.	Tripura	29303.32	19190.95	19965.83
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1901436.29	505433.99	1458836.03
35.	Uttarakhand	60826.59	25268.98	42238.11
36.	West Bengal	468849.08	82185.32	173945.60
Total		7424868.77	2165744.85	4885824.93

2017-18 (SSA)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1903.00	1945.53	1251.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	288248.18	70431.00	94919.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38085.05	23022.07	34987.92
4.	Assam	185643.36	123584.00	138517.86
5.	Bihar	1055858.69	255797.00	763107.95
6.	Chandigarh	9381.13	9265.50	7528.56
7.	Chhattisgarh	226945.16	67477.00	160100.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3753.00	5476.54	6056.80
9.	Daman and Diu	1015.00	1038.57	853.78
10.	Delhi	34780.01	10976.90	16056.56
11.	Goa	3227.87	862.60	2188.60
12.	Gujarat	345359.56	65046.00	111952.09
13.	Haryana	114467.76	36355.00	71296.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47374.29	30874.00	29895.16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	236201.56	153797.98	234513.73
16.	Jharkhand	153218.88	58984.54	116924.18
17.	Karnataka	43850.00	54881.99	161776.40
18.	Kerala	56473.77	13680.00	44203.09
19.	Lakshadweep	370.00	406.52	393.51
20.	Madhya Pradesh	574094.96	173814.00	278913.36
21.	Maharashtra	244698.71	64232.00	226473.17
22.	Manipur	35935.70	18377.00	20806.32

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Estimate	Central share released	Expenditure
23.	Meghalaya	46814.13	33579.50	29152.24
24.	Mizoram	18545.20	12000.33	12883.11
25.	Nagaland	30690.10	11717.00	11229.79
26.	Odisha	242535.84	86612.00	186883.65
27.	Puducherry	1265.46	622.73	748.98
28.	Punjab	113910.30	31665.00	54084.88
29.	Rajasthan	664765.47	198973.00	726452.68
30.	Sikkim	6734.44	5684.35	6682.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	277843.06	86644.00	144594.98
32.	Telangana	219503.49	44244.72	74259.25
33.	Tripura	34331.17	20220.38	26301.57
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2068813.46	424980.68	645175.27
35.	Uttarakhand	92183.57	62499.00	71989.57
36.	West Bengal	472695.48	89657.00	164908.86
	Total	7991516.81	2349425.43	4678063.52

2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4074.98	1399.22	785.34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	277398.1	61382.54	34672.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	55404.64	18838.41	1012.25
4.	Assam	209082.42	107084.99	71582.45
5.	Bihar	874827.83	221950.59	142806.69
6.	Chandigarh	9937.3	5436.86	4846.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	262997.82	54063.16	79385.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4762.46	2634.94	1233.54
9.	Daman and Diu	1393.74	422.87	0.00
10.	Delhi	51153.19	11437.08	10456.20
11.	Goa	5191.13	944.13	1360.24
12.	Gujarat	204095.11	30428.34	82979.69
13.	Haryana	152371.77	41770.10	32097.63
14.	Himachal Pradesh	81479.4	29448.59	17842.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	239815.9	115170.68	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	191812.04	48432.68	65586.88

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Estimate	Central share released	Expenditure
17.	Karnataka	189414.13	39086.88	55965.09
18.	Kerala	87694.21	14784.64	6477.08
19.	Lakshadweep	701.66	212.93	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	557150.09	160238.59	83179.20
21.	Maharashtra	248194.91	62288.67	57367.91
22.	Manipur	39476.64	13482.08	9180.33
23.	Meghalaya	52336.21	13417.79	16971.48
24.	Mizoram	20386.01	8811.83	5893.00
25.	Nagaland	40413.09	12845.48	2348.46
26.	Odisha	419980.79	83518.08	56549.64
27.	Puducherry	3531.03	595.49	990.51
28.	Punjab	117538.12	27886.79	11360.09
29.	Rajasthan	574553.87	191694.57	42053.04
30.	Sikkim	16356.5	4649.71	2317.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	283769.33	98125.06	66230.40
32.	Telangana	228531.39	47956.13	11562.78
33.	Tripura	44124.86	14599.32	13820.04
34.	Uttar Pradesh	943078.31	311130.00	300004.03
35.	Uttarakhand	105505.66	38475.63	3004.50
36.	West Bengal	442584.08	72181.86	50205.96
	Total	7041118.72	1966826.71	1342129.20

Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) in Government elementary schools

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancies
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3169	2690	479
2.	Andhra Pradesh	148785	134108	14677
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14245	13567	678
4.	Assam	182439	157250	25189
5.	Bihar	592541	388607	203934
6.	Chandigarh	4284	3852	432

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancies
7.	Chhattisgarh	196806	158290	38516
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1804	1643	161
9.	Daman and Diu	601	385	216
10.	Delhi	49286	42483	6803
11.	Goa	2216	2216	0
12.	Gujarat	217106	213067	4039
13.	Haryana	65446	50074	15372
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45997	44002	1995
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	101301	94232	7069
16.	Jharkhand	191679	111869	79810
17.	Karnataka	203824	189332	14492
18.	Kerala	126382	125011	1371
19.	Lakshadweep	731	681	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363099	296576	66523
21.	Maharashtra	324801	304053	20748
22.	Manipur	16167	15801	366
23.	Meghalaya	22632	21756	876
24.	Mizoram	2228	2193	35
25.	Nagaland	17330	17013	317
26.	Odisha	229006	229006	0
27.	Puducherry	3705	3040	665
28.	Punjab	75805	68218	7587
29.	Rajasthan	314271	277683	36588
30.	Sikkim	8573	8573	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	147913	141902	6011
32.	Telangana	72702	68918	3784
33.	Tripura	35091	30655	4436
34.	Uttar Pradesh	879691	494114	385577
35.	Uttarakhand	46053	39048	7005
36.	West Bengal	454860	388466	66394
Total		5162569	4140374	1022195

Sources: Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B)-2018-19, Information provided by the States/UTs.

Private Players in Skill Development Institute

996. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up Skill Development Institutes on Government land in partnership with private players across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the institutes are expected help boot the global competitiveness of key industry sectors by providing high quality Skill Training, applied research education and a direct and meaningful connection with the industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) provides its support to Training Providers (TPs) who have identified such Government infrastructure for imparting skill development training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). In order to scale up skill training at faster pace with quality, the scheme has made provisions to include the Best-in-Class institutions to provide vocational course certification program. Such institutions may utilized their existing infrastructure for the larger cause of Skill Development and have better outreach to local communities/ Bottom-of-Pyramid population through the PMKVY Scheme.

In addition, Ministry has signed various MoUs with Ministries namely M/o Railway, M/o Defence, M/o Health & Family Welfare, M/o Power etc. to promote utilisation of unused Government infrastructure for running important skill development courses.

Teachers in Non-academic Work

997. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the National University of Educational Planning and Administration has mentioned that teachers in urban areas in India spend 17 of 224 days of work doing non-academic work and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has issued a directive to its affiliate schools not to engage teachers on activities other than those of teaching, professional enhancement, conduct of examination and evaluation etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government against schools which engage their teachers in such ministerial activities as the playing of transport and running of canteens etc. and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has not given any such information which indicates that teachers in urban areas in India spend 17 of 224 days doing non-academic work.

(b) to (d) Section 27 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also issued guidelines to all States and UTs that emphasize that teachers should not be deployed for non-educational duties other than those which are in accordance with the RTE Act. Further, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/Union Territory (UT) Government.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines on work profile of teachers in CBSE affiliated schools in which CBSE affiliated schools were directed to ensure that teachers will not be engaged in activities other than those related to direct teaching, professional up-gradation, examination, evaluation etc.

Industries benefited from SEZs

998. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the number of rural and agro-industries being benefited from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether such industries in the SEZs have been able to generate adequate amount of revenue for the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of total revenue generated by the SEZs from such industries;

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) The main objectives of the SEZ

Scheme were promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment and creation of employment. Out of total 7 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Agro and Food Processing sectors in India, 6 have been notified and 3 SEZs are operational. A Statement showing details including the State of Tamil Nadu is enclosed. The physical exports from these SEZs during the last five years and current year 2017-18 (*i.e.* up to 30th September, 2018) is as under:—

Years	Exports (Value in (Rs. crores)	% of total physical exports from SEZs
2012-13	806	0.17%
2013-14	881	0.18%
2014-15	1132	0.24%
2015-16	2365	0.51%
2016-17	4061	0.78%
2017-18	4117	0.71%
2017-18 (up to 30.09.2018)	2650	0.79%

Statement

List of Agro and Food Processing SEZs in India

Sl.No.	Name of the developer	Type of SEZ	Location	SEZ status
1.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Agro Based Food Processing	Malappuram District, Kerala	Notified/Operational
2.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Food Processing	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Notified/Operational
3.	Pearl City (CCCL Infrastructure Limited)	Food Processing	Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu	Notified/Operational
4.	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Agro and Food Processing	Demapur, Nagaland	Notified
5.	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited	Agro and Food Processing Products	Sonepat, Haryana	Notified
6.	CCL Products (India) Limited	Agro based Food Processing	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	Notified
7.	Akshaypatra Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Food Processing	Mehsana, Gujarat	Formal Approval

[Translation]

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education

999. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Gujarat identified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) which are educationally backward and where total enrolment ratio in higher education is below the national average;

(b) the names of the districts identified on the basis of the Census 2011; and

(c) the efforts taken/being taken by the Government to raise the level of higher education in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. Amongst the 374 EBDs, 20 districts were identified in the State of Gujarat. The list of 20 EBDs in the State of Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. *Inter alia*, the scheme provides Central assistance to States for creation of Model Degree Colleges, infrastructure grants to college and universities, creation of universities either through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges or clustering of colleges etc.

The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved an amount of Rs. 131.101 crores, under various components, for 20 identified EBDs in the State of Gujarat.

Statement

List of Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) identified as per 2001 Census data in the State of Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name of the EBD
1.	Amreli

Sl.No.	Name of the EBD
2.	Banaskantha
3.	Bharuch
4.	Bhavnagar
5.	Dohad
6.	Jamnagar
7.	Junagad
8.	Kachchh
9.	Kheda
10.	Mahesana
11.	Narmada
12.	Panch Mahals
13.	Patan
14.	Porbandar
15.	Rajkot
16.	Sabarkantha
17.	Surat
18.	Surendranagar
19.	The Dangs
20.	Valsad

Use of Hazardous Chemicals

1000. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of Hazardous Chemicals in Small Scale Industries has been reported across the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof state/UT-wise and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better and strict implementation of safety standards in the said industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) State Pollution Control Boards of respective States maintain data of Industries which use hazardous chemicals. As per data of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), there

were 1959 Major Accident Hazard installations (MAH) units in 319 districts as on March, 2018.

(c) MoEF & CC administers (i) Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 and (ii) the Chemical Accidents (Emergency, Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules 1986 in order to ensure chemical safety at MAH units. 234 Off-site and 1909 On-site Emergency Plans have been prepared by Districts Authorities and MAH units respectively. The MAH units have also carried out 1437 safety audits and 1740 mock drills.

Development of Ramayana Circuit

1001. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop Ramayan Circuit for the promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in this regard during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government has included Jagdalpur of Chhattisgarh in Ramayana Circuit which has Ram Van Gaman Path, Ratanpur-Shivrinarayan-Sirpur-Aarang-Phingeshwar-Sitara (Saptrishi Mandal), Jagdalpur-Sukma-Ramoram in it;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to include Rajmengarh-Kabir Chabutra, Kurdargarh, Kotmisunar, Kukodayal Reserve, Baranbapara, Kodardam-Raipur in eco-tourism Circuit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic Circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations for development under the Ramayana Circuit theme namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur & Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar & Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik & Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

The details of projects sanctioned under the Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan during the last two years are as below:-

		(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the Project and Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme in Uttar Pradesh (2017-18)	133.31
2.	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinagar (2018-19)	18.10

For the State of Chhattisgarh, the Ministry has sanctioned the project for Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in the year 2015-16 with a total sanction amount of Rs. 99.21 crore.

Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a continuous process. The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Child Labourers

1002. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children working as child labourers in the country, State/UT-wise and the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to check this practice;

(b) the details of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished for forcing the children in child labour from the year 2014 to 2017 in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any corrective policy for the rehabilitation and livelihood children rescued from child labour; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for complete eradication of child labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per Census 2011. The State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-I.

(b) The number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise, is given in Statement-II.

(c) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of prosecutions launched against the guilty employers and convictions made during 2014 to 2017 under the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is given in Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force *w.e.f.* 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, Government has framed the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation)

Amendment Rules, 2017 which *inter alia* specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Governments and District Authorities to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Government has also devised a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) as a ready reckoner for trainers, practitioners and enforcing and monitoring agencies.

Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system.

Further to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the NCLP Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has also been developed and is in operation.

Statement-I

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011 are as under

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu U.T.	774
10.	Delhi U.T.	26473
11.	Goa	6920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	2	NA	4	2	13	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam	11	44	15	NA	3	0	0	NA
Bihar	840	722	107	NA	143	NA	7	NA
Chandigarh U.T.	20	8	9	8	23	8	11	9
Chhattisgarh	110	62	8	57	1	-	7	4
Daman and Diu U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	156	100	76	41	2	0	0	5
Haryana	74	44	14	7	74	28	24	2
Himachal Pradesh	10	7	7	1	9	6	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	29	14	12	5	10	20	10	5
Jharkhand	24	16	234	86	4	0	0	6
Karnataka	277	65	70	99	47	18	15	36
Kerala	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	0
Lakshadweep UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	153	182	64	48	19	71	26	9
Maharashtra	17	26	62	NA	0	0	0	NA
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	14	8	5	2	10	13	2	1
Mizoram	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA
Nagaland	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	NA
Odisha	68	250	131	64	-	17	1	-
Puducherry U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	485	333	307	188	362	265	247	184
Rajasthan	11	12	12	-	9	9	9	17
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	27	26	6	2	1	17	20	8
Tripura	3	3	4	5	2	2	2	4
Uttar Pradesh	291	206	409	540	250	237	273	361
Uttarakhand	12	17	7	-	5	4	-	-
West Bengal	20	22	-	-	2	0	-	-
Telangana	267	312	166	72	18	31	5	27
Total	2922	2482	1730	1227	999	749	678	682

NA:- Not Available.

[English]

Excess Payment by Traders for Imported Goods

1003. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traders have to pay excess amount on account of continuous devaluation of Indian Rupee in comparison to dollar for imported goods resulting in adverse effect on industry and trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the excess amount which has to be paid for imported goods on account of devaluation of Indian Rupee during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Indian consumers have had to pay excess amount for goods resulting in inflation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar has been under pressure during this financial year. When rupee depreciates, India's importer has to pay more in INR. The month wise exchange rate of INR with US \$s during this fiscal is given below:—

Months of 2018-19	Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee (INR) vs US\$
April,18	66.78
May,18	67.45
June,18	68.58
July,18	68.61
August,18	70.93
Sept,18	72.55
Oct,18	73.99
Nov,18	69.66

Source: RBI & FBIL

During 2017, rupee generally exhibited strengthening trend with an appreciation of 6.4% against US \$. However, during 2018 it has shown a depreciating trend due to rising crude prices and rising interest rates in the US and geo-

political issues resulting in foreign portfolio outflows. Since November, 2018, there has been a appreciating trend of rupee due to easing of crude oil prices higher economic growth and foreign portfolio inflows during November, 2018.

(c) and (d) Trend of exchange rate of Indian rupee *vis-à-vis* US dollar during last three years is given below:—

Years	Exchange Rate of Indian Rupees vs US\$ (End-year)
2015-16	66.33
2016-17	64.84
2017-18	65.04

Source: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI

From the above table, it is clear that Rupee *vis-a-vis* US\$ remained almost stable through out the last three years. Hence, India's importers having to pay more during the same period in INR does not arise. It is clear from the table below.

India's Total import is in the table below:—

Year	Total Import in US billion\$	Total Import in INR Crores
2015-16	381	24,90,305
2016-17	384	25,77,675
2017-18	466	30,01,033

As can be seen from the above table, imports in US \$ terms and INR terms have grown by 22% and 20.5%, respectively, in 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Regional and Sub-Regional Offices of EPFO

1004. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms stipulated/laid down for establishing Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Regional & Sub Regional Offices in terms of the number of members and establishment registered;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more Regional & Sub-Regional Offices of the EPFO across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the list of the places identified/selected in this regard, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present, there is no norms stipulated/ laid down for opening of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) Regional & Sub-Regional Offices.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) of the Question above.

Project Mausam

1005. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Project 'Mausam' along with its present status;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the project, since its inception, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the number of States/countries involved in the project at present;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame for the said; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far and its response with the other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Project 'Mausam' is the initiative of Ministry of Culture to be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as the nodal agency with research support of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and National Museum as associate bodies. This project aims to explore the multi-faceted Indian Ocean 'world'-collating archaeological and historical research in order to document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean. The main objective of the project is to inscribe places and sites identified under Project Mausam as trans-national nomination for inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

(b) SFC primarily approved a fund allocation of Rs. 15,244,5021/- for the period of 2015-17, out of which

Rs. 42,08,341/- has been utilized. Further, the duration of the project has been extended up to 2020 with the pre-approved fund of Rs. 60,039,297/-.

(c) The list of 39 countries identified under Project Mausam is given in Statement-I.

(d) There is no specific time-frame fixed for the project.

(e) The details of achievement made so far are as follows:-

(i) A publication titled Mausam: Maritime cultural landscapes across the Indian Ocean; edited by Prof. Himanshu Prabha Ray

(ii) Nineteen lectures were held on various themes related to project Mausam-which could now be taken up for publication.(Statement-II)

(iii) An exhibition on "Africans in India: A rediscovery" in the IGNCA (October-November, 2014)

(iv) One day Conference on "Africans in India: A rediscovery" in the IGNCA on 15.10.2014

(v) National Conference on the theme "Cultural landscapes and maritime trade routes of India" under project Mausam was organised by ASI and Kerala Tourism on 17-19 November, 2014 at Kochi, Kerala-in which the IGNCA also participated

(vi) Exhibition on "Unearthing Pattanam: Histories, Cultures and Crossings" at National Museum (28.11.2014)

(vii) Conference on "the making of the Indian Subcontinent: Indian ocean perspective" at National Museum (7-8 January, 2015)

(viii) An International Conference on "Maritime routes and cultural landscapes" was held by ASI and the IGNCA on 16.02.2016 at Kancheri Caves, Mumbai.

(ix) Symposium on "Maritime Culture of India and its potential" on 28.01.2017

(x) Conference on Maritime Traditions of the Indian and Pacific Oceans at Kochi, Kerala (22-24 March, 2018)

- (xi) Brainstorming session for creation of a database of Coastal sites on 18.06.2018 in the IGNCA at New Delhi.
- (xii) Director, World Heritage visited Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam 18 to 25 March, 2016 to explore possibilities of collaboration under Project Mausam.
- (xiii) Indian Mission in these countries have been requested to identify appropriate authority/expert/resource person for dialogue. Seminar and Academics have been taken in IGNCA.

Statement-I

List of 39 Indian Ocean countries identified under Project Mausam

Sl.No.	Country
1.	Bahrain
2.	Bangladesh
3.	Cambodia
4.	China
5.	Comoros
6.	Egypt
7.	Eritrea
8.	Réunion, French Department
9.	Indonesia
10.	Iraq
11.	Iran (Islamic Republic)
12.	Jordan
13.	Kuwait

Sl.No.	Country
14.	Kenya
15.	Lebanon
16.	Madagascar
17.	Malaysia
18.	Maldives
19.	Mauritius
20.	Mozambique
21.	Myanmar
22.	Oman
23.	Pakistan
24.	Philippines
25.	Qatar
26.	Singapore
27.	Sri Lanka
28.	Saudi Arabia
29.	Seychelles
30.	Somalia
31.	South Africa
32.	Sudan
33.	Syrian Arab Republic
34.	United Republic of Tanzania
35.	Thailand
36.	Turkey
37.	United Arab Emirates
38.	Vietnam
39.	Yemen

Statement-II

Details of Lectures held on various themes related to Project Mausam

Sl.No.	Title of Lecture	Name of the Speaker	Date	Venue
1.	The Coastal Sites: Possible Port Towns of the Harappan Period in Gujarat	Dr. Y.S. Rawat, Director, Gujarat State Department of Archaeology.	25th April, 2014	Conference Room 1, India International Centre, New Delhi
2.	Commerce and the Cult of Khizr: The Sacred Geography of Healing in the Indian Ocean World	Prof. Lauren Minsky, New York University, Abu Dhabi	16th May, 2014	Conference Room 1, India International Centre, New Delhi

Sl.No.	Title of Lecture	Name of the Speaker	Date	Venue
3.	Neglected and Forgotten: Indo- European Defense Architecture in North Konkan (1510-1818 A.D.) with special reference to the Vasai and Revdanda Forts	Sh. Mayur Babulal Thakare, Circle Officer Former Competent Authority Office (For Archaeological Survey of India, Mumbai Circle)	4th June, 2014	Conference Room 1, India International Centre, New Delhi
4.	Stupa at Amaravati Great in Coastal Andhra and the Indian Ocean World	Dr. Akira Shimada, State University of New York, New Paltz	31st July, 2014	Conference Room 1, India International Centre, New Delhi
5.	Stallions of the Indian Ocean: Global Horse Trade in 16th Century Vijayanagara	Dr. Srinivas Reddy, Asstt. Professor, South Asian Studies, IIT-Gandhinagar	22nd September, 2014	Lecture Room, IGNCA, New Delhi
6.	Early Globalization in the Indian Ocean World	Prof. Abdulaziz Lodi	29th October, 2014	Lecture Room, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
7.	"Maritime Trade and Cultural Exchanges in the Indian Ocean: India and Sri Lanka"	Dr. Osmund Boppearachchi, Numismatics and Archaeology Expert in the Indian Ocean Region under Mausam Project Lecture Series	30th December, 2014	Lecture Room, 11, Mansingh Road, IGNCA, New Delhi. Time:
8.	Emporiums of Indian Ocean Trade, witnessed by the Java Sea Shipwrecks of the 9th and 10th Centuries	Dr. John Guy, South and Southeast Asia, Department of Asian Art, Metropolitan Museum of Art under Mausam Project Lecture Series	9th February, 2015	Auditorium, C.V. Mess, IGNCA, New Delhi-110001
9.	Climate Change and the Oceans	Shri S.W.A. Naqvi, Director, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	25th February, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, Ground Floor, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
10.	In Pursuit of the Parsis: The discovery and excavations at the Early Medieval entrepôt of Sanjan	Dr. Kurush Dalal, Director Chandore Excavations, Centre for Archaeology, University of Mumbai	29th March, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, Ground Floor, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi
11.	Role of Past Sea Level Fluctuations in Shaping the Destiny of Ancient coastal cities: Lessons for the Future	Dr. Rajiv Nigam, Senior Scientist, NIO, Goa	10th May, 2016	Lecture Room, 11 Man Singh Road, New Delhi
12.	Trading in Stories	Ms. Sumedha Verma Ojha (LSR Alumna, Author and Speaker on Ancient Indian History, Religion and Philosophy)	24th May, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, 11 Man Singh Road, New Delhi

Sl.No.	Title of Lecture	Name of the Speaker	Date	Venue
13.	Cunningham's Lost Treasures	Dr. Sanjay Garg, Deputy Director, National Archives, New Delhi.	31st May, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, 11 Man Singh Road, New Delhi
14.	Sailing the Indian Ocean: The Seafarers of Kachchh	Dr. Chhaya Goswami, Mumbai	22nd June, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, 11 Man Singh Road, New Delhi
15.	Impact of Bharat on Business of Countries around Hind Mahasagar	Shri Sandeep Singh	25th July, 2016	IGNCA Lecture Room, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
16.	Dhow Trade from Western India: Past and Present	Dr. Nidhi Mahajan, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, California State University-Santa Cruz, U.S. A.	24th October, 2017	IGNCA, Lecture Hall, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011
17.	Land Routes to Sea Trade of Kushans	Dr. B.R. Mani	19th March, 2018	IGNCA, Lecture Hall, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011
18.	Boat making in the Malabar	Prof. K.S. Mathew	18th June, 2018	IGNCA, Lecture Hall, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011
19.	Monsoon Winds and Maritime Trade		19th June, 2018	IGNCA, Lecture Hall, 11, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011

[Translation]

Laghu Melas

1006. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative is being taken by the Government to conduct a survey of the places of ancient, religious, and historical importance to conserve and encourage Laghu Melas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any action plan is being chalked out by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No such formal survey has been conducted, however, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs)

with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur with the following mandate:

- i. To preserve and promote the projection and dissemination of arts in the concerned zone;
- ii. To develop and promote their rich cultural diversity;
- iii. To encourage folk and tribal arts and aid the preservation of vanishing arts;
- iv. To involve youth in creative cultural communication, and lay special emphasis on the linkages among different areas and their contribution to Indian culture;
- v. Documentation & Data collection of vanishing art forms;
- vi. Collection & Dissemination of regional histories & narratives in oral traditions.

[English]

Welfare Board for Salt Workers

1007. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government intend to establish separate Special Welfare Board for salt workers as they are working in extremely tough climatic conditions and are facing severe health related problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government in coordination with State Government for welfare of salt workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No Madam. There is no proposal to establish a separate Special Welfare Board for salt workers. The Government, through Salt Commissioner's Organization (SCO) is conducting a number of activities for welfare of salt workers, such as cash rewards to meritorious children of salt workers, organizing training camps, health-cum-eye camps and sport meets.

[Translation]

Labour Laws

1008. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken

steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

[English]

MBBS Admission to ESI Medical College

1009. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of MBBS admissions to ESI Medical Colleges in the country under ESI employees quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of admissions sanctioned in Kerala State for the children of ESI employees who applied under the said quota during the last academic year;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the MBBS results and associated details in ESI Medical colleges in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the data of results in ESI medical colleges during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Admissions to MBBS course in ESIC Medical colleges have been approved under following heads:

- i. **All India Quota:** The Seats are contributed to DGHS Govt. of India for filling-up.
- ii. **State Quota:** The seats are contributed to respective State Government for filling-up.
- iii. **Insured Persons Quota:** Remaining seats after allocation to All India Quota and State Quota are treated as Insured Persons (IP) Quota. The quota comprises of seats pooled together from various ESIC Medical Colleges and some other Government medical colleges on pan India basis.

35 (Thirty Five) seats each were reserved for Ward of Insured Persons under Insured Persons Quota at Government Medical College Kollam, Kerala for academic years 2017-18 & 2018-19. There are no seats reserved for

children (wards) of employees of ESI Corporation

(c) and (d) The results in ESIC Medical Colleges for the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

MBBS Admission to ESI Medical College

College	2016		2017		2018		
	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	
Results-1st professional exam held in year							
Rajajainagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka	87	19	90	22	89	15	
Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal	95	7	79	28	93	31	
KK Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	103	1	100	2	101	4	
Gulbarga, Karnataka	71	45	104	7	101	8	
Faridabad, Haryana	80	17	78	21	86	18	
Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, Telangana			96*	0	100	0	
Results-2nd professional exam held in year							
Rajajainagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka	82	21	79	16	23	3	
Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal	92	2	102	0	92	1	
KK Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	95	0	91	0	108	0	
Gulbarga, Karnataka	22	8	61	18	Exam in progress		
Faridabad, Haryana			82	13	Yet to be conducted		
Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, Telangana					Yet to be conducted		
Results-3rd professional exam held in year							
Rajajainagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka	70	13	94	8	13	3	P1
	78	2	80	1	Yet to be conducted		P2
Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal			87	5	104	0	P1
					88	4	P2
KK Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu			95	1	92	1	
			No exams	94	0		
Gulbarga, Karnataka	60	0	73	6	Exam in progress		P1
			58	2			P2
Faridabad, Haryana					Yet to be conducted		P1
Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, Telangana							

*4 students discharged as per directions of KNR University of Health Sciences and verdict of Hon'ble HC of Telangana

The above results for the years also include students who failed in previous years.

P1-Part -I, P2 - Part -II

Vacancies in Universities

1010. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teaching posts vacant in various Central and State Universities in the country, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure qualified teachers in the Universities;

(c) whether the Government has made any relaxations or changes in the required eligibility for teaching posts in Colleges and Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has decided to allow those who have completed Ph.D. from foreign Universities to teach in colleges in India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Out of total number of 17092 sanctioned teaching posts in 40 CUs including Central University of Kerala, as on 1.4.2018, 5606 teaching posts are lying vacant. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of 454 teaching posts, 190 posts are vacant as on 31.7.2018. The University-wise details of sanctioned, filled up and vacant teaching posts are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Universities come under the domain of the State Governments and the UGC does not create and maintain the data of posts in the State Universities including Kerala State.

(b) Under Section 26 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the UGC is mandated to regulate

maintenance of standards in the universities. The UGC has issued the "UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018 in supersession of its earlier Regulations of 2010. The UGC Regulations, 2018 are mandatorily applicable to all Central Universities and Colleges thereunder and Institutions deemed to be Universities, whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC. The onus to fill up the teaching and non-teaching posts lies with the Central Universities being autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and the Government has no role in this regard.

(c) and (d) The minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in the universities and colleges are prescribed in the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018. As per clause 3.12 of the said Regulations, no person shall be appointed to the post of University and College teacher, Librarian or Director of Physical Education and Sports, in any university or in any of institutions including constituent or affiliated colleges recognized under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 or in an institution deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the said Act if such person does not fulfill the requirements as to the qualifications for the appropriate post as provided in the Schedule 1 of these Regulations.

(e) As per the Clause 4.1 of the said UGC Regulation, 2018, Ph.D. obtained from a foreign university/institution with a ranking among top 500 in the World University Ranking (at any time) by any one of the following: (i) Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) (ii) the Times Higher Education (THE) or (iii) the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) of the Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Shanghai) is also one of the eligibility criteria for appointment of Assistant Professor in the Universities.

Statement

Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (Category-wise) Indicating sanctioned/filledup/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching Staff Strength (Category-wise) as on 01.04.2018 in Central Universities			
			Name of the Post	No. Sanctioned Posts	No. of Filled Posts	No. of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	30	17
			Associate Professor	95	48	47
			Assistant Professor	255	230	25
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	112	67	45
			Associate Professor	233	172	61
			Assistant Professor	227.	184	43
3.		The English & Foreign Languages Associate Professor University	Professor	32	20	12
			Associate Professor	60	38	22
			Assistant Professor	146	137	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	13	45
			Associate Professor	108	35	73
			Assistant Professor	269	171	98
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	264	107	157
			Associate Professor	648	236	412
			Assistant Professor	794	553	241
6.		Jamia Milia Islamia	Professor	126	72	54
			Associate Professor	198	159	39
			Assistant Professor	503	452	51
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	199	100	99
			Associate Professor	362	226	136
			Assistant Professor	331	259	72
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	52	6	46
			Associate Professor	95	24	71
			Assistant Professor	198	187	11
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	32	17	15
			Associate Professor	61	29	32
			Assistant Professor	143	127	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	18	12	6
			Associate Professor	15	13	2
			Assistant Professor	59	57	2
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	67	25	42
			Associate Professor	144	91	53
			Assistant Professor	278	230	48
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	43	12	31
			Associate Professor	84	33	51
			Assistant Professor	341	221	120
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	200	137	63
			Associate Professor	388	271	117
			Assistant Professor	1038	875	163
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	253	171	82
			Associate Professor	528	409	119
			Assistant Professor	1149	954	195
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	29	16	13
			Associate Professor	56	41	15
			Assistant Professor	120	111	9
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	79	10	69
			Associate Professor	201	39	162
			Assistant Professor	572	233	339
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	73	42	31
			Associate Professor	156	106	50
			Assistant Professor	421	342	79
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	43	17	26
			Assistant Professor	88	76	12
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	20	2	18
			Associate Professor	40	14	26
			Assistant Professor	80	54	26
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	2	9	13
			Associate Professor	42	17	25
			Assistant Professor	86	70	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	30	0	30
			Associate Professor	62	6	56
			Assistant Professor	133	48	85
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	3	24
			Associate Professor	53	11	42
			Assistant Professor	108	60	48
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	22	3	19
			Associate Professor	44	9	35
			Assistant Professor	91	84	7
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	21	9	12
			Associate Professor	41	4	37
			Assistant Professor	90	61	29
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	25	8	17
			Associate Professor	46	13	33
			Assistant Professor	100	75	25
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	21	6	15
			Associate Professor	41	8	33
			Assistant Professor	91	49	42
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	22	11	11
			Associate Professor	43	24	19
			Assistant Professor	88	81	7
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
			Assistant Professor	88	16	72
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	21	4	17
			Associate Professor	42	18	24
			Assistant Professor	84	72	12
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	23	5	18
			Associate Professor	45	23	22
			Assistant Professor	120	95	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	48	18	30
			Assistant Professor	96	72	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	45	23	22
			Associate Professor	111	87	24
			Assistant Professor	276	254	22
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	50	42	8
			Associate Professor	74	55	19
			Assistant Professor	159	155	4
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	27	11	16
			Associate Professor	44	31	13
			Assistant Professor	131	127	4
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	39	15	24
			Associate Professor	91	49	42
			Assistant Professor	217	168	49
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	93	48	45
			Associate Professor	147	89	58
			Assistant Professor	205	186	19
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	47	22	25
			Associate Professor	74	46	28
			Assistant Professor	261	235	26
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	43	19
			Assistant Professor	146	136	10
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	29	10	19
			Associate Professor	68	37	31
			Assistant Professor	116	108	8
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	46	7	39
			Associate Professor	69	30	39
			Assistant Professor	163	136	27
Total			Professor	2426	1125	1301
			Associate Professor	4805	2620	2185
			Assistant Professor	9861	7741	2120
Grand Total				17092	11486	5606
IGNOU (as on 31.07.2018)						
1.	Delhi		Professor	69	26	43
			Associate Professor	135	80	55
			Assistant Professor	250	158	92
Total				454	264	190

Research in Physical Education

1011. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lakshmbai National College for Physical Education (LNCPE) in Thiruvananthapuram has served as a centre for excellence in research in physical education, as well as in the training of National and International athletes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the upgrading the LNCPE into a Sports University will enable it to establish international collaboration in physical education, sports technology and high-performance training for all sports and games;

(c) whether the Government has received a representation as to why LNCPE should be upgraded to a Sports University;

(d) if so, whether the Government is willing to take steps to upgrade the LNCPE into a Sports University; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and will be laid on the table of the House.

National Policy for Labour

1012. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a National Policy for Agricultural Labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with its salient features thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the policy is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, do not arise.

Industrial Parks

1013. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government considers opening more industrial parks for rubber based units under Make in India programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government will consider the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government to help the farmers struggling due to prices fall of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Government has no proposal for considering opening of industrial parks for rubber based units.

(d) Details of measures taken by the Government to help the farmers struggling due to price fall of natural rubber are as under:—

(i) Domestic rubber prices are highly sensitive to import of natural rubber. To regulate the import of natural rubber, the Government has increased duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” *w.e.f.* 30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber.

(ii) The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing/authorization scheme from 18 months to 6 months.

(iii) Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

- (iv) "Rubber Production Incentive Scheme" is under implementation in the major rubber growing State of Kerala for providing financial support to rubber growers under which the difference between the Scheme Reference Price of Rs. 150 per kg and the daily market price is credited to the bank account of the farmer directly on the basis of purchase bills.

Social Science Research

1014. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the framework of the Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) initiative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has plans to give special encouragement to Social Science Research as a part of the 'research promotion' component of the initiative;

(d) if so, whether the Government finds it feasible as a part of this initiative, to promote undergraduate research through setting up of undergraduate research monitoring committees for all Centrally Funded Institutions offering professional and general courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved "Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education by 2022", as per which the scope of institutions to be funded through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been enlarged to encompass School Education and Medical Education institutions, apart from Higher Education. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been raised to Rs. 10,000 crore, with the facility to leverage additional resources from the market, based on requirement. A total Government equity of Rs. 6,000 crore, has been approved. All funds for educational infrastructure in Centrally funded educational institutions will henceforth

be in the form of ten year loans through HEFA to the institution, the interest liability of which would be borne by the Government. The principal repayment would be undertaken by the institutions in part or full depending on their age profile and financial capability. For new institutions and those which have limited internal fund generating capacity, the entire principal and interest repayment would be undertaken by the Government. There is an additional window of financing for school and medical education institutions where the sponsoring Department would undertake to repay the principal and interest to HEFA. So far, HEFA has approved projects of Rs. 24430 crore with total loan amount of Rs. 12307 crore.

(c) to (e) The Government of India, in August, 2018, had sanctioned the Scheme "Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS)" at a total cost of Rs. 414 cr for implementation up to 31.03.2021. Under the Scheme, 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social science research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policy making.

- The Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR) will be the project implementing agency.
- The broad objectives of the scheme are:
 - (i) To identify and fund research proposals in social sciences with maximum impact on the governance and society.
 - (ii) To focus research on (11) broad thematic areas such as: State and Democracy, Urban Transformation, Media, Culture and Society, Employment, Skills and Rural Transformation, Governance, Innovation and Public Policy, Growth, Macro-trade and Economic Policy, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Environment, Science and Education, Social Media and Technology, Politics, Law and Economics. The sub-theme areas will be decided on the basis of Expert Groups' advice before notifying the scheme and calling for applications.
 - (iii) To ensure selection of projects through a transparent, competitive process on online mode.

- (iv) To provide opportunity for social science researchers in any institution in the country, including all Universities (Central and State), private institutions with 12(B) status conferred by UGC.
- (v) ICSSR funded/recognized research institutes will also be eligible to submit research proposals on the given themes and sub-themes.
- The following will be the modalities for implementations:-
 - (a) There will be (4) calls for proposals- October, 2018, February, 2019, September, 2019 and February, 2020. The process of evaluation of the proposals and selection will be completed within 90 days from the date of call for proposals.
 - (b) The experts for evaluation of proposals will be persons of eminence and selected using objective criteria.
 - (c) There will be a regular monitoring of the progress of projects using the online portal, in which the progress can be directly updated by the Project Coordinator.
 - (d) There will be a third party evaluation of the projects in March, 2021.

[Translation]

Conservation of Historical Sites

1015. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the place-wise details of total Archaeological sites in Bihar at present;
- (b) the names of Archaeological sites which are under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for its conservation and maintenance;
- (c) the details of funds spent on conserved Archaeological sites during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to give responsibility of conservation and maintenance of a few more Archaeological sites situated in Bihar to ASI; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 70 monuments/sites of National importance are under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India for conservation and maintenance in the State of Bihar. The place-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details on expenditure incurred on preservation, conservation and maintenance of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Bihar during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	Rs. 384.04
2016-17	Rs. 157.20
2017-18	Rs. 194.99

(d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal received in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Bihar under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Locality	District
1.	Tomb of Shamsher Khan	Shamshernagar	Aurangabad
2.	Ancient site of Vikramasila Monastery	Antichak	Bhagalpur
3.	Rock Temple	Golgong	Bhagalpur
4.	Patalpuri cave and land adjoining Bateshwar cave on the Patharghata Hill	Madhorampur	Bhagalpur

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Locality	District
5.	Rock sculptures	Patharghatta	Bhagalpur
6.	Ancient mound	Buxar	Buxar
7.	Remains of ancient fort or Pachrukhi Garh locally known as Raja Bali Ka Garh	Balirajgarh	Madhubani
8.	Ruined fortress, Chankigarh	Chanki	West Champaran
9.	Rampart of the fort and Stupa at Nandangarh	Marhia	West Champaran
10.	Ruined fortress at Nandangarh	Marhia	West Champaran
11.	Vedic burial mounds	Marhia	West Champaran
12.	Vedic burial mounds	Pakri	West Champaran
13.	Fort ruins, tank and Stupa	Sagardih	East Champaran
14.	Buddhist Stupa	Tajpur Deur	East Champaran
15.	Asoka column known as Laurpillar	Lauriya Areraj	East Champaran
16.	Asoka column	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
17.	Vedic burial mounds	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
18.	Ashoka column	Rampurwa	West Champaran
19.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the southern and eastern faces of some rocks and boulders of Kauwadol Hill	Kurisarai	Gaya
20.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the face of an isolated round boulder separated by a distance of 12 feet from the south-eastern corner of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
21.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the northern-eastern faces of some rocks of Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
22.	Sculptures of four Hindu deities one on each side of an oblong isolated boulder to the east of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
23.	The whole of the ancient ruins on which there are a colossal statue of Buddha, a few loose sculptures and thirteen sand stone pillars	Kurisarai	Gaya
24.	The area generally known as 'Garh'	Kurkihar	Gaya
25.	Ancient Buddhistic image and other images and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Guneri	Gaya
26.	Ancient mounds in the valley known as "Hasra Kol"	Bishunpurarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
27.	Ancient mounds in the hill known as 'Sobhnath'	Bishunpurarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
28.	Siva temple	Konch	Gaya
29.	Ancient Stupa and other remains locally known as Sujatagarh	Bakraur	Gaya
30.	Ancient Buddhistic image and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Ghejan	Jehanabad

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Locality	District
31.	Gopi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
32.	Karan Chaupar Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
33.	Lomas Rishi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
34.	Sudama Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
35.	Vadathika Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
36.	Vapiyaka Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
37.	Visva Jhopa Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
38.	Ancient monolithic pillar known as Lat	Lat	Jehanabad
39.	Asokan column	Kolhua	Muzaffarpur
40.	Remains of the ramparts and the mound commonly known as the 'Queen's Palace' in the Killa	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
41.	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
42.	Ancient remains known as Garh	Ghorakatora	Nalanda
43.	All mounds, structures and buildings enclosed in the acquired area	Nalanda	Nalanda
44.	Ancient mound	Bargaon	Nalanda
45.	Statue of Buddha	Jagdishpur	Nalanda
46.	i. All ancient structures and other monuments. ii. All ancient structures and all artificial ancient remains which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha. iii. Walls of the two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha	Rajgir	Nalanda
47.	Sculpture and Images	Datiana	Patna
48.	The grove known as "Bulandibagh"	Bulandipur	Patna
49.	The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Paharai"	Chhoti Pahari	Patna
50.	Supposed site of the Palace of Asoka	Kumrahar	Patna
51.	Remains of wooden foundations and ancient Mauryan walls	Sandalpur	Patna
52.	Mounds known as the five stupas or "Panch Pahari"	Paharidih	Patna
53.	a. Ablution Tank, b. Mir Ashraf's Jama Mosque c. Pucca well	Patna	Patna

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument	Locality	District
54.	Tomb of Shah Makhadum Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna
55.	Tank	Maner	Patna
56.	Ancient Mound and ruined brickwalls together with adjucent land comprising part of survey plot No. 608 & 611	Maner	Patna
57.	Ancient Mound and ruined brickwalls together with adjucent land comprising of survey plot No. 399	Maner	Patna
58.	Ancient mound	Buxar	Buxar
59.	Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
60.	Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
61.	Rohtasgarh fort	Rohtasgarh	Rohtas
62.	Temple of Mundeswari Devi	Paura	Kaimur
63.	Tomb of Bakhtiar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur
64.	Three rock inscriptions (Adjacent to Tara Chandi temple)	Sasaram	Rohtas
65.	Ancestral House of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of India	Jiradei	Siwan
66.	Remains of Ancient city	Manjhi	Saran
67.	Jami mosque	Hajipur	Vaishali
68.	Relic Stupa	Harpur Basant (Vaishali)	Vaishali
69.	Raja Vishal ka Garh	Vaishali	Vaishali
70.	Kanhaiya ji ka mandir	Bandarjhula	Kishanganj

[English]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Universities for Women in India

1016. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Women's Colleges/Universities functioning in the country in State/UT-wise teaching Arts, Science, Commerce and Medical Colleges;

(b) whether the Government is planning to open more colleges/Universities for women including hostels in view of the shortage of these Colleges/Universities for women including hostels in view of the shortage of these Colleges/Universities for them;

(c) whether the Government is also planning to construct buildings for women University/Colleges/Hostels with the participation of Public-Private Partnership(PPP) mode; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As informed by the University Grants Commission, the total number of Women's Colleges/Universities functioning in the country State/UT-wise teaching Arts, Science, Commerce and Medical Colleges is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government is taking steps to upgrade the existing Colleges to Model Degree Colleges and Autonomous Colleges to Universities, including Women Universities through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). The Government is also supporting construction of hostels under the equity initiative of the scheme.

Statement

State-wise Total number of Women Colleges/Universities and number of colleges teaching Arts, Science, Commerce and Medical Science including Nursing 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	Number of Women Colleges	Number of Women Universities	Out of Total number of colleges (col.3), Number of Colleges Teaching Arts, Science, Commerce & Medical Science including Nursing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208	1	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		1
3.	Assam	36	1	35
4.	Bihar	71		43
5.	Chandigarh	7		5
6.	Chhattisgarh	48		42
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1		1
8.	Daman and Diu	1		1
9.	Delhi	30	1	18
10.	Goa	2		1
11.	Gujarat	188		121
12.	Haryana	140	1	98
13.	Himachal Pradesh	28		24
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	17		17
15.	Jharkhand	29		22
16.	Karnataka	266	1	230
17.	Kerala	78		63
18.	Madhya Pradesh	162		131
19.	Maharashtra	309	1	176
20.	Manipur	9		9
21.	Meghalaya	4		4
22.	Nagaland	2		2
23.	Odisha	92	1	68
24.	Puducherry	8		5
25.	Punjab	214		158
26.	Rajasthan	684	4	410
27.	Tamil Nadu	383	2	271
28.	Telangana	234		188

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Tripura	1		
30.	Uttar Pradesh	843		761
31.	Uttarakhand	26	1	17
32.	West Bengal	97	1	80
	Total	4219	15	3157

Source: AISHE Portal 2017-18

[Translation]

DBTK for Kerosene

1017. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start any scheme of Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review or enhance the commission of the wholesale dealers of Kerosene;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is mandatory or optional for the State Government to enhance the commission of wholesale dealers as per the circular of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Under DBTK Scheme, a State has the option of undertaking Direct Transfer of subsidy into the bank account of PDS SKO beneficiaries or take voluntary cut out of PDS-SKO allocation or both. Cash incentive on the subsidy savings is given to implementing States as per the Scheme guidelines. Currently, Jharkhand has implemented DBTK in the entire State. States/UTs of Karnataka, Telangana, Haryana, Nagaland, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry and Maharashtra have undertaken voluntary cut.

(b) and (c) The commission for wholesale dealers of PDS kerosene has been revised with effect from 4th October, 2018 as per details given below:—

Particulars	Rs./KL
Wholesale Dealers (Form XV)	1,016.37
Wholesale Dealers (Other than Form XV)	1,005.95

(d) The rates of wholesale dealers' commission approved by the Central Government serve as guidelines for the State/District/Local Authorities to fix the retail (consumer) selling price of kerosene in urban/semi urban and rural areas.

[English]

Funds Released for Development of Tourism

1018. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by the Government for the development of tourism in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated to the State of Maharashtra for the development of tourism during the said period along with the details of amount utilized therefrom, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Maharashtra under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based Circuits have been identified for development which are Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual

Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Wildlife Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious cities/sites in 25 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu & Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine

(Malayattoor) and Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi, and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The number of projects and amount sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to State Governments/UT Administrations including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of projects and amount sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Scheme

Swadesh Darshan				(Rs. in crore)	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	95.67
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Touris Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Developmentof Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
30.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi- Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwer-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	98.70	74.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	48.19
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	31.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	45.24
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	68.39	33.86
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.77	50.33
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76	19.95
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	49.53
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwalyajai) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	79.85
Total of 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71
Year 2017-18					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
61	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.6	49.8
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	49.81
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	63.20
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	286.22
Year 2018-19					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
68.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gay-Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta Kholo-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
Total of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
Grand Total				5873.26	2769.25

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.		Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45	33.79
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Ttemple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.91
5.		Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	6.85
7.		Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	19.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92
9.	Kerala	Developmentat Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	21.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	18.76
11.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Administrative approval only 30.01.2018
12.	Odisha	Infrastructure Developmentat Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	8.24
15.		Developmentof Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	2.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	27.83
17.		Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under Prashad Scheme	2018-19	39.24	11.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	10.38
19.		Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
20.		Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
21.		Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
22.		Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval only 08.02.2018
23.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
24.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Completed in April, 2018)	2015-16	6.45	6.40
Total				727.16	342.91

[Translation]

Performance of Export Oriented Industries

1019. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts made to boost exports from India in the last three years;

(b) whether the performance of export-oriented industries and the demand in these industries have rapidly grown after the devaluation of rupee; and

(c) if so, the value of export expected to reach by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) A number of steps has been taken by Department of Commerce to promote exports:-

- Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Mid-term review notified in December, 2017, focused on

encouraging exports by MSMEs and Labour Intensive Industries. FTP was aligned with the GST regime.

- Interest Equalization Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit which helped in accessing credit at reduced rates was introduced Enhancement of Interest Equalization Rate from 3% to 5% for MSME sector has been introduced under Interest Equalization Scheme for pre and post-shipment credit.
- A logistic division was created in DOC to focus on improving logistics efficiency and enhancing growth.
- A new scheme namely TIES was launched which provided matching assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages: Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing, certification labs and cold chains etc.
- Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives

- DGFT and SEZ online integrated with customs ICEGATE.
- State Governments provided access to DGCI&S export data in real time.

(b) Imports and exports are affected by a number of factors such as growth in world trade, growth in demand for exports, domestic need for imports, Governments policies, foreign currency reserves, inflation and level of growth of trading partners etc. of which exchange rate is just one of the factors affecting Exports.

(c) As per Department of Commerce's latest Press Release for November, 2018, India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-October, 2018-19 are estimated to be USD 308.32 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 17.17 per cent over the same period last year.

[English]

Khadi Outlets

1020. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to inaugurate more renovated Khadi outlets across the country to increase the sale of Khadi Products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of artisans likely to be benefitted therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, 62 Sales Outlets are to be renovated by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) Scheme during the year 2018-19, which will increase the sale of Khadi Products. Zone-wise detail of Sales Outlets renovated is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Zone	Sales outlets renovated under KRDP [2014-15 to 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)]
1	2	3
1.	North-East	1

1	2	3
2.	East	37
3.	Central	66
4.	South	138
5.	North	61
6.	West	34
Total		337

(c) The objective of renovation of Khadi sales outlets across the country is to increase the sale of Khadi products. No artisan will directly be benefitted, however, increased sale of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products indirectly benefit artisans. KVIC has generated cumulative employment potential of 140.36 lakh through implementation of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) Schemes, State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise cumulative employment from Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) sector

Sl.No.	State/UT	Persons (in lakh)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.56
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2.82
3.	Punjab	4.16
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.24
5.	Haryana	4.33
6.	Delhi	0.34
7.	Rajasthan	10.67
8.	Uttarakhand	1.59
9.	Uttar Pradesh	19.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	1.85
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5.12
12.	Sikkim	0.26
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18
14.	Nagaland	0.87
15.	Manipur	1.02
16.	Mizoram	1.17
17.	Tripura	1.07

Sl.No.	State/UT	Persons (in lakh)
18.	Meghalaya	0.58
19.	Assam	5.26
20.	Bihar	4.79
21.	West Bengal	10.72
22.	Jharkhand	0.86
23.	Odisha	4.56
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30
25.	Gujarat*	2.86
26.	Maharashtra**	10.15
27.	Goa	0.20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5.77
29.	Telangana	4.31
30.	Karnataka	6.47
31.	Lakshadweep Islands	0.01
32.	Kerala	5.93
33.	Tamil Nadu	19.23
34.	Puducherry	0.10
Total		140.35

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Revenue Earned from Statue of Unity

1021. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated revenue so far generated/ likely to be generated by virtue of visitor footfall to the newly inaugurated Statue of Unity within two years of its inauguration;

(b) whether any special charter vehicles/other arrangements are being made available for the tourists to reach the Statue, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some Adivasi families were displaced or had to be relocated for the construction of the Statue and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate and compensate such families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) As per the information received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rashtriya Ekta Trust, revenue generated till November,

2018 due to visitor footfall to the Statue of Unity is Rs. 6.21 crore. The estimated revenue to be generated for the next two years is Rs. 100 crore.

(b) 15 air conditioned special buses from Kevadia parking area to Statue site are made available to the tourists. The number of buses is increased as per requirement.

(c) The Statue is constructed on Sadhu island, where there was no displacement of Adivasi families. However, the Shresth Bharat Bhavan (SBB) and the road from SBB to Statue of Unity is also a part of construction of the Statue. The land for this was acquired for Sardar Sarovar Project earlier wherein:—

- i. 6 Adivasi farmers having land about 11.17 hectare were displaced due to construction of SBB.
- ii. 35.58 hectare land of 41 Adivasi farmers were acquired for construction of road from SBB to Statue of Unity.

Government of Gujarat has declared three packages in the years 2013, 2015 and 2018 to compensate the affected farmers/families who were dependent on this land which have the following rehabilitation and compensation provisions:—

- same area of land against acquired land from land bank of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd or if affected farmer is willing to take cash compensation then they are compensated @ Rs. 7.50 lakh per hectare.
- Rs. 5.0 lakh to each adult son who completed 18 years of age on the decided cut off date *i.e.* one year before the declaration of the award.
- The farmer whose name is included in the award shall be allotted 3.0 Guntha plot for residence.
- Free transportation for shifting of house, cattle, etc.

[Translation]

Proposal Received for Development of Culture

1022. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand for development of culture during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of such proposals;

(c) the details of proposals not approved, sanctioned by the Government as on date along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the work-wise details of funds sanctioned/allocated for development of culture in Jharkhand during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal for construction of new Tagore Cultural Complex (TCC) at Deoghar, Jharkhand received from the State Government of Jharkhand and was placed before the Sub-Committee which recommended certain architectural changes in drawings. The revised proposal is yet to be received from State Government.

No fund has been released to the State Government of Jharkhand during the last three years.

Child Labour

1023. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and details of Non-Governmental Organizations working to abolish Child Labour in the State of Jammu-Kashmir;

(b) the year-wise details of funds given to and spent by the said Non-Governmental Organizations during each of last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government is implementing any Scheme in this regard which is funded/being funded by the International Labour Organization and the United States of America; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the objective of the above mentioned scheme along with the year-wise details of funds received in form of grant for this purpose and spent there from during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme wherein the Special Training Centres (STCs) are run by the District Project Societies for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner who in turn allocates the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies, etc. for running of Special Training Centres. The fund released to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, for last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
2015-16	47.13
2016-17	61.04
2017-18	32.55*
2018-19	23.58

(as on 11th Dec., 2018)

* fund released in 2018-19.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

[English]

Development of Tourism in Lakshadweep Islands

1024. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified islands in Lakshadweep to develop them as tourist destinations under the aegis of Island Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps undertaken to regulate the movement of tourists to protect fragile, ecological and environmental characteristics of the Lakshadweep islands as well as protecting the privacy of inhabitant communities;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a new airport to provide an alternative landing facility for the tourists in collaboration with the Indian Air Force and has identified lagoons where sea planes could be operated, if so the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to set up Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation comprising professionals to develop the islands into tourist destinations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has taken up the initiative of 'Holistic Development of Identified Islands'. Under the initiative, 5 islands (Minicoy, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Cheriya and Suheli) have been identified for development in Lakshadweep and the carrying capacity of these islands has been determined for regulating the movement of the tourists.

(c) An airport at Minicoy Island in Lakshadweep has been planned for both the use of defence and civil aircraft in collaboration with the Indian Air Force and the lagoons have been identified for introduction of seaplanes in different islands.

(d) The Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation Limited has been incorporated on 11.10.2018 for developing tourism in islands in a holistic manner.

Minimum Pension

1025. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ceiling has been fixed for the minimum pension to the persons working in private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review the existing pension scheme for the private sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Dearness Allowance is applicable to such pensioners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As regards Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, a minimum pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month has been prescribed with effect from 01.09.2014 for the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995.

In the case of Atal Pension Yojana (APY), depending upon the pension plan selected, each subscriber under APY shall receive a guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month or Rs. 2000 per month or Rs. 3000 per month or Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until his/her death. If the actual returns during the accumulation phase are higher than the assumed returns for minimum guaranteed pension, such excess will be passed on to the subscriber. As such, the minimum pension depending upon the pension plan selected by the subscriber is fixed under the APY.

Under National Pension System (NPS), there is no ceiling fixed for minimum pension.

Further, a High-Empowered Monitoring Committee has been constituted for complete evaluation and review of the EPS, 1995.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for Dearness Allowance in EPS, 1995, as it is a self-funded scheme with fixed contributions. Further, Dearness Allowance is not applicable under NPS and APY as the pension under both depends upon the accumulated corpus at the time of exit which is market linked.

Skill Development for Women

1026. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for skill development of women to increase their employability in the country has achieved the desired results in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise and Scheme/Programme-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons there for;

(c) whether the cases of irregularities/corruption in implementation of the said schemes in the country have come to the notice of the Government during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Scheme/Programme wise along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of said schemes/programmes and to increase their coverage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-2020) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of PMKVY (2016-2020) is to encourage and promote skill development for the youth including women throughout the country. The Scheme aims to enable and mobilize a large number of youth to take up industry designed quality skill training, become employable and earn their livelihood, increase productivity of the existing workforce and align skill training with the actual needs of the country. PMKVY has provisioned financial payout specifically to women in the form of conveyance and post placement support, to facilitate and motivate them to complete training.

As on 30.11.2018, 15,80,968 women have been enrolled under PMKVY, 15,24,927 trained, 12,67,348 certified and 5,44,903 have been placed (the numbers are inclusive of Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and trainings through Special Project. The State-wise count of female trained, certified and placed in last 3 years and the current year under PMKVY-2 for STT, RPL and Special Projects is provided in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Monitoring activities under PMKVY (2016-2020) are being conducted as per the defined scheme guidelines. Proactive action is being taken by means of, various channels like Out Bound Dialing, Call Validation, and Surprise Visits etc. to ensure compliance with the scheme guidelines. Also, in case of any complaint received from different channels like letter, email, grievance portal etc., the same is investigated using the above channels and appropriate action is taken accordingly. Action as per defined Monitoring Framework in the scheme guidelines and as per the approved penalty matrix is being taken

against the non-compliant centers. In cases of severe non-compliance, the training center may be suspended for a period of six months. The consequences may also include enforcing of financial penalties on the non-complaint training centers. Details of the center and such complaints details are available on website link:- (http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/List_of_Suspended_Training_Centers_03_12_2018.pdf)

(e) As on 30.11.2018, PMKVY has an outreach of over 600 districts which include 34 Left Wing Extremist affected districts and over 100 aspirational districts through its three formats of training *i.e.* Short Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Project. Special efforts are also being made for greater outreach through Request for Proposal (RFP) mode. Under RFP, proposal is invited for target allocation with preference given to districts with absence/low skill center/scheme penetration.

Statement

Short Term Training (STT) data for women candidates under PMKVY

State	Trained	Certified
FY 2017-18		
Andhra Pradesh	460	45
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	1018	291
Bihar	1307	390
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	19	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	1930	636
Goa	102	0
Gujarat	597	97
Haryana	975	54
Himachal Pradesh	14	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1550	461
Jharkhand	63	0
Karnataka	176	24
Kerala	363	83

State	Trained	Certified
Madhya Pradesh	2072	773
Maharashtra	1814	428
Manipur	200	82
Meghalaya	47	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	132	47
Odisha	535	122
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	433	108
Rajasthan	1345	342
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1014	202
Telangana	750	157
Tripura	13	0
Uttar Pradesh	3769	1205
Uttarakhand	1278	211
West Bengal	2705	959
Grand Total	24681	6717
FY 2017-18		
Andhra Pradesh	25848	20039
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
Assam	15935	12182
Bihar	26739	19576
Chandigarh	777	552
Chhattisgarh	11278	7884
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	42575	32534
Goa	449	339
Gujarat	12490	9219
Haryana	78401	58045
Himachal Pradesh	6080	4414
Jammu and Kashmir	23233	18912
Jharkhand	8965	6940

State	Trained	Certified
Karnataka	15708	10631
Kerala	11339	8020
Madhya Pradesh	76627	56971
Maharashtra	23928	17816
Manipur	842	441
Meghalaya	1658	1436
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	1172	957
Odisha	19877	14147
Puducherry	1474	1202
Punjab	54560	41582
Rajasthan	80114	62182
Sikkim	291	258
Tamil Nadu	67984	50037
Telangana	39074	30980
Tripura	3755	2504
Uttar Pradesh	121121	87526
Uttarakhand	14521	10397
West Bengal	32040	25059
Grand Total	818855	612782
FY 2017-18		
Andhra Pradesh	10332	12097
Arunachal Pradesh	221	205
Assam	7804	7182
Bihar	14572	15463
Chandigarh	1952	1773
Chhattisgarh	9491	8527
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	246	219
Daman and Diu	138	116
Delhi	21276	22365
Goa	74	84
Gujarat	7539	7639
Haryana	21458	30098
Himachal Pradesh	8374	8323

State	Trained	Certified
Jammu and Kashmir	9499	10547
Jharkhand	5838	5854
Karnataka	12177	12183
Kerala	6178	6278
Madhya Pradesh	34334	40099
Maharashtra	11987	11643
Manipur	602	534
Meghalaya	551	571
Mizoram	51	38
Nagaland	344	288
Odisha	8985	9633
Puducherry	772	826
Punjab	24199	29906
Rajasthan	16303	24044
Sikkim	129	123
Tamil Nadu	26026	30202
Telangana	12340	14961
Tripura	1089	1547
Uttar Pradesh	42535	52670
Uttarakhand	9300	9643
West Bengal	16165	16478
Grand Total	342881	392159

*Financial Year-wise and State-wise women data for
RPL PMKVY 2016-20 till 30.11.18*

State	Enrolled	Certified
FY 16-17		
Andhra Pradesh	3951	2057
Assam	4048	3148
Bihar	1637	465
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0
Delhi	768	51

State	Enrolled	Certified
Gujarat	1766	98
Haryana	1177	59
Himachal Pradesh	498	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
Jharkhand	377	128
Karnataka	6431	70
Kerala	2834	1509
Madhya Pradesh	2598	519
Maharashtra	1066	37
Manipur	7936	5637
Meghalaya	0	0
Odisha	1701	79
Puducherry	460	294
Punjab	113	8
Rajasthan	2269	190
Tamil Nadu	31142	12412
Telangana	576	75
Tripura	907	0
Uttar Pradesh	18313	5438
Uttarakhand	150	43
West Bengal	1764	956
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA
Goa	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	NA
Grand Total	92482	33273

FY 17-18

Andhra Pradesh	1259	1650
Assam	6722	6918
Bihar	5108	2274
Chandigarh	223	170
Chhattisgarh	183	109

State	Enrolled	Certified
Daman and Diu	20	9
Delhi	5090	3449
Gujarat	998	1594
Haryana	6812	6288
Himachal Pradesh	1082	867
Jammu and Kashmir	345	167
Jharkhand	216	328
Karnataka	13678	14290
Kerala	25685	15414
Madhya Pradesh	3787	4150
Maharashtra	11828	8471
Manipur	2552	4834
Meghalaya	44	44
Odisha	3281	3350
Puducherry	1	13
Punjab	3256	2283
Rajasthan	8489	7376
Tamil Nadu	19909	21766
Telangana	5353	4096
Tripura	1301	1570
Uttar Pradesh	28541	31668
Uttarakhand	261	283
West Bengal	6374	5301
Arunachal Pradesh	994	945
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	14
Goa	NA	NA
Nagaland	0	0
Mizoram	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	NA
Grand Total	163413	149691
FY 18-19, (till Nov.'18)		
Andhra Pradesh	1030	264
Assam	2753	2856
Bihar	2642	4121

State	Enrolled	Certified
Chandigarh	59	55
Chhattisgarh	131	59
Daman and Diu	26	26
Delhi	4654	3565
Gujarat	2667	446
Haryana	2632	1825
Himachal Pradesh	198	61
Jammu and Kashmir	209	150
Jharkhand	382	227
Karnataka	1175	2938
Kerala	5550	5895
Madhya Pradesh	1445	1156
Maharashtra	3874	2352
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	1758	776
Odisha	2469	911
Puducherry	0	0
Punjab	2802	683
Rajasthan	7918	1555
Tamil Nadu	6997	8946
Telangana	784	712
Tripura	0	558
Uttar Pradesh	4362	2751
Uttarakhand	264	118
West Bengal	1614	1642
Arunachal Pradesh	2257	2181
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	415	144
Goa	0	0
Nagaland	50	50
Mizoram	510	503
Sikkim	558	488
Grand Total	62185	48014

*Note 1: NA-Data not provided

*Special Projects data (2016-20) for Women
candidates under PMKVY*

State	Trained	Certified	Reported Placed
1	2	3	4
FY 16-17			
Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Assam	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	128	86	0
Gujarat	0	0	0
Haryana	216	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	NA	NA	NA
Kerala	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	14	0	0
Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
Odisha	NA	NA	NA
Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	NA
Telangana	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
Grand Total	358	86	0
FY 17-18			
Andhra Pradesh	8	2	0
Arunachal Pradesh	16	14	0
Assam	51	51	0

1	2	3	4
Bihar	240	0	0
Delhi	1144	747	542
Gujarat	1460	906	76
Haryana	640	676	224
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	1109	693	86
Kerala	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	4543	3323	495
Maharashtra	1677	418	0
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	91	21	0
Odisha	5	5	0
Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	17	11	0
Tamil Nadu	3588	2781	2461
Telangana	159	132	102
Tripura	342	323	264
Uttar Pradesh	152	100	4
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	95	66	0
Grand Total	15337	10269	4254
FY 18-19, (till Nov.'18)			
Andhra Pradesh	142	114	76
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	8
Assam	270	81	0
Bihar	653	762	0
Delhi	2061	1324	577
Gujarat	2298	2199	1225
Haryana	1059	320	0
Jammu and Kashmir	52	49	0
Jharkhand	136	130	74
Karnataka	2774	2250	1824
Kerala	140	118	0

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	1855	2065	1270
Maharashtra	93	2473	0
Mizoram	54	54	0
Nagaland	69	27	2
Odisha	951	674	42
Puducherry	17	17	0
Punjab	330	97	10
Rajasthan	385	130	0
Tamil Nadu	3193	3322	2126
Telangana	199	219	163
Tripura	0	68	0
Uttar Pradesh	777	725	122
Uttarakhand	49	26	0
West Bengal	190	123	69
Grand Total	17747	17367	7588

* Note 1: NA-Data not provided

Natural Rubber

1027. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the recent price crash of natural rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that rubber farmers are in deep trouble and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the prices of natural rubber in international and domestic markets and if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the price of natural rubber and also the steps taken to enhance its use in the country;

(d) whether the Government is planning to introduce minimum fare price or minimum import price for natural

rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the recommendations, if any, received from the Rubber Board in this regard; and

(e) whether any International Conference held in Kerala has urged the Government to promote the production and use of natural rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):
(a) and (b) Natural Rubber (NR) prices have been at relatively low levels during the recent past in domestic and international markets. The Natural Rubber (NR) prices are determined by market fundamentals and a range of factors which *inter alia* include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. Domestic NR market generally follows the trends in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors. The domestic NR prices are also highly sensitive to import of NR. Hence, to regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from "20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower" to "25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower" w.e.f. 30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

(c) The prices of the major traded forms of NR viz. sheet rubber, block rubber and centrifuged latex for the last five years in the domestic and international markets are given in the enclosed Statement. The use of NR in the country has been steadily increasing and consumption in 2017-18 was 1.11 million tonnes. As the projected NR consumption in 2030-31 is 2.04 million tonne as against the domestic production of 1.41 million tonne, there is no anticipated situation of lack of demand. Steps to enhance use of rubber include research on rubber product manufacturing and related aspects; provision of technical

consultancy, training and testing services through Rubber Board; setting up Rubber Parks etc.

(d) No, Madam. Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce minimum fair price or minimum import price for natural rubber.

(e) The discussions in the India Rubber Meet (IRM) 2018 held at Kochi, Kerala on 30 and 31 October 2018 covered broadly production and use of NR along with other aspects related to rubber industry.

Statement

Prices of NR in the domestic and international markets (Rs/Kg)

Year	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic* (RSS 4 Kottayam)	International** (RSS 3 Bangkok, Thailand)	Domestic* (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	International*** (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	Domestic* (Kottayam)	International*** (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
2013-14	166.02	155.25	156.43	137.14	123.31	101.06
2014-15	132.57	112.71	114.40	96.04	94.46	77.07
2015-16	113.06	96.36	100.42	84.81	88.28	67.08
2016-17	135.49	131.78	119.22	109.13	89.10	88.77
2017-18	129.80	116.78	115.17	96.55	87.90	82.28
2018-19 (Upto November)	121.56	97.72	110.20	89.02	83.53	66.55

Source:

* Rubber Board

** Rubber Authority of Thailand (RAOT)

*** Malaysian Rubber Board (MRB)

Tribal Research Institutes

1028. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to conduct a review of operational conditions of the existing Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) across India, if so, the details thereof along with the number of TRIs operational in the country;

(b) whether the condition of the TRIs needs to be improved, if so, the details of the TRIs and the action being taken by the Government to improve the conditions of the TRIs;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to make model TRIs, if so, the details thereof along with the list of TRIs which are going to model ones; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to increase the number of TRIs in the country and if so, the details thereof, UT/State-wise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has revised Guidelines for the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' in December, 2017. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, stipulates for setting up of new TRIs in the States where no TRI exists and providing support for infrastructural needs. It has been envisaged that TRIs should focus on their core responsibilities as body of knowledge & research, and as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence based planning

and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons/ institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness. The annual outlay of the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' enhanced from Rs. 21.00 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 80.00 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 100.00 crore in 2018-19. The scheme is demand driven. As per the requirement of States, MoTA makes effort to provide sufficient funds. MoTA is focussing on strengthening of all TRIs in terms of infrastructure and their delivery of output. Presently, the TRIs in 24 States and 1UT including Jharkhand are receiving support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs based on the proposal received from them with the approval of duly constituted APEX level Committee subject to availability of funds under the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)'. List of TRIs is at Statement-I. Details of fund released to the TRIs during 2017-18 and current year are given in Statement-II

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry for making Model TRIs.

(d) Setting of TRIs in States where no TRI exists is envisaged. No such plans are in pipeline for Jharkhand State which already has a TRI

Statement-I

List of TRIs

Sl. No.	State	Place and year of Establishment
1	2	3
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, 1952
2.	Jharkhand (Undivided Bihar)	Ranchi, 1953
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara (now functioning at Bhopal), 1954
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata, 1955
5.	Maharashtra	Pune, 1962
6.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad, 1962
7.	Assam	Guwahati, 1962
8.	Telangana	Hyderabad, 1963
9.	Rajasthan	Udaipur, 1964
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, 1971

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	Kozhikode, 1971
12.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty, 1983
13.	Manipur	Imphal, 1988
14.	Tripura	Agartala, 1993
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, 1994
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, 2004
17.	Karnataka	Mysore, 2005
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, 2014
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam, 2014
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, 2014
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok, 2016
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, 2016
23.	Nagaland	Kohima, 2017
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar, 2017
25.	Mizoram	Aizwal, 2018

Statement-II

Release of fund under the Scheme "Support to TRI's"

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19 (Till 12.12.2018)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	940.42	749.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	647.99	253.01
3.	Assam	183.65	198.75
4.	Chhattisgarh	168.73	504.49
5.	Gujarat	2438.00	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	106.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	97.00
8.	Jharkhand	-	1211.83
9.	Karnataka	130.00	106.00
10.	Kerala	745.65	401.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	732.51	309.91
12.	Maharashtra	-	485.01

1	2	3	4
13.	Manipur	58.00	530.11
14.	Mizoram	-	416.08
15.	Nagaland	-	800.00
16.	Odisha	662.90	819.07
17.	Rajasthan	169.25	44.75
18.	Sikkim	136.00	155.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	133.20	177.25
20.	Telangana	339.50	163.20
21.	Tripura	198.75	316.14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
23.	West Bengal	215.45	380.15
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	81.60
25.	Uttarakhand	TRI under construction.	
Total		7900.00	8307.58

National Skill Development Mission

1029. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India currently faces a
severe shortage of well-trained, skilled workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government
for the implementation of the National Skill Development
Mission; and

(d) the details of students trained under the
Ministry's vocational training programmes during the last
four years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
(SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The National
Skill Development Corporation commissioned studies to
understand the sectoral and geographical spread of the
incremental skill requirements. Based on the Environment
Scan of 2016 which updated the findings of the earlier
studies, the incremental human resource requirement was

estimated to be 103.4 million during 2017-2022 across 24
sectors. Sector-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)
was launched on 15th July, 2015 to provide a strong
institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up
skill development efforts across the country. Under this
initiative, there are more than 40 schemes/-programmes
run by around 20 Ministries/Departments which provide a
variety of skill development training.

Under Ministry of Skill Development and
Entrepreneurship, Long Term training is provided through
Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 15,042 ITIs
in the country with seating capacity of 33,67,075 (including
30% supernumerary). Short term training is imparted
through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY),
a flag ship scheme of the Ministry.

(d) The details of students trained in last 4 years,
State/UT-wise under PMKVY-1, PMKVY-2 and ITIs are
given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of estimated incremental human resource
requirement during 2017-22*

(Estimates in millions)

Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2017-22)
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture	-13.5
2.	Building Construction & Real Estate	30.6
3.	Retail	10.7
4.	Logistics, Transportation & Warehousing	8.2
5.	Textile & Clothing	6.7
6.	Education & Skill Development	3.3
7.	Handloom & Handicraft	4.7
8.	Auto & Auto Components	2.2
9.	Construction Material Building Hardware	2.7

1	2	3
10. Private Security Services		3.1
11. Food Processing		2.8
12. Tourism, Hospitality & Travel		4.9
13. Domestic Help		3.3
14. Gems & Jewellery		3.3
15. Electronics & IT Hardware		3.4
16. Beauty and Wellness		8.2
17. Furniture & Furnishing		5.7
18. Healthcare		2.8
19. Leather & Leather Goods		2.7
20. IT & IteS		1.5
21. Banking, Financial Services & Insurance		1.2
22. Telecommunication		2.8
23. Pharmaceuticals		1.4
24. Media and Entertainment		0.6
Total		103.4

Source: Environment scan 2016

Statement-II

PMKVY-1 data including Short Term Training and RPL

Training Centre State	2015-16	2016-17
	Total Trained	Total Trained
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0
Andhra Pradesh	116911	19214
Arunachal Pradesh	789	228
Assam	28026	5353
Bihar	76366	15566
Chandigarh	4258	774
Chhattisgarh	28896	8406
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153	105
Daman and Diu	230	0
Delhi	61718	43964

1	2	3
Goa	499	0
Gujarat	38702	5297
Haryana	70202	16682
Himachal Pradesh	18788	4103
Jammu and Kashmir	13800	4377
Jharkhand	21947	6586
Karnataka	63460	13591
Kerala	13628	1711
Madhya Pradesh	130228	38610
Maharashtra	84268	25167
Manipur	1153	450
Meghalaya	1563	336
Mizoram	1012	18
Nagaland	911	360
Odisha	50883	10474
Puducherry	6182	1119
Punjab	59842	24782
Rajasthan	100254	33313
Sikkim	769	117
Tamil Nadu	143040	26173
Telangana	93674	16007
Tripura	13730	1410
Uttar Pradesh	219880	52133
Uttarakhand	12492	1809
West Bengal	105714	23366
Grand Total	1584162	401601

PMKVY-2 data including Short Term Training and RPL

State Name	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
	Total Trained	Total Trained	Total Trained
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9966	58149	24857
Arunachal Pradesh	0	995	2539
Assam	5257	37782	17625

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Bihar	17562	91788	53428	Maharashtra	7077	87518	43094
Chandigarh	42	1925	3377	Manipur	8409	4866	1072
Chhattisgarh	164	23095	19257	Meghalaya	80	4058	4734
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	186	1155	Mizoram	0	0	670
Daman and Diu	0	240	807	Nagaland	181	1649	481
Delhi	5784	86400	51381	Odisha	4454	66243	27646
Goa	180	846	234	Puducherry	646	3361	1155
Gujarat	6444	30997	23016	Punjab	3720	103130	42138
Haryana	8284	185335	55628	Rajasthan	17306	214886	46783
Himachal Pradesh	432	16939	14494	Sikkim	0	525	807
Jammu and Kashmir	2841	44873	16718	Tamil Nadu	42000	128834	48321
Jharkhand	2930	31352	19170	Telangana	2947	91023	28522
Karnataka	9810	71265	39323	Tripura	590	6101	1916
Kerala	11955	65594	26058	Uttar Pradesh	29652	356031	123152
Madhya Pradesh	10067	183661	79034	Uttarakhand	3016	27499	18475
				West Bengal	11208	90936	43096
				Grand Total	223004	2118082	880163

ITI data of Long Term Training Courses

State Name	Total Trained			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	123	247	305
Andhra Pradesh	42924	98101	57686	50674
Arunachal Pradesh	384	306	425	578
Assam	1808	3295	2847	2220
Bihar	51460	61209	66460	90589
Chandigarh	497	634	871	846
Chhattisgarh	8862	10383	13991	15068
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	216	108	98
Daman and Diu	0	595	176	164
Delhi	5196	5715	7128	7414
Goa	1350	2085	1562	1829
Gujarat	38174	241655	51703	52241
Haryana	13841	32411	34655	37832

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	12164	17539	17174	19049
Jammu and Kashmir	106	2461	2538	2227
Jharkhand	29506	46360	26710	29313
Karnataka	30675	85865	70781	58702
Kerala	23201	31406	29774	25821
Lakshadweep	98	94	90	78
Madhya Pradesh	17404	20917	41136	52606
Maharashtra	69953	93346	105806	104893
Manipur	43	51	63	75
Meghalaya	433	556	583	520
Mizoram	174	385	544	355
Nagaland	0	87	150	136
Odisha	45779	40163	48480	36100
Puducherry	714	634	903	728
Punjab	25677	31207	42146	30980
Rajasthan	52377	52522	126957	105482
Sikkim	192	648	274	344
Tamil Nadu	26985	74981	39840	31494
Telangana	21173	21276	34851	34019
Tripura	818	858	1352	1268
Uttar Pradesh	106482	85380	154853	224930
Uttarakhand	5083	4696	8464	9196
West Bengal	10670	9772	12745	27027
Grand Total	644410	1077932	1004073	1055201

* DGT Data captured in NCVT MIS portal

[Translation]

**Renovation and Adoption of Monuments
by Corporates**

1030. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:
SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an Adopt a Heritage Site Scheme/Project under Public-Private

Partnership (PPP) and has invited Corporate Houses / Companies to undertake full responsibility for renovation, conservation and development of important heritage sites of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the monuments/heritage sites identified and adopted by companies so far, monument-wise, company-wise and State-wise including Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any sign boards have been put up/proposed to be put up at these places to indicate the total funds utilized and the expertise acquired for renovation of such sites and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide basic amenities to attract tourists at various heritage sites and tourist places in the country; and

(e) the details of changes in revenue generation to the Archaeological Survey of India since into this project scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The 'Adopt A Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan', scheme launched on 27th September, 2017 is a collaborative effort by Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State/UTs Governments and envisages development and maintenance of tourist amenities at heritage sites and making them tourist friendly, to enhance tourism potential and cultural importance in a planned and phased manner. The project primarily focuses on providing basic amenities that include cleanliness, public conveniences, safe drinking water, ease of access for tourists, signages, illumination, Wi-fi etc.

No fund is given by Ministry of Tourism. The Project envisages involvement of Private/Public Companies/Organizations and Individuals to adopt Monuments, Natural

Heritage Sites and other Tourist Sites in the country, primarily under CSR.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed specifies installation of one signages at the monument indicating that monument has been adopted by respective firm/organization.

(d) Providing basic facilities/amenities (e.g. drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) to tourists visiting centrally protected monuments and sites are the regular activities which the Archaeological Survey of India undertakes. Improvement and upgradation of these public facilities/amenities is a continuous process. Basic public facilities are available at all World Heritage Sites and ASI's ticketed monuments, as also at majority of those protected monuments that are visited by a large numbers of tourists. Further, Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as "Adarsh Smarak" for upgradation of existing facilities/amenities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

(e) No such matter involved in the MoU under Adopt a Heritage Scheme.

Statement

List of monuments/sites identified and adopted by companies (monument-wise, company-wise and State-wise) under the adopt a heritage: apni dharohar, apni pehchaan, project

Sl.No.	Agency/Monument Mitras	Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
1.	Dalmia Bharat Ltd.	1.	Red Fort	Delhi
		2.	Gandikota Fort	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India	3.	Area surrounding Gangotri Temple and Trail to Gaumukh	Uttarakhand
		4.	Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Lakakh	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Apeejay Park Hotels	5.	Jantar Mantar	Delhi
4.	Bliss Inns (V-Resorts)	6.	Surajkund	Haryana
5.	Yatra Online	7.	Qutub Minar	Delhi
		8.	Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra
		9.	Leh Palace, Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
		10.	Hampi (Hazara Rama Temple)	Karnataka

[English]

Bilateral Trade Between India and Pakistan

1031. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade between India and Pakistan during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to various estimates, the annual bilateral trade between the two countries has the potential to surpass \$20 billion, if both the countries cooperate and remove barriers and restrictions because currently, most of the trade happens indirectly through Dubai, Singapore, Port of Bandar Abbas (Iran); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to improve the trade to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The value of India's exports to Pakistan and imports from Pakistan, during the last three years and the current year, as available upto October, 2018, is given below:—

Period	Value in US\$ Million	
	Exports	Imports
2015-16	2,171.14	441.03
2016-17	1,821.87	454.49
2017-18	1,924.28	488.56
2018-19 (April-October) (Provisional)	1,179.91	338.66

Source: DGCI&S database

(b) and (c) A study titled '*Normalizing India-Pakistan Trade*' by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) released in September, 2013 estimated the trade potential between India and Pakistan in the range of US\$ 10.9 Billion and US\$ 19.8 Billion. Another study titled '*A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia*' released by the World Bank in October, 2018 estimates the trade potential between

India and Pakistan at US\$ 36.9 billion. The two studies have suggested that the identified trade potential remains unrealised on account of various factors, including, *inter-alia*, impediments in transport and transit facilities, non-tariff issues, restrictions on exports from India, etc.

The Government has made several efforts to improve trade with Pakistan.

In the 7th round of Commerce Secretary level talks with Pakistan, held in September, 2012 in Islamabad, a roadmap was agreed for facilitating trade, identifying several actions to be taken by both the countries in a time bound manner. The agreed roadmap could not be implemented since Pakistan did not notify the removal of trade restrictions through Wagah-Attari land route (the first step identified in the roadmap).

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January, 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May, 2014, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September, 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then.

Maternity Leave Incentive Scheme

1032. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on an incentive scheme wherein 7 weeks' wages would be reimbursed to employers who hire female workers in private sector with wages up to Rs. 15,000 and provide the maternity benefit of 26 weeks paid leave and funded from Labour Welfare Cess and if so, the details and the status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reimburse employers in the private sector 50 per cent wages of the last 14 weeks of maternity leave;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives and criteria laid down for the employers to provide compensation/paid maternity leave and the total financial allocation made for this purpose;

(d) whether implementation of amended Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 is not good in private sector and women employees are not getting paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for both commissioning and adopting mother's and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is considering any proposal to include women working in the unorganized sector to enable them to avail the benefits under the Act, and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is anticipating decline in rate of labour force participation of female population due to discriminatory hiring practices by the employers in order to prevent maternity benefits available under the said Act and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) whether the Government has increased/proposes to increase minimum wages for all sectors, Agricultural, Non-Agricultural and Construction etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government is working on an Incentive Scheme wherein seven weeks wages shall be reimbursed to employers who employ women workers and provide the maternity benefit of 26 weeks paid leave, as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017.

To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than Rs. 15,000/- per month and a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The Scheme is proposed to be administered through EPFO and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities. However, the incentives is not proposed to be funded from Labour Welfare Cess, but through the budgetary allocations, Government has not made any allocation for the scheme.

(d) No study has been conducted by the Government. Maternity Benefit Act is administered by the State Governments, except in cases of Mines and Circus

(e) No, Madam.

(f) No study has been conducted in this regard. However, the provisions of Act, *inter alia*, is likely to increase the women employment as well as increase their social security of women. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced and implemented by the respective State Governments in all sectors except Mines and Circus. Advisories are issued to State Governments from time to time for strict enforcement and compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(g) Central Government has notified increase in the basic rate of minimum wages for all sectors in the Central sphere *w.e.f.* 19.01.2017. For the first time minimum wages for all sectors; agriculture, non-agricultural, construction, etc. have been increased approx. 40% respectively. Minimum wage (per day) for non-agricultural worker in the area 'C' category for unskilled workers increased from Rs.250/- to Rs. 350/-, Rs. 312/- to 437/- in Area 'B' category and Rs. 374/- to Rs. 523/- in Area 'A' category.

[Translation]

Prices of Petroleum Products

1033. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
 SHRI D.K. SURESH:
 SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
 SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
 SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
 SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
 SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
 SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Brent/International Crude oil fell by 23 per cent from its peak in October to November, 2018 and there has been huge decline in the Indian basket of crude prices during the last two months along with strengthening of rupee have resulted in huge decline in our import bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not reducing the prices of petrol, diesel and petroleum products in proportion to reduction of prices of international crude oil from October to November, 2018 product/month-wise along with impacts of lowering of crude oil prices on the import bill/country during the current year;

(c) whether the price of petroleum products have been increasing day by day amongst protests/Bharat band by several organisations and reached to record level despite reduction in prices of crude oil in the international market and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the cascading effects of such increase on essential commodities and common people along with measures taken/being taken by the Government including change of existing pricing mechanism of petroleum products to reduce the prices of petroleum products and bring them under control;

(e) whether the Government/State Governments propose to reduce taxes/excise duty and subsidy provided on petrol and diesel to ensure that essential commodities are available to common people at cheaper prices in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of times customs and excise duty increased during the last four years;

(f) whether the Government is selling petrol/diesel to other countries and if so, the details thereof along with the prices at which the products are being sold, country-wise; and

(g) the details of the amount paid to the Government by Oil Marketing Companies as tax and profit during the last five years, company/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) The prices of Brent Crude oil, Indian basket of crude oil and retail selling price of petrol/diesel at Delhi (as per IOCL) on 23rd October, 2018 and as on 11th December, 2018 are given as under:—

Particulars	Brent Crude	Indian Basket of Crude Oil	Petrol	Diesel
			Rs. /ltr	
Prices as on		\$/bbl		
23.10.2018	78.09	78.11	81.34	74.85
11.12.2018	59.74	58.78	70.20	64.66

The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market and not to that of crude oil. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements and the pricing formula is based on 15-day moving average of the key cost elements in price build up of petrol and diesel.

The import bill of crude oil which was Rs. 2.42 Lakh crores during the period April to September, 2017 has increased to Rs. 4.04 lakh crores during the period April-September, 2018.

(c) to (e) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect

from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and RSP of PDS Kerosene.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced Rs. 1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of Rs. 2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

The details of increase/decrease in Customs and Excise duty on petrol and diesel in the last four years are given in Statement-I.

(f) Oil Marketing Companies export petrol and diesel out of surplus arising after meeting the domestic demands. As per IOCL, during Financial Year 2018-19 (April-October), 1143 TMT HSD and 108 TMT MS is exported to Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, UAE, Yemen and Sri Lanka for an amount of Rs. 5652 crore. Further, 229 TMT MS and 784 TMT HSD of Rs. 5217 crore has been exported to Nepal under a

supply agreement between IOCL and Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC). Also, 8 TMT MS and 37 TMT HSD of Rs. 292 crore has been exported to Bhutan.

(g) The details of the amount paid to the Government by oil and gas companies as contribution to exchequer (includes taxes, dividend etc.) during the last five years is given in Statement-II

Statement-I

Changes in Excise duty on petrol and diesel during the last four years

Date (w.e.f.)	Petrol	Diesel
	Total (Rs./litre)	
14.09.2012	9.48	3.56
13.11.2014	11.02	5.11
03.12.2014	13.34	6.14
02.01.2015	15.40	8.20
17.01.2015	17.46	10.26
01.03.2015*	17.46	10.26
07.11.2015	19.06	10.66
17.12.2015	19.36	11.83
02.01.2016	19.73	13.83
16.01.2016	20.48	15.83
31.01.2016	21.48	17.33
04.10.2017	19.48	15.33
05.10.2018	17.98	13.83

* With effect from 1.3.2015, education cess which was implemented w.e.f. 09.07.2004 and Higher secondary education cess which was implemented w.e.f. 01.03.2007 have been subsumed in the excise duty.

Statement-II

Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer

Particulars	Rs. in crore					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	H1, 2018-19 (P)
1. Contribution to Central Exchequer						
Tax/ Duties on Crude oil & Petroleum Products	105950	126025	209354	273225	284446	135363
Dividend to Government/ Income Tax etc.	46950	46040	44261	61309	59416	21501.92
Total Contribution to Central Exchequer	152900	172065	253615	334534	343862	156864.92

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	H1, 2018-19 (P)
2. Contribution to State Exchequer						
Tax/ Duties on Crude & Petroleum Products	152442	160526	160114	189587	208893	115461
Dividend to Government/ Direct Tax etc.	18	28	95	183	262	38
Total Contribution to State Exchequer	152460	160554	160209	189770	209155	115499
Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (1+2)	305360	332619	413824	524304	553017	272363.92

(P) Provisional

1. As per details provided by 16 oil & gas companies
2. Profit petroleum on exploration of Oil/ Gas as provided by MOP&NG.
3. Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped wherever necessary.

[English]

Development of Tourism in Kerala

1034. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has put in place a road map to develop tourism infrastructure and promote new tourism locations in Kerala and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the funds allocated by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to allot any additional fund to Kerala after recent floods and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken to improve connectivity and other facilities at the existing and proposed new tourist destinations in Kerala and rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism, under the Schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist places to State Governments/UTs including Kerala. Following projects under the schemes have been approved for the State of Kerala:

- (i) "Development at Guruvayur Temple" Kerala at the cost of Rs. 46.14 crore in 2016-17 under PRASHAD Scheme.
- (ii) "Development in Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam" at the cost of Rs. 99.99 in 2016-17 as Spiritual Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- (iii) "Development in Sree Padmanabha Aranmula Sabarimala" at the cost of Rs. 92.44 crore as spiritual Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- (iv) "Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkadya as Eco-Tourism Circuit at the cost of Rs. 76.55 crore in 2015-16 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- (v) "Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism project" at the cost of Rs. 80.37 crore in 2018-19 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The details of CFA provided to State Governments/ UTs including Kerala for infrastructure development under these schemes are given in enclosed Statement.

Ministry of Tourism also promotes tourism locations as holistic destinations in the domestic and international markets, covering the various tourist destinations and products of the country including those in Kerala. Promotion of the destination and products are also undertaken through the Website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry.

Statement*Detail of the projects approved under PRASHAD Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year	Project Cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45	33.79
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.91
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	6.85
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	18.72
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	21.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	18.76
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Completed in April, 2018)	2015-16	6.45	6.40
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	8.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	2.59
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	27.83
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	10.38
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Administrative approval only 30.01.2018

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval only 08.02.2018
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24	11.77
Total				727.16	342.91

Details of Project Sanctioned Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	95.67
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
30.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwer-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	74.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	48.19
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	31.38
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39	33.86
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	50.33
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	93.90	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	79.85
Total of 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71
Year 2017-18					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
61	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.6	49.8
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	49.81
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	63.20
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	286.22
Year 2018-19					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
68.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaia-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00
71.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhuneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta Kholo-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
Total of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
Grand Total				5873.26	2769.25

[Translation]

Performance of NSIC

1035. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) organises special programmes for imparting training in skill development and entrepreneurship in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with businesses in which the corporation has provided training during the last three years and the current years, State/UT and business-wise;

(c) whether the NSIC has established business parks in various regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the targets set and the achievements made regarding such business parks, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish such parks in Jharkhand and Bihar during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a PSU under this Ministry organizes a number of programmes for Skill Development and Self-Employment through its 8 technical centres located at Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Howrah (West Bengal), Hyderabad (Telangana), Okhla (New Delhi), Rajkot (Gujarat), Rajpura (Punjab) and Neemka (Haryana). In addition, NSIC is also imparting

self-entrepreneurship through its incubation centres located at Okhla (New Delhi), Howrah (West Bengal), Guwahati (Assam), Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Kolar (Karnataka), Deoria (Uttar Pradesh), Nawada (Bihar), Naini (Uttar Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Kashipur (Uttarakhand), Rajkot (Gujarat) and Neemka (Haryana). NSIC also associates with private partners, under TIC-PPP Scheme, for skill & entrepreneurship development. NSIC offers training in more than 100 trades. These include various hi-tech areas like Robotics, Solar Energy, Animation, PLC/SCADA, Software development etc. as well as conventional areas. *i.e.* Fitter, Mechanic, Electrician, Turner etc. for promotion of wage employment and self employment. The details of training provided under various programmes by NSIC during last three years and current year (upto October, 2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) NSIC has established/establishing three business parks as mentioned hereunder:—

State/UT	Name of the Project	Target/Achievement
Telangana	Exhibition-cum-Marketing Development Business Park (EMDBP), Hyderabad	The construction of the building has been completed. The current level of occupancy is 83% against the target of leasing out office space to MSME units in 2018-19.
Odisha	Integrated Marketing Development Centre (IMDC), Bhubaneswar	The construction of the building has been completed. The current level of occupancy is 26% against the targeted occupancy level of 35% for 2018-19.
Delhi	Marketing Development-cum-Business Park (MDBP) at Okhla, New Delhi	The construction of the building is under progress.

The objective of setting up these parks is to provide the entrepreneurs with built-up space for setting up of their offices along with facilities like exhibition space, conference hall, food court etc. under one roof.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. NSIC does not have any plan to set up such parks in Jharkhand and Bihar in the current year. NSIC does not have any property or budget allocation for setting up these parks in these two States.

Statement

Details of training provided under various programmes by NSIC

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Oct.'18)	
		EDP*	ESDP**	EDP	ESDP	EDP	ESDP	EDP	ESDP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0		27	0		0	75
2.	Assam	1559		711	0	483		190	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	438	78	756		9	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0		77	0	56	0	32
5.	Delhi	391	3839	397	3727	440	4745	171	3113
6.	Gujrat	189	1607	1445	582	592	1209	150	401
7.	Himachal Pradesh	690	226	434	559	322	1258	35	916
8.	Haryana	0	145		76	168	391	25	84
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	440		247		779	0	837
10.	Jharkhand	0	288		296		2110	0	62
11.	Karnataka	397	20	420	0	260	63	59	68
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	55		3		98	0	160
14.	Maharashtra	0	129		283		611	0	414
15.	Odisha	0	26	0	0		247	0	77
16.	Punjab	0	940		870	0	1655	0	1098
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0		4	0	29
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	2454	600	3538	774	4054	396	1448
19.	Telangana	0	5265		4946	0	5638	0	3335
20.	Tripura	0	0	1136	0	1216	0	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	682	4178	1188	3355	1180	3461	83	1758
21.	Uttarakhand	0	172	705	87	408	110	84	59
23.	West Bengal	567	3196	1347	4386	543	2806	139	1163
Total		4475	22980	8821	23137	7142	29295	1341	15129

* Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

** Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP)

*[English]***Foreign and Indian Students**

1036. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding the number of Foreign students admitted in Indian Institutions during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any details regarding the number of Indian students studying abroad from 2014 to till date and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the courses they opted for, State/country-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote Indian Institutions to attract foreign students;

(d) the details of cases of assault/violence filed by Indian students studying abroad from 2014 till now, country-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of foreign students in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the Report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), conducted by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the details of foreign students studying higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years (2015, 2016 and 2017), State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement-I. The figures for the year 2018-19 is not available as AISHE, 2018-19 has started on 03.12.2018.

(b) Studies abroad is a matter of individual will and choice. Moreover, there are no restrictions on Cross-Border Students Mobility and such mobility can be owing

to variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian Institutes due to capacity limitations etc. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain the information regarding the number of Indian students going abroad. However, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that as per information received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad, an estimated number of Indian students currently studying abroad as on 18.07.2018 is 7,52,725. Year-wise/State-wise/Course-wise break-up of number of students are not maintained by MEA/MHRD.

(c) The Government of India has taken various steps for increasing the inflow of foreign students in the country. MHRD has launched Study in India Programme on 18.04.2018 with the aim to make India an education hub for foreign students by way of increasing the inflow of inbound International Students through systematic brand building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns. The programme focuses on attracting foreign students from select 30 plus countries. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students. In the first round, more than 5000 foreign students have been placed in different institutions in the year 2018-19. MHRD has also launched (in October, 2018) a Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between top ranked Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected countries. The Joint Research Projects involve the mobility of students/faculty for long term research and teaching activities. Under SPARC, foreign students and faculty members are given adequate incentives for their participation in the joint research project. More details may be accessed on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>.

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high

academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty percent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty percent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students. Six institutions have recently been accredited the status of Institutes of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There is a provision of greater autonomy including the provision of admitting foreign students upto 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

To attract foreign students in IITs, the Joint Entrance Examination, JEE(Advanced) examinations are being conducted in six examination centres abroad at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Colombo (Sri Lanka). Supernumerary seats with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course are available to foreign students, who are allowed to appear in JEE (Advanced) directly without appearing in the JEE (Main). Similarly, Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE), an entrance examination for admission into the M.Tech. programmes in IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions, is also conducted at these centres abroad.

Other initiatives of Government of India include Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), SWAYAM PRABHA, Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Leadership for Academicians Program (LEAP), Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT), National Academic Depository (NAD), National Digital Library of India (NDL), etc. Besides these Government of India initiatives, several regulations are issued by the UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for improvement of standards of quality higher education in the country.

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) also ensure quality of higher education in the country. One of the benefits of these initiatives is that more foreign students are attracted to pursue higher education in India.

(d) As per information collected by Ministry of External Affairs from the Indian Missions/Posts abroad, year-wise and country-wise details of such cases from 2014 to 2017 (upto November) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

Sl. No.		Total Number of Foreign Students in higher educational institutions (based on Actual Response)		
		2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1787	2341	2092
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	164	184	306
4.	Bihar	268	292	269
5.	Chandigarh	552	639	580
6.	Chhattisgarh	127	153	182
7.	Delhi	2063	2632	2266
8.	Goa	143	164	240
9.	Gujarat	1055	1430	1689
10.	Haryana	1321	1783	2017
11.	Himachal Pradesh	483	666	871
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	18	11
13.	Jharkhand	93	121	89
14.	Karnataka	14398	13050	12041
15.	Kerala	133	104	136
16.	Madhya Pradesh	340	440	654
17.	Maharashtra	4649	4619	4306
18.	Manipur	7	8	10

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Meghalaya	217	160	172
20.	Mizoram	4	7	5
21.	Nagaland	2	0	0
22.	Odisha	112	309	200
23.	Puducherry	105	46	45
24.	Punjab	2459	3246	3775
25.	Rajasthan	856	948	1101
26.	Sikkim	473	339	214
27.	Tamil Nadu	5377	4889	3542
28.	Telangana	3032	3461	2877
29.	Tripura	11	19	26
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3407	3602	4465
31.	Uttarakhand	826	843	1055
32.	West Bengal	952	1062	907
All India		45,424	47,575	46,144

In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, there are no Foreign Students.

Statement-II

Country-wise incidents of attack on Indian students

Sl. No.	Name of country	Year-wise data			
		2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto November)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
2.	Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
3.	Bulgaria	Nil	Nil	1	1
4.	France	Nil	Nil	1	1
5.	Germany	1	4	Nil	Nil
6.	Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
7.	Kyrgyzstan	3	5	Nil	Nil
8.	Malaysia	4	3	Nil	Nil
9.	Nepal	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
10.	Lithuania	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	USA	1	Nil	Nil	1
12.	Italy	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
13.	Poland	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
14.	Guyana	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
15.	Russia	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
16.	Czech Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
17.	Ukraine	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
18.	Republic of Korea	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Development of Tourism

1037. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to expedite the allocation of funds for the development of Tourism and Hospitality industries in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose through the Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI);

(c) whether the Government has any new initiatives to provide adequate funds for the development of Tourist and Pilgrim centres in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount disbursed by the Government to Tamil Nadu in this regard till date, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Funds related to development of tourism are released to States and Union Territories including Tamil Nadu in accordance with the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) and (d) Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following project in Tamil Nadu:—

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	Name of Circuit	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
Tamil Nadu 2016-17	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24

Under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects in Tamil Nadu:—

(Rs. in crore)

State	Name of the project	Year of sanction	Approved cost	Amount released
Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram under PRASHAD Scheme	2016-17	16.48	8.24
	Development of Vellankani under PRASHAD Scheme	2016-17	5.60	2.59

*[Translation]***CBSE Recognition/Affiliation Rules for Schools**

1038. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
 SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has recently revised rules related to awarding recognition to schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has considered/proposes to take any concrete step to take any stringent law to check the arbitrariness of private schools and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new provisions of CBSE affiliation mandate schools to make full disclosure

of fee structure and prohibit them from levying any hidden charges and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the CBSE intends to close some private schools across the country by sending them a show cause notice for withdrawal of affiliation and imposed some fine and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the total number of schools and number of students enrolled there in the country and total number of private unaided schools in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that it does not issue Recognition certificates to the schools. The Board being affiliating and Examination conducting body only grants affiliation to the schools and conducts X and XII Board Examinations.

(b) The Board grants affiliation to the schools on fulfillment of mandatory conditions laid down in their affiliation Bye-Laws and after inspection of the schools.

(c) Fee structure and fee revisions are regulated by the Acts and Regulations of the concerned State Governments/Union Territories. Rule 7.3 of the CBSE Affiliation Bye-Laws provides that "Fees shall be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UTs. "

(d) The Board has the powers to impose the following penalties, in case any school is found violating the provisions of the Affiliation Bye Laws/Examination Bye Laws of the Board or does not abide by the directions of the Board:

- Written warning
- Imposing fine up to Rs. 5,00,000/-
- Downgrading school from Senior Secondary level to Secondary level
- Restricting number of sections in the school
- Debarring the school from sponsoring student in Board's examination upto a period of two years
- Suspension of Affiliation for a definite period
- Debarring the school from applying for affiliation or restoration of affiliation up to a period of five years.
- Withdrawal of Affiliation in a particular subject(s) or stream(s).
- Withdrawal of Affiliation.
- Any other penalty as may be deemed appropriate by the Board.

(e) A Statement indicating the total number of schools and number of students enrolled and total number of private unaided schools in the country, State and UT-wise is enclosed.

Statement

Details of total number of schools, number of students enrolled and Total no. of private schools

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Enrolment and Schools-All Level		
		Total Enrolment	All Schools	Private Unaided Schools
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72071	415	69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7790049	61528	14005
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	359104	4058	495
4.	Assam	6960679	71460	4745
5.	Bihar	26068985	84962	4381
6.	Chandigarh	237642	201	73

	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh		5848923	54240	6372
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		79594	347	33
9.	Daman and Diu		38314	145	22
10.	Delhi		4221237	5731	2682
11.	Goa		278973	1551	152
12.	Gujarat		11704790	53291	12502
13.	Haryana		5334021	22787	7138
14.	Himachal Pradesh		1407049	18208	2718
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		2227923	29232	5374
16.	Jharkhand		7102825	47748	1417
17.	Karnataka		11020077	76074	18760
18.	Kerala		5865210	17144	3260
19.	Lakshadweep		12153	45	00
20.	Madhya Pradesh		16289382	152769	27190
21.	Maharashtra		22600366	108713	18091
22.	Manipur		599269	4978	927
23.	Meghalaya		867233	14531	2318
24.	Mizoram		261015	3889	1009
25.	Nagaland		376312	2831	734
26.	Odisha		7999285	70470	4138
27.	Puducherry		246947	737	280
28.	Punjab		5493614	28962	7038
29.	Rajasthan		16186118	105741	35041
30.	Sikkim		136291	1317	439
31.	Tamil Nadu		13185526	58033	10862
32.	Telangana		6439354	43134	12573
33.	Tripura		736552	4862	298
34.	Uttar Pradesh		46541317	264983	83116
35.	Uttarakhand		2375643	24061	5281
36.	West Bengal		16144562	96432	10192
	India		253108405	1535610	303725

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

*[English]***Industrial Productivity**

1039. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the productivity of industries in the country during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has introduced/ proposes to introduce quality standards for auto, food processing, gadgets, textiles, electrical machinery, etc. to make our country a manufacturing hub for quality products

and make these quality standards a part of 'Make in India' programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this is likely to help to make identified products 'zero defect and zero effect'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per National Accounts Statistics, 2018 Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and output of manufacturing sector at constant prices (2011-12) during 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given below:—

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Manufacturing Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Gross Capital Formation	6,20,148	5,84,269	6,23,915	6,73,243	8,41,329
Output	67,79,724	72,27,462	76,69,909	80,33,515	84,69,369

Source: National Accounts Statistics, 2018, MoSPI

(b) and (c) The Central Government through issuance of various Quality Control Orders has brought 136 products under compulsory BIS certification and 50 Electronics, IT & Solar products under compulsory registration of BIS. According to these Quality Control Orders, the products specified therein shall conform to relevant Indian Standards and bear standard mark under a licence from BIS.

Under the Make in India program, BIS has formulated several Indian standards, sector-wise information is given below:—

Sl. No.	Sector	Existing number of Indian Standards	Subjects under development/ identified for Indian standards formulation
1	2	3	4
1.	Electrical Machinery	40	0
2.	Auto	40	0
3.	Food Processing	58	15
4.	Textile	16	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Electronics Gadgets	29	5

Source: Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

The adoption of the updated Standards and new standards under the Make in India Campaign aim at achieving production of quality products. Further, Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) had notified a scheme called "Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED Certification Scheme". Under this scheme, the MSMEs will be assessed & rated on the ZED Maturity Assessment Model, which is aligned with the manufacturing sectors under the Make in India initiative, like Automobile components, Defence manufacturing, Food processing, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Electronic systems, Electrical machinery, Textile etc. An MSME applying to be assessed on the ZED parameters shall demonstrate and will be assessed on a standard set of enablers and outcomes at the operational level in relation to production, design, quality, safety, environment etc. ZED will not only guide & assist MSMEs to improve their manufacturing processes & systems, thereby achieving world class standards, but also enhance their environmental consciousness.

[Translation]

Allocation of Gas

1040. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

SHRI LALLU SINGH:

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various gas based power plants and other plants are lying closed due to non-supply of gas from IGL in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the industrial development has been adversely affected due to non-supply of gas by IGL in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government and public representatives had requested the Government to lay IGL Gas pipeline in the industrial areas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is likely to accept the request of the State Government and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the IGL gas pipeline will be laid in the industrial areas;

(e) whether more than 3000 Mega Watt gas based capacity remain idle/closed in the State of Gujarat due to inadequate availability of gas at affordable rate and if so, the details thereof: and

(f) whether the State Government has requested either to allocate Administered Price Mechanism Gas or provide subsidy on available gas in the market and to facilitate the power purchase agreement with Public Sector Undertaking and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is presently operational in Geographical Areas (GA) comprising of NCT Delhi, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad districts in Uttar Pradesh and Rewari district in Haryana. IGL is supplying Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transportation and

Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes in these cities. At present IGL is not supplying gas to gas based power plants. IGL is supplying gas to 5000 Industrial and Commercial customers.

(b) to (d) In order to cater to the needs of Industrial Customers, IGL has laid a robust pipeline network of over 12,000 kms covering almost all major Industrial Area in its GAs. At present, IGL is catering to the gas requirement of around 5000 Industrial & Commercial Customers across in its GA. As per demand, IGL is expanding its pipeline network by providing last mile connectivity for industrial areas in Gautam Budh Nagar & Ghaziabad. IGL has informed that all the identified areas for industrial connections have been addressed and there are no pending requests to lay gas pipeline in the industrial areas with IGL as on date.

(e) Domestic natural gas is allocated as per the prevailing gas allocation policy depending upon the availability and balance demand is being met through the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) which is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. The plant may source natural gas as per its requirement. The power plants in Gujarat, in the period April-October, 2018, produced 8843.50 MUs of electricity and were supplied 3.13 MMSCMD of domestic gas.

(f) Yes, Madam. A letter dated 24.01.2017 from Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Energy, Government of Gujarat was received.

Further, all gas based power plants can generate power from gas and sell the same to any discom or any other consumer. Government has also provided Nil Custom duty on Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), when imported for generation of electrical energy by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra

1041. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

WILL the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) operating in the country presently including State of Jharkhand;

(b) the details of the number of youth got employment through PMKK during the current and last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of PMKK centres in the State of Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training. As on date, 720 PMKKs have been allocated across the country including the State of Jharkhand covering 632 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 510 PMKKs have been already established. Further, in State of Jharkhand, 24 PMKKs have been allocated in 24 districts. The State/UT-wise training imparted under PMKVY 2016-20 through PMKK are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of training imparted under PMKVY 2016-20 through PMKK are as under

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PMKKs Allocated	Centre Sign-off Done	Candidates Enrolled	Candidates Certified* (90 days Prior)	Reported Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	18	17841	8404	4548
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	33	17	19986	11411	6856
5.	Bihar	44	30	42698	21225	13441
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1134	404	345
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	26	20200	7829	3622
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	4	6450	3874	2221
11.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	32	20	13217	3926	1095
13.	Haryana	24	21	31309	15603	9239
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	2926	1312	753
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	7	9393	5767	3392
16.	Jharkhand	24	20	9901	2637	872
17.	Karnataka	34	34	38605	16441	5246
18.	Kerala	17	9	7379	2833	2029
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52	44	48794	20006	13596

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Maharashtra	43	27	18248	4537	1487
22.	Manipur	5	4	567	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	4	3	2445	1689	1157
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	3	2	1718	1163	783
26.	Odisha	29	22	33702	18017	10561
27.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	25	18	5547	412	47
29.	Rajasthan	34	29	27831	10442	5670
30.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	22	31493	14405	3667
32.	Telangana	24	13	13805	6254	4109
33.	Tripura	2	2	2030	1228	705
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85	62	90622	38309	24452
35.	Uttarakhand	13	13	16502	8393	5846
36.	West Bengal	44	37	53440	28241	16820
Total		720	510	567783	254762	142559

[* As per PMKVY 2016-20 guidelines, placement data is reported within 90 days of certification]

FDI Inflow

1042. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received as announced in various foreign tours/visits of Prime Minister of India during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the said FDI inflow is as per the expectations, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any hope of receiving the outstanding FDI in the country regarding the said announcements, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Country-wise and RBI Regional Office-wise (one RBI Regional Office may cover one or more States) details of Foreign Direct Investment reported through equity inflow during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. However, the steps taken during the last three years have borne fruit as is evident from the ever increasing volumes of FDI inflows being received into the country.

Statement*Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2015 to June, 2018*

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar	2018-19 Apr-Jun	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.84
2.	Australia	163.25	49.47	39.04	12.74	264.50
3.	Austria	41.09	37.95	45.01	2.70	126.75
4.	Bahamas	0.66	0.24	1.38	0.00	2.27
5.	Bahrain	15.34	80.27	19.67	0.38	115.66
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08
7.	Belgium	91.53	180.53	218.43	20.66	511.14
8.	Belarus	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
9.	Brazil	1.43	0.22	0.01	5.19	6.85
10.	Bangladesh	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
11.	Bulgaria	0.05	0.25	0.88	0.08	1.25
12.	Canada	105.85	285.60	297.24	408.02	1,096.72
13.	Cayman Islands	443.54	71.03	1,236.85	16.57	1,767.98
14.	Channel Islands	2.70	6.96	5.86	0.34	15.87
15.	China	461.40	277.25	350.22	72.55	1,161.42
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
17.	Czech Republic	2.65	2.68	0.54	0.12	5.99
18.	Cyprus	508.37	604.00	416.50	39.13	1,568.01
19.	Denmark	18.07	21.30	28.43	43.63	111.43
20.	Estonia	0.30	0.00	1.66	0.00	1.95
21.	Finland	39.75	30.37	4.76	5.35	80.24
22.	Chile	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.64	0.94
23.	France	598.49	614.00	511.26	61.15	1,784.90
24.	Greece	0.13	0.00	2.40	0.05	2.58
25.	Germany	985.68	1,069.14	1,146.15	145.92	3,346.89
26.	HongKong	344.84	176.74	1,051.66	125.77	1,699.01
27.	Hungary	0.56	1.08	0.10	0.00	1.75
28.	Indonesia	1.66	1.94	2.51	0.00	6.12
29.	Ireland	15.49	12.75	130.99	11.80	171.04
30.	Isle of Man	0.00	0.49	14.00	0.19	14.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Israel	11.85	24.43	21.04	4.11	61.42
32.	Italy	334.69	367.70	321.90	24.24	1,048.52
33.	Liechtenstein	4.89	2.04	10.04	1.05	18.03
34.	Japan	2,613.68	4,709.46	1,610.36	874.17	9,807.68
35.	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.24
36.	Korea (North)	0.03	0.40	3.15	0.00	3.59
37.	Lebanon	0.38	0.07	0.65	0.10	1.20
38.	South Korea	245.84	465.54	445.11	398.38	1,554.87
39.	Kuwait	6.17	11.52	18.85	5.39	41.93
40.	Latvia	0.00	0.01	0.32	0.03	0.36
41.	Luxembourg	800.87	180.93	279.89	130.14	1,391.82
42.	Malaysia	73.30	46.15	13.01	39.73	172.19
43.	Mauritius	8,354.75	15,727.83	15,940.79	1,494.19	41,517.56
44.	Mexico	20.02	18.42	3.41	10.47	52.33
45.	Maldives	0.01	0.00	3.32	0.00	3.32
46.	NRI ***	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47.	Nepal	0.31	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.50
48.	Netherlands	2,643.36	3,367.33	2,800.27	836.08	9,647.04
49.	NewZealand	10.42	3.83	2.04	0.00	16.30
50.	Nigeria	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.74	1.26
51.	Norway	6.44	24.82	9.87	0.41	41.54
52.	Oman	55.83	14.51	28.92	7.44	106.71
53.	Panama	1.29	0.36	0.03	0.54	2.22
54.	Philippines	7.48	94.97	10.65	2.31	115.41
55.	Poland	5.60	39.02	5.57	0.49	50.68
56.	Portugal	4.87	34.44	11.75	12.26	63.31
57.	Qatar	2.10	16.43	0.23	0.14	18.90
58.	Romania	0.55	0.07	0.10	4.44	5.16
59.	Russia	134.69	11.00	36.00	0.80	182.49
60.	Saudi Arabia	10.82	11.87	125.16	7.16	155.01
61.	Singapore	13,691.87	8,710.81	12,180.29	6,518.63	41,101.59
62.	Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.11
63.	South Africa	82.57	46.42	16.52	9.36	154.87
64.	Slovakia	5.45	0.10	3.06	2.60	11.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Spain	155.06	217.61	289.62	51.32	713.61
66.	Sri Lanka	5.69	6.01	37.53	0.15	49.38
67.	Sweden	143.11	34.84	160.42	52.60	390.97
68.	Slovenia	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.25
69.	Switzerland	240.04	514.30	514.97	78.98	1,348.29
70.	Syria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71.	Taiwan	74.87	12.24	111.93	1.69	200.73
72.	Thailand	42.22	42.99	92.74	5.79	183.74
73.	Turkey	38.87	0.90	3.02	42.00	84.78
74.	UAE	985.14	674.70	1,049.82	86.34	2,796.00
75.	United Kingdom	898.05	1,482.77	847.08	647.95	3,875.85
76.	U.S.A	4,192.29	2,379.31	2,094.79	347.74	9,014.13
77.	Ukraine	1.19	0.62	1.63	0.00	3.44
78.	Uruguay	0.44	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.84
79.	British Virginia	194.50	238.91	120.12	27.19	580.73
80.	West Indies	0.12	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.88
81.	Country Details Awaited	15.48	0.37	0.00	0.00	15.84
82.	Malta	0.00	0.06	0.87	0.33	1.26
83.	Iran	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
84.	Tanzania	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82
85.	Georgia	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.17
86.	Gibraltar	0.12	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.10
87.	Jordan	0.68	0.55	0.19	0.00	1.42
88.	Vietnam	0.14	4.15	0.32	0.03	4.63
89.	Jamaica	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
90.	Iceland	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.00	1.37
91.	Kenya	0.29	0.65	0.06	0.06	1.05
92.	Egypt	1.43	1.91	1.29	0.24	4.87
93.	Yemen	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.07
94.	Monaco	0.42	0.27	0.29	0.00	0.98
95.	Liberia	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15
96.	Costa Rica	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
97.	St. Vincent	2.87	1.98	0.00	0.00	4.85
98.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
99.	Guernsey	2.98	0.04	4.74	0.36	8.12
100.	Zambia	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.05
101.	Morocco	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
102.	Colombia	1.25	1.70	0.00	0.00	2.95
103.	British Isles	0.06	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.28
104.	Vanuatu	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.00	2.26
105.	Virgin Islands(US)	0.00	54.06	46.74	41.45	142.25
106.	Peru	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.05
107.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.64
108.	Uganda	2.77	3.21	0.05	0.00	6.03
109.	Seychelles	6.06	2.20	12.59	0.51	21.37
110.	West Africa	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.56
111.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	5.60
112.	Ghana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114.	Congo (DR)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
115.	Togolese Republic	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
116.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
117.	Belize	0.18	1.14	0.28	0.00	1.60
118.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Bermuda	3.45	333.31	0.74	2.04	339.55
120.	Botswana	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27
121.	St. Lucia	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
122.	Trinidad & Tobago	0.11	0.04	0.16	0.09	0.40
123.	Suriname	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11
124.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Mozambique	0.00	0.01	0.77	0.00	0.78
126.	Samoa Islands	10.58	3.34	2.62	5.51	22.05
127.	Tajikistan	0.45	0.63	0.00	0.00	1.08
128.	Lithuania	0.33	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.36
129.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
130.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
131.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
132.	Brunei Darussalam	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133.	Fiji Island	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
134.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
135.	Marshall Islands	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.67
136.	Belorussia	0.00	4.42	9.36	0.01	13.80
137.	Cambodia	0.00	0.04	10.29	0.00	10.34
138.	Cape Verde	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
139.	Saint Lousia	0.00	0.15	0.71	0.59	1.45
140.	Serbia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Grand Total		40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75	12,751.67	141,087.68

Financial Year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2015 to June, 2018

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2015-16 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2016-17 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2017-18 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2018-19 Apr-Jun FDI in US\$ million	Total FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,556.18	2,195.12	1,246.19	1,474.59	6,472.09
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	10.27	2.23	12.65	1.83	26.98
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	42.71	10.22	9.94	0.00	62.88
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,243.55	3,366.81	2,091.01	412.60	8,113.96
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1.70	0.23	0.00	0.00	1.93
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	4,121.29	2,132.17	8,575.38	1,772.53	16,601.37
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	89.96	454.39	208.30	9.67	762.32
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	80.02	76.10	28.16	6.77	191.04
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	9,511.05	19,654.06	13,422.99	2,427.75	45,015.86
10.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	5.62	12.37	64.97	9.55	92.51
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.49	165.42	116.74	75.86	408.52
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	4,527.83	2,218.02	3,474.77	718.05	10,938.67
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	80.22	7.52	89.73	20.48	197.94
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	955.34	49.52	217.83	578.65	1,801.34
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	27.40	5.84	108.08	0.00	141.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	12,743.15	5,883.82	7,655.52	4,067.17	30,349.65
17.	Panaji	Goa	18.20	82.84	43.38	2.38	146.80
18.	Region not indicated	Region not indicated	3,935.99	7,161.59	7,491.11	1,173.81	19,762.50
Grand Total			40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75	12,751.67	141,087.68

[English]

Bonded Labour

1043. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of Bonded Labourers identified so far in the country, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the statistics of bonded labourers across States so identified;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to counter the problem of Bonded Labour; and

(d) the total funds allocated by the Government to rehabilitate persons engaged in Bonded Labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of bonded labourers identified and released so far is as under:—

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers Identified and Released
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	38,141
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526
Assam	12
Bihar	17,886
Chhattisgarh	3,548
Gujarat	64
Haryana	594
Jharkhand	314
Karnataka	66,281
Kerala	823

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	13,319
Maharashtra	1,404
Odisha	51,441
Puducherry	09
Punjab	252
Rajasthan	7,872
Tamil Nadu	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	42,279
Uttaranchal	5
West Bengal	344
Total	3,13,687

(c) Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits “begar” and other similar forms of forced labour and further provide that any contravention of the said prohibition shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

The Central Government is fully committed towards eradication of the bonded labour system.

Accordingly, Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act. The District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Vigilance Committees constituted under the Act have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities for implementation of the Act.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed

bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

In order to assist the States/UTs in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:

- (1) Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.
- (2) The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.
- (3) The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the

District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

- (5) The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (6) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

(d) This Financial year *i.e.* 2018-19, a Budget Estimate of Rs. 10.00 crores has been allocated by the Government under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, 2016.

Art and Culture of Tribal Communities

1044. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote art and culture of different tribal communities of the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken during the last three years in this regard;
- (c) the financial allocation made for this purpose; and
- (d) whether the Government has taken steps to promote the products made by the tribal communities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides funds to the State Governments for the activities relating to promotion of art and culture of difference tribal communities of tribal areas in the country based on their demand. Government has established Tribal Research Institutes in 24 States and 1 UT. Core responsibility of

TRIs is to function as a body of knowledge & research and as a think tank for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people. TRIs have carried out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries/documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. The annual outlay of the Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' enhanced from Rs. 21.00 crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 80.00 crore in 2017-18 and Rs. 100.00 crore in 2018-19. Statement showing State/UT wise details of funds provided to the TRIs during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

MoTA has developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/repository> where documents, folks songs, photos/videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs.

Notable works undertaken by these institutions during last four financial years and current year are detailed below:—

Activities	Number
Research Studies	214
Evaluation Studies	54
Training/Seminar/Workshop	277
Tribal Festivals	50
Baseline Survey	12
Publications	170
Documentaries/Documentation	101
Exchange Visit	34

National level tribal festival/carnival is organized annually by the Ministry to showcase glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices etc. During last three years, this Ministry has organized a National Tribal Festival in Delhi at different locations to showcase and promote various facets of tribal life as detailed below:—

Year	Theme	Period	Places
2015	National Tribal Festival-Vanaj	13th-18th February, 2015	Indira Gandhi Art and Cultural Centre, New Delhi
2016	National Tribal Carnival-2016	25th-28th October, 2016	Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium and Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
2017	Aadi Mahotasav	16-30 November, 2017	Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi, Central Park, etc.
2018	Aadi Mahotasav	16-30 November, 2018	Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi,

Further proposal for construction of a state-of-the-art Tribal Museum of national importance at Garudeshwar, Rajpipla in Gujarat State for tribal freedom fighters has been sanctioned during 2017-18. Besides, MoTA has also approved the proposal for setting up museums for tribal freedom fighters in the following States:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location for tribal freedom fighter museum	MoTA Commitment	Fund Release as on date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lambasingi	15.00	7.50
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	15.00	4.65
3.	Gujarat	Rajpipla	50.00	24.38
4.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	25.00	10.00
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode	15.00	7.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	15.00	6.93

(d) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) a Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, organizes as well as participates in exhibitions for promotion and marketing of tribal goods. It organizes a National Tribal Festival by the name of "Aadi Mahostav" where tribal craft, culture, cuisine and commerce are exhibited in a holistic manner.

It also participates in various exhibitions all over the country for marketing and promotion of tribal products and in international exhibitions through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) in various countries.

Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce Scheme (MSP for MFP Scheme), started by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the year 2013-14, was the first step in the direction of providing fair price to tribals. Initially, the

scheme included 10 MFPs in 9 States. Presently, the scheme has coverage of 23 MFPs and applicability to all States.

MoTA in the month of March, 2018 has launched the Tribes India banner on Snapdeal, Amazon, Paytm and GeM for marketing of Tribal Products through these e-commerce portals. With this, more than 55 thousand tribal artisans connected to TRIFED will get access to local as well as International markets.

Statement

Release of fund under the Scheme "Support to TRI's"

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till 12.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	940.42	749.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	647.99	253.01
3.	Assam	-	-	183.65	198.75
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	168.73	504.49
5.	Gujarat	86.53		2438.00	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	106.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	340.00	-	97.00
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	1211.83
9.	Karnataka	148.00	117.00	130.00	106.00
10.	Kerala	-	67.99	745.65	401.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	78.75	54.35	732.51	309.91
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	485.01
13.	Manipur	119.00	109.00	58.00	530.11
14.	Mizoram	-	-	-	416.08
15.	Nagaland	-	-	-	800.00
16.	Odisha	250.30	322.39	662.90	819.07
17.	Rajasthan	126.50	-	169.25	44.75
18.	Sikkim	-	111.00	136.00	155.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	132.30		133.20	177.25
20.	Telangana		121.90	339.50	163.20
21.	Tripura	159.50	73.25	198.75	316.14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	43.26	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	West Bengal	43.50	150.82	215.45	380.15
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	-	-	81.60
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Total		1204.38	1510.96	7900.00	8307.58

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor

1045. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allotted funds/grants to Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) if allotted less amount of funds the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for allotting high amount of funds to Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor as compared to other Industrial Corridors;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank has consented for providing loan to Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of loan agreed to release and the time by which the said fund is likely to be released for taking up the execution work of the Industrial Corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government of India releases funds after approval of National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for projects for development of industrial corridors on completion of detailed master planning and detailed preliminary engineering. The cost estimates for various infrastructure components along with the equity/debt contribution from Government of India can only be ascertained on the completion of detailed master planning and preliminary engineering which have not been completed yet in respect of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

(d) and (e) ADB has approved a sector development programme loan of USD 625 million for VCIC, comprising a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), in September, 2016 as follows:

- (i) USD 125 million (Loan No. 3424-IND) two-tranche Policy Based Loan (PBL) to support policy reforms and institutional development in the State;
- (ii) USD 500 million two-tranche MFF {comprising Project-1 loan (USD 245 million-3430-IND) and Project-2 loan (USD 255 million)} to build key infrastructure.

Details of allocation and disbursement of PBL loan and Project-1 loan are as under:-

Loan No.	Allocation (USD)	Disbursed (USD)	Remaining Amount (USD)
3424-IND (PBL)	125,000,000	62,500,000	62,500,000
3430-IND (Project-1)	245,000,000	35,267,826	209,732,174

The closing date of Loan 3424-IND is 31 December, 2019 while that of Loan 3430-IND is June, 2023, by which time the remaining amount is likely to be released.

[Translation]

Funds to State Government Hostels

1046. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have properly utilized the sanctioned funds provided by the Union Government for the academic purpose of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years till date;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-payment of hostel and other charges of the Scheduled Tribe students taking education;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides funds to State Government for disbursement of pre-matric scholarship and post-matric scholarship besides recurring grants of Eklavya Model Residential Schools for the academic purpose of students belonging to Scheduled

Tribes. Funds released to States for running of EMRSs during last three years have been utilized by the States. Details of funds allocated for the purpose are given in the Statement-I. Status of funds released to States for disbursement of pre-matric and post-matric scholarship is given in the Statement-II.

(c) to (e) No complaint regarding non-payment of hostel and other charges of the Scheduled Tribe students taking education has come to the notice of the Ministry meriting action on the part of MoTA.

Statement-I

Funds approved under Act. 275(1) of the Constitution for running of EMRSs (as on 05.12.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Recurring	Recurring	Recurring	Recurring
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	680.00	680.40	757.26	1722.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.80	50.40	100.80	147.60
3.	Chhattisgarh	1725.57	1756.02	2226.84	4169.70
4.	Gujarat	3168.90	3802.26	3930.78	6255.78
5.	Himachal Pradesh	88.20	88.20	88.20	129.15
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.80
7.	Jharkhand	504.00	806.40	957.60	1739.84
8.	Karnataka	1000.00	999.60	999.60	1770.59
9.	Kerala	350.00	221.76	244.02	369.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3008.88	3370.92	3643.28	6316.06
11.	Maharashtra	1083.60	1512.00	1663.20	2523.35
12.	Manipur	75.00	239.40	302.40	719.55
13.	Mizoram	345.45	168.00	168.00	246.00
14.	Nagaland	200.34	183.96	222.60	358.54
15.	Odisha	2142.00	2242.80	2242.80	2242.80
16.	Rajasthan	1381.80	1633.80	1970.00	3290.25
17.	Sikkim	300.00	300.30	354.48	562.73
18.	Tamil Nadu	352.80	378.00	504.00	955.40
19.	Telangana	1272.00	1344.00	1377.60	2558.40
20.	Tripura	0.00	730.80	705.60	1033.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	208.70	189.00	252.00	387.45
22.	Uttarakhand	151.20	0.00	367.06	50.40
23.	West Bengal	1049.16	1049.16	1049.16	1637.13
Total		19208.40	21747.18	24127.28	39258.72

Statement-II

Details of Fund Released & Utilized by State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released (as on 11.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94	5282.94	1210.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	375.00	24.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30	1805.30	4755.63
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75	3.75	80.83
8.	Gujarat	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	4482.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	96.12	51.21	51.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	180.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53	1704.53	2345.92
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1364.59	1256.31
13.	Kerala	300.00	300.00	796.40	796.40	0.00		308.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	5539.17	5539.17	5728.33
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	619.09	71.74	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69	122.94	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	0.00	132.25	132.25	319.79
19.	Nagaland	851.47	569.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98	5134.98	6665.88
21.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79	1716.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.72	25.72	2.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	358.02	358.02	0.00
25.	Tripura	1303.60	1188.64	0.00	0.00	232.89	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.44	104.44	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62
Total		22868.95	21601.04	8416.64	7758.95	29408.03	28594.04	29458.10

Details of Fund Released & Utilized by State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released (as on 11.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62	8269.11	8269.11	7629.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65	5803.65	1883.82
4.	Assam	6748.28	6748.28	266.65	266.65	2516.48	2516.48	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.25	0.00	
6.	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674.00	3811.26	3811.26	4609.57
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19	0.00	
8.	Goa	356.00	356.00	645.00	645.00	364.80	364.80	536.26
9.	Gujarat	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	22364.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	3123.36	3123.36	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	2587.84	2322.56	2033.20	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	8148.39	8148.39	2716.50	2716.50	5281.32
13.	Karnataka	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00	8873.31	8873.31	7341.33
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00	2745.46	2745.46	2674.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00	10320.50	10320.50	13405.24
16.	Maharashtra	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22092.28	10884.91	10884.91	15238.15
17.	Manipur	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3385.20	6382.55	6370.06	654.56
18.	Meghalaya	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50	770.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Mizoram	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73	2434.73	3528.21
20.	Nagaland	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	1344.00	2515.00	2515.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	8784.18	8784.18	14801.92
22.	Rajasthan	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	9800.00	19912.49	19912.49	13598.95
23.	Sikkim	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	1247.32	1247.32	406.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3061.85	2440.39	2440.39	3933.65
25.	Telangana	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00	18031.25	16187.25	9921.68
26.	Tripura	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25	2756.25	1364.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1057.50	1054.70	1244.91	907.16	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3591.84	600.25	0.00	
29.	West Bengal	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00	2807.89	2807.89	2219.39
	Total	85714.55	85714.55	155567.36	154065.02	146386.79	143205.50	131393.16

[English]

ST List of Kerala

1047. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the Schedule of Scheduled Tribes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it comes to the notice of the Government that the certain deserving categories are not included in the Schedule, if so, the details of the study conducted by the Government to find out the deserving classes of tribes in various States;

(c) whether the Government has received recommendation from State Government of Kerala to include Vedan Gothram in Kerala State in the Schedule of Scheduled Tribes, if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide the status of Scheduled Tribes to the Vedan Gothram in Kerala State, if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) The present stage of file regarding the recommendation of the Government of Kerala to include Vedan Gothram as a tribe community in the schedule of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government on 15.06.1999 (further amended on 25.06.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received recommendation from State Government of Kerala to include Vedan Gothram community in the Scheduled Tribes list of Kerala.

(d) and (e) As per extant modalities recommendation of State Government is a pre-requisite to process a proposal further.

[Translation]

Ranking of Educational Institutes

1048. Dr. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the special efforts put in during the last 5 years to improve the International ranking of the Indian Educational Institutes;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy to promote the signing of agreements with foreign educational institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote research in private and public sectors in close association with Universities; and

(e) the status of India in getting International level research work published in the Indian Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India is very keen to improve the global standards/International ranking of the Indian Higher Education Institutions. In order to improve quality of Indian universities and institutes and thereby bringing them at par with the leading world universities, the Central Government has launched several initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Uchhtar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) and Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country. Under the NIRF, Educational Institutions are ranked by an independent ranking agency on the basis of objective criteria. Under the IMPRINT, the Government has taken the initiative to address major engineering challenges related to 10 socially relevant domains through the collaborative efforts of the IITs and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The objectives of UAY Scheme are to promote innovation in IITs, addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia & industry and to strengthen labs & research facilities. GIAN Scheme facilitates partnership between Higher Educational Institutions of the country and other countries in order to tap international talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs. Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) and SWAYAM PRABHA have also been launched by the Central Government, which are aimed

at providing high quality educational programmes through digital means. SWAYAM will provide one integrated platform for online courses. SWAYAM ensures 3 As-Anytime, Anywhere, Anyone learning. The objective is to ensure that the every student in our country has access to the best quality higher education at the affordable cost. Reputed academicians from hundreds of institutions throughout the country are involved in developing & delivering MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) through SWAYAM in almost all disciplines from senior schooling to Post Graduation wherein it is intended to develop world class content. UGC and AICTE have issued 'Credit Framework for online learning courses through SWAYAM, Regulation' creating enabling framework for transfer of credits upto 20% for the students who use SWAYAM for their academics. SWAYAM PRABHA is a bouquet of 32 dedicated high quality educational channels on DTH platform which is available through free dish of Doordarshan. Through these channels anyone in any part of the country can view the lectures by the best teachers without internet. It is also available on YouTube as archival data.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) also undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions.

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty per cent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty percent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students.

Besides these, one of the initiatives of Ministry of Human Resource Development is the declaration of Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) to provide world class education to the Indian Students within the country. Six such institutions have been recently accredited the status of IoE by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is expected that the above

selected Institutions will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually. To achieve the top world ranking, there is a provision of greater autonomy *i.e.* to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of University Grants Commission; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

(b) and (c) Indian Higher Educational Institutions are autonomous in nature and are free to enter into agreements with foreign universities at institutional level. The Government promotes this by not interfering in the process and encouraging the signing of such agreements subject to extant domestic laws in vogue and that it should not be detrimental to sovereignty and security of the country. However, UGC has recently notified UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 which would allow Indian institutions to enter into twinning arrangement with foreign institutions as a way of bringing in cutting edge and quality education.

(d) It has been a constant endeavour of the Government of India to make India a research hub by way of launching several schemes/initiatives from time to time.

Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions [overall top-100 or category-wise top-100 in NIRF (including Institutions of Eminence and such Private Institutions which are recognized under 12(B) of UGC Act)] and the best institutions in the world (top-500 overall and top-200 subject-wise institutions listed in QS World University Ranking) from 28 selected nations to jointly solve problems of national and international relevance. This involves supporting 600 joint research projects facilitating mobility of students/faculty for long term research and teaching activities. More details are available on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>

Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) is a flagship national initiative of the Government, launched on November, 5, 2015, which aims at providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology in 10 selected technology domains, *viz.* health care, energy, sustainable habitat, nano technology hardware, water resources and river systems, advanced materials, Information and communication technology, manufacturing, security and defence, and environmental science and climate change. It is a pan IITs and IISc Joint Initiative seeking to develop a roadmap for research. 142 research projects at a total cost of Rs. 323.16 crore with joint funding by MHRD and various participating Ministries/Departments/Industry are currently under execution under IMPRINT-I. To realize this objective, MHRD and the Department of Science & Technology (DST) have jointly created a corpus of Rs. 670 crore, which will act as a dedicated funding source for the IMPRINT-II projects. In of first call of proposals under IMPRINT-II, 122 projects at a total cost of Rs. 122 crore have been approved.

Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) was announced on October 6, 2015 with a view to promoting innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing. The project envisages collaboration between the academia and industry-within or outside India. The funding pattern of the projects selected would be 25% by Industry; 25% by participating Department/Ministry; and 50% by MHRD. Currently, 87 projects at a total cost of Rs. 265.59 crore with joint funding by MHRD, participating Ministries and Industry are currently under execution. In the second call of proposals, the Apex Committee of UAY in its meeting held on 21.11.2017 approved 65 projects at a cost of Rs. 139.48 crore are under execution.

Under another Scheme called Impactful Policy Research in Social Sciences (IMPRESS), 1500 research projects will be awarded for 2 years to support the social sciences research in the higher educational institutions and to enable research to guide policy making.

(e) As per information provided by the UGC, Indian share of the overall world publications is about 4.06%. In the Management discipline, the share falls to about 2.43%. Nearly 67% of the scholarly output from India

is represented in the NIRF evaluation. In fact, it can be safely concluded that this would be close to (if not equal to) the total scholarly output from the academic world from India. Research Publications of Eligible institutes (NIRF applicants) in Comparison to Total Research Publications of the World and India are as under:-

Discipline/ Category	No. of research publications		
	World (1)	India (2)	NIRF eligible institutes
Overall (All)	8309449	336978 4.06% of (1)	224577 66.64% of (2)
Engineering	2469455	151884 6.15% of (1)	112848 74.30% of (2)
Management	111111	2701 2.43% of (1)	1450 53.68% of (2)
Pharmacy	203997	10766 5.28% of (1)	3947 36.66% of (2)

[English]

Tribal University

1049. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of establishment of Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the site has been identified for the University and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds have been allocated by the Government for the establishment of the Tribal University in the State and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether the Tribal University start operations in its own campus and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR) (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development, being the Administrative Ministry concerned, has informed that Union Cabinet has given its approval on 08.11.2018 for setting up of a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh by the name of Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh. A site has been

selected in Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh for the Central Tribal University. In the PIB/CEE meeting held on 01.12.2017, the Committee recommended that the infrastructure of the University would be set up in two phases. In first phase, there is provision of Rs. 420 crore. The University has not yet started functioning.

Foreign Companies in E-Commerce

1050. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-commerce sector in India is poised for exponential growth in the country in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether of late the Ministry has given clearance to any international e-commerce company to invest in India in online retail market and if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(c) whether the advent of foreign investors would affect the Indian origin e-tail companies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry contemplates any measures to protect Indian interests and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the foreign investors, like Walmart, who have invested in companies like Flipkart, are forcing the Indian CEOs out of their leadership positions and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, the electronic commerce (e-commerce) market in India is estimated at USD 33 billion, with a 19.1 per cent growth rate in 2016-17. As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) Strategic Review 2018, in the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) sector in India, the Indian e-commerce market was USD 33 billion in 2017-18 and reached USD 38.5 billion, growing at a rate of about 17% in the financial year 2018-19.

(b) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI up to 100% is permitted under automatic route in companies engaged in e-commerce provided that such company engaged only in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce. Further, 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce but FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce. Moreover, an entity is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce under the following circumstances, subject to FDI policy provisions:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail.
- (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (iii) A food product retail trading entity is allowed to undertake retail trading, including through e-commerce, in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

For foreign investment in sectors under automatic route, no prior permission of Government of India is required.

(c) and (d) FDI in retail has been allowed in a calibrated manner after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Apex Industry Chambers, Associations and Other Organizations taking into consideration their views/comments.

(e) No such information is available with the Government.

Make in India Programme

1051. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
 DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:
 SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
 DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
 SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
 SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
 SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the 'Make in India' programme in 2014 for promoting India as an important investment destination, if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with the targets set and achievements made therein so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Make in India programme, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of foreign and domestic companies participated in the said programme, if so, the details thereof including the total investment received under the said programme in the country so far, company and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has signed any memorandum of understanding with foreign companies under the said programme, if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(e) whether the RBI Regional Office-wise FDI equity inflow reported in the country, if so, the details of the last three years; and

(f) the State-wise total investment received so far in the country under the above programme along with the list of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The 'Make in India' initiative was launched in 2014 with the objective of promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. Make in India initiative aims to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Some of the major achievements under Make in India initiative are noted as under:

- Six Industrial Corridors are being developed across various regions of the country. Industrial cities will also come up along these corridors.
- India has become a net exporter of electricity-7203 MU exported to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar during 2017-18.

- One of the world's largest 648-MW solar power plant in Tamil Nadu was commissioned on September 21, 2016.
- Two path breaking prototype locomotives of WAGC3 & WAG11 class of 10,000 and 12,000 hp respectively were developed indigenously by converting existing diesel locomotive to upgraded electric locomotive.
- Asia's largest MedTech Zone (AMTZ) has been set up in Andhra Pradesh.
- 88 cold chain projects were commissioned during June, 2014 to August, 2018, thereby, creating additional food processing capacity of 3.9 lakh tones.
- Three textile mega clusters in Bareilly, Lucknow and Kutch are being set up, thereby benefitting 14505 artisans.
- Major ports in India have added capacity of 92.19 MTPA during FY 2017-18. Total turnaround time

at these ports has reduced by 33% from 96 hrs in FY 2014-15 to 64.32 hrs in FY 2017-18.

(b) Initially under Make in India initiative action plans for 25 sectors had been prepared and which after review is now focused on 27 sectors. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sectors.

(c) Programme specific data for foreign companies are not Centrally maintained.

(d) Investment promotion activities after launch of Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. Details regarding this are not maintained Centrally.

(e) and (f) RBI Regional Office-wise (one regional office may cover one or more States) FDI equity inflow reported in the country during April, 2015 to March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise total FDI is not compiled Centrally.

Statement

Financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2015 to March, 2018

			(Amount in USD Million)			
Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
			Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,556.18	2,195.12	1,246.19	4,997.50
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	10.27	2.23	12.65	25.15
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	42.71	10.22	9.94	62.88
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2,243.55	3,366.81	2,091.01	7,701.37
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1.7	0.23	0	1.93
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	4,121.29	2,132.17	8,575.38	14,828.84
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	89.96	454.39	208.3	752.65
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	80.02	76.1	28.16	184.27
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	9,511.05	19,654.06	13,422.99	42,588.11
10.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	5.62	12.37	64.97	82.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.49	165.42	116.74	332.66
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	4,527.83	2,218.02	3,474.77	10,220.62
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	80.22	7.52	89.73	177.47
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	955.34	49.52	217.83	1,222.69
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	27.4	5.84	108.08	141.33
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	12,743.15	5,883.82	7,655.52	26,282.49
17.	Panaji	Goa	18.2	82.84	43.38	144.42
18.	Region not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	3,935.99	7,161.59	7,491.11	18,588.69
Grand Total			40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75	1,28,336.01

Source: Foreign Direct Investment-Data Cell, DIPP

Jobs Lost after Demonetisation

1052. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs created in the country annually since 2014, sector-wise;

(b) the details of the increase or decrease in number of jobs created annually in the country in the last four years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of jobs lost after demonetisation and levying of GST since 2016 till now, sector-wise and the steps taken by the Government to enhance job availability in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the report of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE) wherein it has been stated that 1.5 million jobs were lost during January to April, 2017, post demonetisation;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the measures taken by the Government to create jobs lost due to demonetisation and levying of GST; and

(f) the measures taken to increase the labour participation rate which fell to a 44.3% during the said period, post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The job growth in these 8 sectors from 2009 to 2015 is given in the Statement-I.

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been revamped during 2016 with expanded coverage of organised industries/sectors. The change in employment in these 8 broad organised sectors from July, 2016 to October, 2017 is given in the Statement-II.

As per the Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:-

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural+ Urban) Total
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government is implementing various programs in this direction like fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM). The detail of employment generated in these schemes are given in the Statement-III.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protshan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour & Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 to all eligible new

employees and is applicable for all sectors for the three years. Till 10.12.2018, more than 92.23 lakh employees have been benefitted through 1.15 lakh establishments under PMRPY.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve economic growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was rolled out from 1st July, 2017. It is expected that this will lead to greater economic growth and consequent increase in employment generation opportunities for the vast pool of young population of the country. It is not possible to ascertain the impact of GST on employment.

Statement-I

Job Growth in 8 major sectors as per Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan, 09 to Dec, 09	Jan,10 to Dec,10	Jan, 11 to Dec, 11	Jan, 12 to Dec, 12	Jan, 13 to Dec, 13	Jan, 14 to Dec, 14	Jan, 15 to Dec, 15
1.	Textiles	3.88	1.03	-0.34	1.00	2.86	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.25	0.41	-0.21	0.03	0.44	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.58	0.76	1.07	0.21	-0.35	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.55	1.27	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems & Jewellery	0.78	0.22	0.28	-0.01	0.09	0.11	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.07	-0.11	0.33	0.17	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	6.54	5.07	7.64	1.95	1.09	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	0.8	0.01	0.05	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11
Total (Year-wise)		12.8	8.65	9.30	3.22	4.19	4.21	1.35

*Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by labour bureau

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates As on 1 April, 2016	1st Jul 16 over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct 16 over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17	1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17	1st Oct.'17 over 1st July'17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation & Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6.	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
	Total	205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

*Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-III

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	1.11 (till 30.06.2018)
Person days Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.15	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06.12.2018)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.35	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03.12.2018)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	0.23 (till 09.07.2018)

Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

1053. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilise the funds out of the Labour to their Welfare Cess to pay the employers who provide the maternity benefit of 26 weeks paid leave to female workers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess (BOCW) Act provides for collection of Cess for construction workers by States/Union Territories, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States/UTs are required that the welfare schemes funded from Cess fund should be exclusively for building and other construction workers only, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether diversion of Cess fund for welfare of other category of workers is permissible under the BOCW Act;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for proposed utilisation of Labour Welfare Cess Fund to provide the maternity benefit to other field workers;

(f) the details and role of the welfare board for the welfare of building construction workers in the country; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government for the welfare and development of workers including construction workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court contained in its judgement dated 19.03.2018 in W.P. (C) No. 318/2006, the Central Government has formulated a model welfare scheme for BOC workers which, *inter alia*, envisages following maternity benefit, out of the BOCW welfare cess fund, for those BOC workers who are not covered under Ayushman Bharat:—

- (i) Paid maternity leave to registered construction workers ranging from 90 days to 26 weeks for up to two deliveries.
- (ii) Rs. 6000/- per delivery for up to two deliveries to the wife of the registered construction workers, which will be in addition to any other benefit received from any Government Scheme in this regard.

(b) to (e) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides safety, health and welfare measures for the building and other construction workers. For the purposes of the above said Act, a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996. The States, through their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards, constituted under BOCW Act, utilize the cess fund in terms of Section 22 of BOCW Act, 1996. The States and Union Territories have collected around Rs. 45473.1 crore and have spent an amount Rs. 17591.592 crore upto 30.9.18.

The Welfare Schemes funded from BOCW welfare cess fund are exclusively for the building and other construction workers. Diversion of the cess fund for welfare of other category of workers is not permissible under the BOCW (RECS) Act, 1996.

(f) Utilization of Cess Fund under Section 22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 Act and the registration of building and other construction workers as beneficiary under section 12 of the said Act is done by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards.

(g) Besides the above, the Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social

security and welfare benefits to workers, both in the organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Health and Maternity Schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum and coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs. 12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Export of Goat Leather

1054. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the finished goat leather exported so far since the year 2013- 14, country-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) the export value of the said export and the revenue earned therefor; and

(c) the details of increase in demand of finished goat leather in foreign countries since the year 2013 and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of finished goat leather export since 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details are given below:

Export of finished goat leather from India-Value in Million USD

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
347.48	329.40	273.81	238.55	220.92

[Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)]

(c) The global import of finished goat leather during 2013 to 2017 is given below:

Global import of finished leather of goat-Million USD

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1014.55	868.84	722.12	645.16	593.10

[Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva]

As per the above data, the global import of finished leather of goat has decreased from USD 1014.55 million in 2013 to USD 593.10 million in 2017.

Statement

Export of finished goat leather from India (HS Code 41131000)

Sl. No.	Country	Quantity in thousand Kilograms				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Albania	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.90	4.00
2.	Ameri Samoa	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Argentina	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
4.	Australia	8.67	27.32	36.70	39.51	39.28
5.	Austria	52.27	44.46	39.36	28.31	28.81
6.	Bangladesh PR	61.73	81.04	99.12	56.78	119.69
7.	Belarus	15.53	7.91	1.64	3.36	3.73
8.	Belgium	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.15
9.	Brazil	0.33	0.24	0.53	0.06	0.74
10.	Bulgaria	0.49	0.88	0.33	0.20	1.00
11.	Cambodia	59.79	105.43	123.21	101.50	58.65
12.	Cameroon	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Canada	0.80	1.00	0.61	0.38	0.44
14.	Chad	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00
15.	China P RP	459.05	461.72	512.38	394.70	291.97
16.	Comoros	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
17.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Czech Republic	2.10	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00
19.	Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Dominic REP	1.93	3.42	5.50	0.76	0.30
21.	Dominica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
22.	Ecuador	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00
23.	Estonia	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
24.	Ethiopia	15.69	9.81	8.12	16.30	32.02
25.	Finland	0.87	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	France	342.05	242.44	264.85	236.51	260.68
27.	Germany	332.38	329.86	410.21	342.73	278.81
28.	Greece	17.30	13.64	8.16	7.16	10.52
29.	Haiti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
30.	Honduras	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
31.	Hong Kong	4057.88	3205.09	2384.57	2158.09	1765.39
32.	Hungary	17.28	17.19	16.40	23.41	22.72
33.	Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
34.	Indonesia	158.57	126.95	169.58	152.47	158.08
35.	Israel	20.29	11.24	14.71	10.04	13.95
36.	Italy	2113.63	2120.35	1928.54	1690.92	2046.85
37.	Jamaica	0.51	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.55
38.	Japan	54.58	28.91	33.39	28.77	44.57
39.	Korea DP RP	78.15	41.06	13.55	3.81	7.32
40.	Korea RP	571.45	523.83	520.12	479.91	440.37
41.	Kuwait	2.12	1.02	0.56	0.93	0.50
42.	Lao PD RP	0.00	1.52	0.49	0.00	0.38
43.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58
44.	Lebanon	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Lithuania	1.99	1.90	0.00	0.50	0.56
46.	Malaysia	3.13	0.12	1.35	0.28	10.58
47.	Maldives	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
48.	Malta	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	Mauritius	2.19	0.73	1.53	0.70	0.34
50.	Mexico	14.05	18.64	16.63	12.06	13.45
51.	Moldova	0.00	0.00	9.92	3.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Morocco	12.98	4.52	7.88	4.23	4.94
53.	Myanmar	9.22	15.09	33.54	30.98	57.31
54.	Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
55.	Nepal	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.22
56.	Netherland	3.37	5.41	4.39	12.76	28.43
57.	New Zealand	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
58.	Nicaragua	0.00	2.20	2.69	2.28	2.33
59.	Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.	Oman	0.02	2.20	0.03	0.00	0.02
61.	Pakistan IR	42.36	15.20	34.06	53.43	42.79
62.	Philippines	6.48	3.92	2.48	7.77	0.53
63.	Poland	36.08	35.94	62.38	67.78	58.90
64.	Portugal	218.61	226.17	244.66	269.18	300.59
65.	Qatar	0.25	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00
66.	Romania	0.44	0.20	0.01	3.41	15.71
67.	Russia	11.10	36.42	31.71	19.76	18.28
68.	Samoa	0.32	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
69.	Saudi Arab	0.24	8.44	8.00	3.58	2.99
70.	Senegal	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71.	Serbia	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
72.	Singapore	12.79	22.18	20.86	17.77	17.24
73.	Slovak REP	0.24	0.76	0.17	0.89	0.99
74.	Slovenia	0.30	0.33	0.00	1.29	0.77
75.	South Africa	18.37	17.92	12.71	8.28	8.89
76.	Spain	924.99	1167.88	838.90	755.44	672.20
77.	Sri Lanka DSR	72.14	75.48	95.11	91.70	103.57
78.	Sweden	0.41	0.56	0.16	0.43	0.45
79.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
80.	Switzerland	3.32	6.53	6.14	8.19	0.56
81.	Taiwan	70.75	69.56	85.31	72.00	39.46
82.	Thailand	8.69	15.60	4.47	2.89	4.78
83.	Tunisia	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.13
84.	Turkey	342.37	322.69	133.85	131.37	115.37
85.	U Arab Emts	6.80	28.56	9.73	1.50	0.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
86.	UK	12.84	16.81	17.82	16.48	13.21
87.	USA	49.48	53.49	60.13	47.08	39.09
88.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
89.	Ukraine	6.40	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00
90.	Unspecified	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	Uruguay	2.17	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
92.	Vatican City	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
93.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
94.	Vietnam Soc Rep	596.29	776.53	791.21	730.33	751.39
95.	Virgin IS US	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
Total		10937.84	10361.11	9136.01	8156.31	7968.18

[Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)]

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

1055. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in the country during the last four years, year-wise and State/UT-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(b) the number of students likely to be benefited thereby; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes populated areas and if so, the details thereof, State-wise/location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) During the last four years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2017-18, 93 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 32 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been opened including in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. The year-wise, State/UT-wise details of KVs and JNVs opened are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) A full fledged KV caters to the educational needs of approximately 1000 students. Accordingly, around 93,000 students are likely to be benefited from these newly opened 93 KVs.

In each JNV, annual intake is 80 students at Class 6th level. As JNVs are from 6th to 12th, each JNV has a total capacity of 560 students. Thus, nearly 18000 students are likely to be benefitted from the newly opened 32 JNVs.

(c) No proposal is under consideration at present to open KVs in SCs/STs populated areas.

Statement

Details of Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in the country during the last four years, Year-wise and State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Years							
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
1	2	KV	JNV	KV	JNV	KV	JNV	KV	JNV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Total		11	-	25	-	14	-	43	32

[English]

Schools in Tribal Areas

1056. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of Government schools opened in tribal areas in the country; and

(b) the details of the people having basic elementary education in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides support under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India' to the State Governments for setting up of Eklayva Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with the capacity of 480 students in each school. Besides, residential Ashram schools have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. As on 13.12.2018, a total of 284 EMRSs and 1205 Ashram Schools have been sanctioned by MoTA across the country.

Apart from the above, Government through Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing various interventions which provides for opening of new schools and additional rooms in schools. As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), developed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 2015-16, total number of Schools functional in 177 Districts having $\geq 50\%$ ST population including 14 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts having $\geq 25\%$ ST population is as under:-

Primary only	172643
Primary with Upper Primary	54743
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Higher Secondary	4673

Upper Primary Only	27719
Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary	2043
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary	8583
Upper Primary with Secondary	6670
Secondary only	6552
Secondary with Higher Secondary	4861
Higher Secondary only	1890
All Schools	290377

(b) As per Census 2011, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe in the country is 59%. As per statistics available in U-DISE, 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Scheduled Tribe in the country is 103.25 and annual average dropout rate at Primary level is 6.93, at Upper Primary level is 8.59 and at Elementary Level is 7.46.

LPG Connections under PMUY

1057. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise number of free LPG gas connection provided to every BPL/poor household under

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since its inception along with targets fixed and achieved in the country including connection released in Ranchi district of Jharkhand along with funds allocated/utilised in the country so far, year-wise;

(b) the State/UT-wise number of LPG connections provided in far flung/difficult/hilly/remote areas of the country including Tumkur district of Karnataka and Junagarh district of Gujarat as per the criteria fixed for the purpose;

(c) the State/UT-wise PMUY beneficiaries who have purchased a refill more than twice in a single financial year from 2016 to 2018;

(d) whether the Government has followed the necessary security measures to provide LPG connections to economically backward families and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the benefit to other poor people apart from the BPL card holders in the country, if so, the details thereof along with name of districts and number of people which have not been covered so far under PMUY, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(f) the number of complaints/cases of irregularities/misuse of scheme in providing gas connection to BPL families under PMUY received by the Government/OMCs till date along with the remedial action taken/being taken to resolve the cases/complaints, State/UT/case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) and (b) As on 13.12.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 5.85 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UT-wise details of number of LPG connections released under PMUY across the country including far flung/difficult/hilly/remote areas of the country are given in the Statement-I. Numbers of connections released in Ranchi District of Jharkhand are 1,30,510, Tumkur District of Karnataka are 1,23,230 and Junagarh District of Gujarat are 44,361, since launch of the Scheme. Details of year-wise funds allocation and utilisation are as under:—

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fund allocation	Rs. 2500 crore	Rs. 2251 crore	Rs. 3200 crore
Fund utilisation	Rs. 2500 crore	Rs. 2251 crore	Rs. 2929 crore (till 1st November)

(c) State/UT-wise details of refill purchased by PMUY beneficiaries during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018) are given in the Statement-II.

(d) OMCs have given instructions to their LPG distributors to release LPG connections after satisfying and meeting all the safety norms for installation of LPG connections. Further, OMCs have reported that following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the prospective LPG customers under PMUY Scheme:—

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.
- (vi) LPG Panchayats are also organised to educate the LPG consumers about safety & sustained use of LPG.

(e) Presently, beneficiaries under PMUY are identified from Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) list or from seven categories viz. SC/ST households, Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Forest Dwellers, Most Backward Classes, people residing in islands/river islands and Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes. State/UT-wise details of connections released under PMUY are given in the Statement-I.

(f) OMCs have reported very minuscule number of cases of established irregularities in providing gas connections to BPL households under PMUY since launch of the Scheme. OMCs have taken punitive action as per the extant Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in all the established cases of irregularities.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State/UT	connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,240
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,89,935
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,128
4.	Assam	23,54,742
5.	Bihar	69,66,002
6.	Chandigarh	46
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,50,873
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,063
9.	Daman and Diu	410
10.	Delhi	62,984
11.	Goa	1,052

Sl.No.	State/UT	connections released
12.	Gujarat	18,88,542
13.	Haryana	6,08,360
14.	Himachal Pradesh	87,506
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,11,340
16.	Jharkhand	25,56,282
17.	Karnataka	18,13,665
18.	Kerala	1,52,725
19.	Lakshadweep	286
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52,36,880
21.	Maharashtra	34,14,177
22.	Manipur	99,055
23.	Meghalaya	1,32,009
24.	Mizoram	25,069
25.	Nagaland	45,675
26.	Odisha	35,22,285
27.	Puducherry	12,740
28.	Punjab	11,35,764
29.	Rajasthan	43,15,581
30.	Sikkim	5,198
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,53,967
32.	Telangana	5,14,664
33.	Tripura	1,88,369
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98,62,562
35.	Uttarakhand	2,66,007
36.	West Bengal	67,95,443
	Total	585,26,626

Statement-II

Year and State/UT-wise details of LPG refills bought by PMUY beneficiaries since launch of the scheme

State/UT	PMUY refill 2016-17	PMUY refill 2017-18	PMUY refill 2018-19 (upto 30.11.18)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,324	3,640	18,445
Andhra Pradesh	80,200	2,48,306	3,29,612
Arunachal Pradesh	-	13,861	71,391
Assam	3	16,18,168	32,47,569

State/UT	PMUY refill 2016-17	PMUY refill 2017-18	PMUY refill 2018-19 (upto 30.11.18)
Bihar	51,26,452	145,92,618	126,01,095
Chandigarh	-	-	118
Chhattisgarh	12,96,943	25,71,720	21,26,067
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,875	24,558	18,479
Daman and Diu	101	829	994
Delhi	1,550	3,913	2,32,074
Goa	1,919	3,296	2,652
Gujarat	18,49,405	43,39,529	39,93,112
Haryana	8,42,541	17,87,831	16,98,962
Himachal Pradesh	3,068	74,997	1,90,402
Jammu and Kashmir	4,18,248	9,55,437	11,45,327
Jharkhand	5,84,827	23,62,525	30,39,691
Karnataka	13,702	19,94,642	32,83,984
Kerala	17,772	92,827	2,83,914
Madhya Pradesh	36,11,733	65,34,060	67,41,759
Maharashtra	10,80,596	46,87,569	55,96,182
Manipur	45	81,606	2,08,490
Meghalaya	-	64,059	1,97,882
Mizoram	-	1,474	56,821
Nagaland	-	22,091	85,903
Odisha	18,57,228	52,29,252	48,94,701
Puducherry	1,478	7,429	33,413
Punjab	4,20,682	14,19,885	23,45,215
Rajasthan	39,13,160	75,39,707	74,79,579
Sikkim	-	1,793	9,629
Tamil Nadu	3,77,491	23,90,226	49,05,400
Telangana	73	159	7,58,333
Tripura	-	67,021	2,62,924
Uttar Pradesh	128,34,143	213,12,057	190,24,270
Uttarakhand	2,68,166	5,96,401	6,44,382
West Bengal	40,39,948	133,50,643	109,97,084
Grand Total	386,46,673	939,94,129	965,25,855

[Translation]

Development of SEZs

1058. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy;

(b) the details of the SEZs identified and established under this policy in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat particularly in the far flung areas;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for development of SEZs under this policy during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage of share fixed for Union and the States therein;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made under the policy so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make it WTO compatible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZs Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006. The salient features of the SEZ Scheme are:

(i) A designated duty free enclave to be treated as a territory outside the customs territory of India for the purpose of authorised operations in the SEZ;

(ii) No licence required for import;

(iii) Manufacturing or service activities allowed;

(iv) The Unit shall achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively for a period of five years from the commencement of production;

(v) Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force;

(vi) Full freedom for subcontracting;

(vii) No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo;

(viii) SEZ Developers/Co-Developers and Units enjoy Direct Tax and Indirect Tax benefits as prescribed in the SEZs Act, 2005.

(b) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 420 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 355 notified SEZs a total of 230 SEZs are operational. States/ Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs established in the country including Gujarat is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) SEZs being set up under the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment driven. No funds are sanctioned by the Central Government for setting up of SEZ, however, the fiscal concessions and duty benefits have been allowed to developers/units as per the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder. As on 30.09.2018, exports from SEZs was Rs. 3,33,661 crores and employment generation was about 19.96 lakh persons and investment of Rs. 4,92,312 crore has been made.

(e) The Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. One of the terms of the reference for the group was to make the SEZ Policy WTO compatible. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. Recommendations of the Group are being examined by way of Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Statement*States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs established in the country including Gujarat*

States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	19
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	28	24	20
Haryana	0	0	24	21	6
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0
Karnataka	0	0	62	51	31
Kerala	1	0	29	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	5	5
Maharashtra	1	0	56	50	30
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3
Rajasthan	0	1	5	4	2
Tamil Nadu	1	4	50	47	39
Telangana	0	0	63	57	29
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	12
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7
Grand Total	7	11	420	355	230

*[English]***Shale Gas Exploration**

1059. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS may be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to explore and extract shale gas in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of shale gas and oil policy of the Government;

(b) whether the Government is proposing to undertake hydraulic fracturing/fracking to extract shale gas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hydraulic fracturing for shale gas poses a threat to the environment and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the negative environmental effects of hydraulic fracturing;

(d) the details of identified shale-gas or shale-oil reserve blocks in the country;

(e) the details of shale-gas/shale-oil exploration activities currently under progress in the country and outcome thereto as on date; and

(f) whether shale gas explorations has failed many times and if so, the reasons identified along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Government issued Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime on 14th October, 2013 to permit exploration and Exploitation of shale gas/oil by National Oil Companies (NOCs) under Nomination regime. To enlarge the scope of exploration and exploitation of shale gas/oil and other unconventional hydrocarbons, Government has notified the Policy Framework on 20th August, 2018 to permit exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons such as shale oil/gas, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) etc. in the existing acreages of Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), CBM Contracts as well as nomination fields to unlock the potential of unconventional hydrocarbons.

The fiscal and contractual terms of the "Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons under existing PSC, CBM contracts and Nomination fields" of 2018 provide for ring-fencing of Petroleum Operations and cost recovery from new hydrocarbon discoveries in PSC blocks. Additional 10% rate of Profit Petroleum in case of PSCs and Production Level Payment (PLP) in case of CBM contract, over and above the existing rate of Profit Petroleum/PLP is to be shared with Government on new discoveries. For nomination blocks, NOCs will be allowed to explore and exploit the unconventional hydrocarbons under the existing fiscal and contractual terms of exploration/lease license.

Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) of 2016 and Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy of 2015 also provides for exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons including shale gas/oil in the acreages to be awarded under these Policies.

(b) and (c) The Companies engaged in production of oil and gas employ various technologies, including hydraulic fracturing, for production of oil and gas. While carrying out petroleum operations including shale gas/oil exploration, companies are required to comply with all statutory rules and regulations with regard to environment and other related Acts/Rules. Before commencing the production activities, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is to be carried out and necessary environmental clearance is obtained as per the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and notification issued thereunder.

(d) to (f) Presently, shale gas exploration is allowed in all the allocated exploration and production blocks in the country. As of now, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has drilled 23 wells for shale gas exploration and Oil India Limited (OIL) has drilled 4 wells for shale gas exploration under nomination regime. Shale gas/oil exploration in the country is at initial stage and no commercial production of shale gas/oil has been made till date.

[Translation]

Challenge of Employment

1060. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any scheme to award professional degree along with the graduation degree in the Universities to tackle the challenges of employment/counter the problem of unemployment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this action plan is proposed to be implemented in States and Central Universities as well and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the Universities in Bihar State in which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) To tackle the challenges of employment/counter the problem of unemployment, a programme named Scheme for Higher Education Youth for Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) is under consideration. The objective is to integrate professional skills into the mainstream of education.

In the first track, all degree students passing out of final year will be offered a six month apprenticeship option in their chosen sector from the list of job roles identified by the Sector Skill Councils of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. Interested and selected students will earn stipend during their period of apprenticeship and obtain certification at the end of the tenure.

In the second track, apprenticeship would be built into existing B.Voc courses and in addition, new courses, BA (Professional), BSc. (Professional), B.Com (Professional), would be introduced, where general curriculum and vocational training through apprenticeship would be embedded into the course. Separate, apprenticeship embedded courses would also be formulated in various trades for the benefit of students to enhance their employability.

(b) and (c) All Colleges/Universities (both State and central) in the Higher Education System will be covered under this scheme.

CGFT Scheme

1061. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. has started a Credit Guarantee Fund Trust in collaboration with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for the benefits of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs);

(b) if so, the detail and salient features thereof along with the amount sanctioned and utilised and number of people benefitted therefrom by the same State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of such other loan guarantee schemes and programmes available with the bank for MSEs; and

(d) whether collateral guarantee is mandatory to get the benefit of such schemes and if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises is implemented by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in order to provide guarantees in respect of credit facilities extended by Lending Institutions to the borrowers in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector. The year wise amount sanctioned and the number of MSE units provided guarantee cover under the scheme, State/UT-wise are furnished at Statement-I and II.

(c) There is no other loan guarantee scheme of the Ministry of MSME.

(d) CGTMSE has introduced a new "Hybrid Security" product where the Bank/Lending Institutions are allowed to obtain collateral security for only the unsecured part of the credit facility. Collateral security and/or third party guarantee is not mandatory for the secured part of the credit facility which is guaranteed by CGTMSE.

Statement-I

Funds sanctioned and released to CGTMSE

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount Sanctioned	Annual release
2000-01	100	100
2001-02	100	100
2002-03	141.62	141.62
2003-04	192	192
2004-05	211.63	211.63
2005-06	200	200
2006-07	123.99	123.99
2007-08	198	198
2008-09	122.1	122.1
2009-10	135.91	135.91
2010-11	200	200
2011-12	1	1
2012-13	35	35
2013-14	74.99	74.99

Year	Amount Sanctioned	Annual release
2014-15	74.99	74.99
2015-16	70.99	70.99
2016-17	715.68	715.68
2017-18	3002	3002
2018-19	700	311
Total	6399.9	6010.9

Statement-II

*CGTMSE State/UT wise Report Guarantee Approved
as on 10.12.2018*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	Proposals	Approved Amount
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2663	15120.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	104556	303698.41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7446	35818.15
4.	Assam	103843	386988.63
5.	Bihar	150842	657133.08
6.	Chandigarh	7007	46767.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	43260	239501.38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	646	15924.71
9.	Daman and Diu	484	12328.40
10.	Delhi	40991	437662.80
11.	Goa	18686	119717.09
12.	Gujarat	121585	1104936.47
13.	Haryana	42859	336718.82
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53187	284381.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	82903	185151.74
16.	Jharkhand	122237	773468.74
17.	Karnataka	277878	1527128.03
18.	Kerala	278448	702722.58
19.	Lakshadweep	371	971.67
20.	Madhya Pradesh	125481	687182.58
21.	Maharashtra	255974	1866729.48

Sl.No.	State Name	Proposals	Approved Amount
22.	Manipur	8195	28335.52
23.	Meghalaya	9183	42921.93
24.	Mizoram	4434	18608.35
25.	Nagaland	8259	29468.55
26.	Odisha	146584	644139.13
27.	Puducherry	5607	20173.03
28.	Punjab	70810	390281.79
29.	Rajasthan	96234	501762.56
30.	Sikkim	2376	11072.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	321411	1348060.41
32.	Telangana	66216	382319.12
33.	Tripura	11387	39399.94
34.	Uttar Pradesh	351675	1511141.09
35.	Uttarakhand	41206	215121.73
36.	West Bengal	170246	852425.60
Total		3155170	15775283.11

Number of Employment Exchange

1062. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment exchanges working in all the States/UTs in the country, particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand at present;

(b) the extant status of upgradation and modernisation of employment exchanges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/released and utilized for employment exchange in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the progress of modernization in this regard is as per the target in all the States including Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the

States/UTs, the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country are 997 including Bihar and Jharkhand. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by a Call Centre/ Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The NCS Project envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions of repute to deliver employment services. 80 Model Career Centres are being established at various employment exchanges all over the country in collaboration with the State Governments. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. The State-wise details of funds approved, released and utilized are given in the Statement-II. These Model Career Centres can be replicated by the States from their own resources.

In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS and provides part funding to States for upgradation of infrastructures in employment exchanges. The Government provides part financial assistance based on the proposals received from States and scheme guidelines. Funds have been released to 24 States/UTs as per details at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UTs-wise details of number of employment exchanges in the country (as on 01.01.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	52

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	48
9.	Haryana	59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	42
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	47
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Telangana	14
27.	Tripura	5
28.	Uttarakhand	24
29.	Uttar Pradesh	99
30.	West Bengal	77
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
32.	Chandigarh	2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
34.	Daman and Diu	2
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	1
Grand Total		997

*Note:**No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

Statement-II

State/UTs-wise details of funds approved, released and utilised during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of employment exchanges for establishment of Model Career Centres	Amount Approved	Amount released	Amount Utilised
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	35.3	21.18	-
2.	Assam	5	192.48	131.31	115.07
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.87	26.92	24.11
4.	Andhra Pradesh	5	200.24	120.15	33.4
5.	Bihar	3	104.17	76.79	50.88
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	135.16	96.59	60.08
7.	Delhi	1	40.79	24.47	12.00
8.	Goa	1	13.76	8.25	8.25
9.	Gujarat	5	173.84	114.91	92.19
10.	Haryana	1	41.85	25.11	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2	50.81	35.06	13.25
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	26.34	21.07	18.95
13.	Jharkhand	1	46.86	37.48	32.54
14.	Karnataka	4	130.05	98.02	66.14
15.	Lakshadweep	1	17.76	10.65	-
16.	Maharashtra	2	81.97	56.77	21.55
17.	Meghalaya	2	86.52	56.09	28.15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8	389.69	285.06	213.09
19.	Nagaland	1	37.36	22.42	22.42
20.	Odisha	4	137.09	103.67	91.75
21.	Puducherry	1	39.2	31.36	23.52
22.	Punjab	2	62.31	29.67	-
23.	Rajasthan	3	44.63	26.79	-
24.	Telangana	2	59.79	41.91	32.75
25.	Tripura	2	58.14	35.83	20.71
26.	Tamil Nadu	2	66.99	53.6	40.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	156.24	114.3	77.07
28.	Uttarakhand	3	104.32	75.8	39.64
29.	West Bengal	7	288.16	179.73	19.4
	Grand Total	80	2866.69	1960.96	1157.1

Statement-III

Details of amount released for enhancing infrastructure in employment exchanges and for organising job fairs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Employment Exchanges	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	152.00
2.	Assam	51	464.00
3.	Daman and Diu	2	7.04
4.	Gujarat	48	406.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	200.00
6.	Jharkhand	43	274.00
7.	Karnataka	34	336.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	54	602.00
9.	Nagaland	8	95.00
10.	Odisha	56	291.00
11.	Punjab	46	84.00
12.	Rajasthan	35	272.00
13.	Telangana	21	222.00
14.	Tripura	6	39.00
15.	Uttarakhand	19	112.00
16.	West Bengal	21	140.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	629.37
18.	Tamil Nadu	37	560.00
19.	Mizoram	4	29.92
20.	Puducherry	5	16.21
21.	Bihar	48	645.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	28	416.00
23.	Himachal Pradesh	33	80.87
24.	Haryana	54	267.87
Total		766	6341.28

Urban Employment

1063. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urban Employment has increased up to 8.2 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has been successful in controlling the rate of unemployment from the year 2014 till date;

(d) if so, the industry-wise/region-wise/year-wise details thereof from the year 2014 to till date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of employment opportunities during the said period and the extent of success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Unemployment Rate for Urban persons aged 15 years & above based on Usual Principal Status basis in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I.

(e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given in the Statement-II and III.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" in the statutory towns in the country to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. Under the Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) component, the Mission provides skill training to candidates and places them in wage/self-employment. Under Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component, it provides interest subvention on loans availed by individuals and groups for setting up of micro-enterprises.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 10th December, 2018, benefits have been given to 1.15 lakh establishments covering 92.45 lakh beneficiaries

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Under PMMY, as on 30.11.2018, the number of loans sanctioned is 14.75 core.

Statement-I

Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT under 3rd, 4th and 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/All India	Urban		
		3rd EUS (2012-13)	4th EUS (2013-14)	5th EUS (2015-16)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	61	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	128	69	52
3.	Assam	97	44	101
4.	Bihar	58	96	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	40	58	68
6.	Delhi	51	49	33
7.	Goa	123	83	58
8.	Gujarat	32	16	7
9.	Haryana	52	41	57
10.	Himachal Pradesh	60	76	23
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	101	74	36
12.	Jharkhand	88	65	94
13.	Karnataka	27	22	19
14.	Kerala	110	118	126
15.	Madhya Pradesh	39	45	40
16.	Maharashtra	52	35	23
17.	Manipur	32	95	70
18.	Meghalaya	121	139	134
19.	Mizoram	22	33	49
20.	Nagaland	85	112	141
21.	Odisha	93	86	47

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	61	43	62
23.	Rajasthan	48	69	43
24.	Sikkim	147	229	168
25.	Tamil Nadu	44	46	36
26.	Telangana	-	74	62
27.	Tripura	194	98	172
28.	Uttarakhand	81	67	32
29.	Uttar Pradesh	82	79	67
30.	West Bengal	75	69	56
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	192	104
32.	Chandigarh	56	28	34
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	51	26
34.	Daman and Diu	8	61	3
35.	Lakshadweep	98	98	175
36.	Puducherry	126	59	46
	All India	57	55	49

Statement-II

*State-wise/UT-wise Employment Generated under Prime Minister's Employment
Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	11025	12115	14148	30024	1064
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6352	5134	1984	7088	9008
3.	Punjab	6438	7762	31498	12160	1496
4.	Chandigarh	160	323	25872	360	16424
5.	Uttarakhand	7889	7232	12856	12904	10776
6.	Haryana	7024	2048	660	13744	11792
7.	Delhi	1584	14537	11629	920	384
8.	Rajasthan	15002	6161	11016	12614	232
9.	Uttar Pradesh	48604	43059	6916	43456	14488
10.	Bihar	9240	9496	11691	18456	8024
11.	Sikkim	54	16497	10400	296	5528
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2871	397	30286	1672	27752

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Nagaland	2407	104	13068	7440	4472
14.	Manipur	829	4998	15520	4800	15360
15.	Mizoram	6736	2715	17799	1992	9520
16.	Tripura	6333	9072	8419	8928	0
17.	Meghalaya	3680	5355	2632	600	8040
18.	Assam	15535	4824	3400	18256	21960
19.	West Bengal	24646	9026	7783	10928	4680
20.	Jharkhand	8495	19624	20392	8888	1472
21.	Odisha	10211	12746	9858	19192	3336
22.	Chhattisgarh	5821	12873	13408	11704	3296
23.	Madhya Pradesh	21896	17629	201	14432	11808
24.	Gujarat*	18107	293	25764	15008	368
25.	Maharashtra **	28311	14960	6445	26632	7288
26.	Andhra Pradesh	12220	20161	17961	12216	9616
27.	Telangana	6604	500	36315	9520	200
28.	Karnataka	21825	7740	9890	16920	20344
29.	Goa	406	7761	26604	400	7440
30.	Lakshadweep	93	17284	1398	00	2904
31.	Kerala	9738	0	376	10776	128
32.	Tamil Nadu	36190	9653	952	32760	25888
33.	Puducherry	386	20836	0	352	9240
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	790	447	699	1744	10528
Total		357502	323362	407840	387184	284856

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

as on 30.11.2018

Statement-III

Details of no. of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Skill Trained Candidates Placed					Cumulative
		FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	12010	38100	89290
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	113	297	410

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	293	1284	258	1835
4.	Bihar	0	90	176	1546	108	1920
5.	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5858	6476	2800	19302
6.	Goa	0	0	66	639	833	1538
7.	Gujarat	0	226	3920	6388	6741	17275
8.	Haryana	282	0	0	685	494	1461
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	196	86	100	116	498
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	254	0	25	60	339
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2700	20795	2093	25588
12.	Karnataka	0	3527	637	898	0	5062
13.	Kerala	0	0	443	2413	1570	4426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	3039	19936	67679
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	11768	6083	10656	28507
16.	Manipur	0	6	0	0	41	47
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	317	111	7	435
18.	Mizoram	0	0	147	91	684	922
19.	Nagaland	1866	691	341	1749	0	4647
20.	Odisha	0	0	2467	776	0	3243
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1139	893	2032
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	33	1345	1378
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	187	187
24.	Tamil Nadu	52988	6262	0	1156	1849	62255
25.	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	10013	4078	22298
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	2	101	103
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	42174	30058	11	72243
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1731	0	663	2394
29.	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	6919	832	18847
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	875	0	2688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		63115	33664	151901	115416	94753	458849

Under-measurement/Adulteration of Petrol

1064. SHRI DHARAMBIR:

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/OMCs have noticed that Government/company owned petrol pump dealers in the country including in Bhiwani district of Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh are reportedly measuring less diesel by manipulating the machine and charge more amount to fill the petrol tank as compared to private petrol pumps in Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to stop such manipulation by the Government/company owned petrol pumps owners;

(c) the State/UT-wise samples of petrol/diesel collected to check adulteration and cases of under-measurement by petrol pumps owners reported in the country including Uttar Pradesh during last three years and the current year and the number of such samples found adulterated out of the total samples and the action taken by the Government against the defaulter companies/persons/dealers involved therein, OMCs/State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to conduct regular drives/surprise checks and evolve a mechanism at national level to curb such malpractices, State/UT/OMCs-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that a few instances of malpractices at Retail Outlets (ROs) have been observed during inspections. In order to curb such malpractices, regular/surprise inspections are carried out at the retail outlets by Field Officers/Senior Officers of Oil Marketing Companies' (OMCs) throughout the country. During such inspections, random Samples are drawn from Retail Outlets and sent for testing to authorized laboratories. Surprise inspections are also carried out by mobile labs of OMCs where samples are drawn from Retail outlets and tested.

In established case of adulteration, appropriate stringent action is taken against the erring dealers as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreement subsisting between OMC and RO Dealer. OMCs are also undertaking Automation of Retail outlets to keep a track of the activities at the retail outlet. In addition to this, the Central Government has issued the Motor Sprit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in malpractices such as adulteration of Petroleum products.

The State/UT-wise details (including in Bhiwani district of Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh) of number of inspections conducted, samples drawn, action taken by OMCs in respect established cases of adulteration and short delivery by manipulation during the last 3 years and the current year (April-Sept., 2018) are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of inspections conducted, samples drawn, action taken in respect of established cases of adulteration and short delivery by manipulation during the last 3 years (from 2015-16 to 2017-18) and current year 2018-19 (April-September, 2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Inspections	No. of samples drawn	Dealerships terminated in established cases of adulteration	Dealership terminated in established cases of under-measurement/short delivery of petrol/diesel by manipulating the dispensing unit parts/using various electronic/hi-tech methods.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38269	14765	2	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	573	125	0	0
4.	Assam	9398	3587	0	0
5.	Bihar	29969	8825	3	2
6.	Chandigarh	889	691	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12501	7804	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	251	341	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	312	90	0	0
10.	Delhi	5861	8256	0	0
11.	Goa	1368	190	0	0
12.	Gujarat	34588	14157	3	20
13.	Haryana	32259	15369	3	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4914	557	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5003	6601	0	1
16.	Jharkhand	15814	5582	1	0
17.	Karnataka	42497	15471	0	2
18.	Kerala	23550	5861	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38133	11765	3	3
21.	Maharashtra	62783	20165	2	36
22.	Manipur	1196	493	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	2052	385	0	0
24.	Mizoram	300	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	418	366	0	0
26.	Odisha	20897	7764	2	2
27.	Puducherry	3344	969	0	0
28.	Punjab	40030	22047	3	3
29.	Rajasthan	39521	17889	5	11
30.	Sikkim	442	461	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	58549	17330	1	1
32.	Telangana	30455	7073	2	3
33.	Tripura	874	353	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	70704	38244	2	111
35.	Uttarakhand	6030	2040	1	0
36.	West Bengal	26692	15581	3	2
Total		660535	271197	36	200

*[English]***World Bank Ranking on EODB**

1065. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is at 77th position in the recent World Bank Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) ranking;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has launched ease of doing business grand challenge;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the ease of doing business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The World Bank released the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2019 on 31st October, 2018. India ranks 77 among 190 countries assessed by the Doing Business Team. India has improved its rank by 23 positions over its rank of 100 in the DBR 2018 among 190 countries. The indicator wise rank of India in World Bank's DBR 2019 is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Indicator	Rank
1.	Starting a Business	137
2.	Dealing with Construction Permits	52
3.	Getting Electricity	24

Sl.No.	Indicator	Rank
4.	Registering Property	166
5.	Getting Credit	22
6.	Protecting Minority Investors	7
7.	Paying Taxes	121
8.	Trading Across Borders	80
9.	Enforcing Contracts	163
10.	Resolving Insolvency	108

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The details of Ease of Doing Business Grand Challenge and the steps taken by the Government to improve the ease of doing business in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Ease of Doing Business Challenge:**

Ease of Doing Business Grand Challenge was announced to plug the critical needs of Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and find methods that can re-engineer existing processes using new cutting edge technologies such as AI, ML, Blockchain, IoT etc.

Eligibility: Students, Professionals, Entrepreneurs, Startups and all Enterprises working in the space for cutting-edge technologies can participate in the Grand Challenge.

Problem Statements:—

- To develop alternate Government processes for ease of issue of permission, license or registration by Government Departments.
- To develop an app that allows exporters of small consignments to find and book available spaces in partially filled cargo containers nearby.
- (Delhi): Development of a single portal for providing information to stakeholders on the land ownership details of deeds executed and encumbrances on immovable property.
- (Mumbai): Development of a single portal for providing information to stakeholders on the

land ownership details of deeds executed, and encumbrances on immovable property.

5. To develop a solution for small businesses to ease the process of filing returns of GST.
6. Prototype an internet connected device that takes readings and measurements from boilers and uploads them to a secure online register accessible to the business and inspecting departments of the State and the Central Government.
7. Prototype a freeware, open source payroll software for MSMEs that automatically produces registers and returns for EPFO, ESIC and various State labour laws.

Incentives for Winners: Top 3 teams for each of problem statements would be given following prizes:

INR 3,00,000 - I Prize

INR 2,00,000 - II Prize

INR 1,00,000 - III Prize

The top team for each problem statement will work with the relevant Nodal Team to pilot his/her solutions. On successful and satisfactory implementation of the product/service, the solution can be adopted by the Department.

Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve the Ease of Doing Business in the country:

- (a) **Starting A Business:** Starting a business has been made faster by introducing a single form SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) and merging five different applications in it *i.e.* Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN), and by improving the online application system.
 - Launch of a new and simplified web based service *i.e.* R.U.N. (Reserve Unique Name) for reserving a name. This has also removed the requirement to use a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) during name reservation.

- The requirement to issue a physical PAN card has been eliminated. Additionally, PAN and TAN are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation (Col) which is considered as a sufficient proof for PAN and TAN.
 - Common registration for EPFO & ESIC is provided on Shram Suvidha Portal in Mumbai.
 - Registrations under Mumbai Shops & Establishments Act are provided instantly without any physical inspection.
- (b) **Dealing with Construction Permits:** The process of obtaining a building permit has been streamlined and made faster and less expensive to obtain a construction permit.
 - Implementing an online system that has streamlined the process of obtaining building permit at the Municipality of New Delhi and Municipality of Greater Mumbai.
 - It also improved building quality control by introducing decennial liability and insurance.
 - (c) **Getting Electricity:**
 - In Delhi, service line charges have been capped to INR 25,000/- in electrified areas for Low Tension loads up to 150 KW
 - Time taken by the utility to carry out external connection works has been reduced.
 - (d) **Access to credit:** Access to credit has been strengthened by amending its insolvency law. The new amendment in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2018 establishes that secured creditors are paid first during business liquidation, and hence have priority over other claims such as labor and tax.
 - (e) **Paying Taxes:** Paying taxes has been made easier by replacing many indirect taxes with a single indirect tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), for the entire country.
 - The previous sales taxes including the Central Sales Tax, CENVAT, State VAT

and the Service Tax have been merged into the GST. Unification of these taxes will reduce the cascading effect of taxes and make taxes paid on inputs creditable to a higher percentage.

- Corporate Income Tax has been reduced from 30% to 25% for companies with a turnover up to INR 250 crores
 - Administrative Charges on The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (EPFS) have been reduced in March, 2017 from 0.85% to 0.65% of the monthly pay. The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI) Administrative Charges of 0.01% have been removed.
- (f) **Trading Across Borders:** The time and cost to export and import has been reduced through various initiatives, including the implementation of electronic sealing of containers, upgradation of port infrastructure and allowing electronic submission of supporting documents with digital signatures.
- Enhancement of risk-based inspections for both imports and exports, whereby only about 5% of goods are physically inspected.
 - Adoption of the Advance Bill of Entry which allows importers to start the process of customs clearance before the arrival of the vessel.
 - Upgrading equipment on the Nhava Sheva Port in Mumbai by adding 15 new Rubber Tyre Gantry Cranes. The Phase 1 of the Fourth Container Terminal at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, with an additional annual capacity of 2,400,000 TEUs, was completed in February, 2018.
 - The new container terminal, Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited has been fully operational since June, 2017, with an additional annual capacity of 1,300,000 TEUs.

- Implemented in April, 2018, e-Sanchit is an online application system, under the Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) that allows traders to submit all supporting documents electronically with digital signatures.

Promotion of Rural Artisans

1066. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to promote the work of rural artisans in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised to promote the work of rural artisans during each of the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka; and

(c) the number of artisans benefited from the schemes during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following Schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for promotion of Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country:

I. Schemes being implemented by the Ministry:

- (i) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.
- (ii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was

launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

II. Schemes being implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.
- (ii) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)**-A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).
- (iii) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.
- (iv) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial

assistance for construction of workshed to Khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.

- (v) **Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected khadi sales outlets.
- (vi) **Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)** aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.
- (vii) **Aam Admi Bima Yojana (erstwhile Janashree Bima Yojana):** KVIC in association with LIC is implementing the AABY Scheme to provide insurance cover to Khadi artisans against normal and accidental death and disability. Premium is shared between KVIC (12.5%), Khadi institutions (25%), Artisans (12.5%) and Govt. of India

(50%), Khadi Artisans belonging to the age group of 18 to 59 years are provided insurance cover for the following:

- (i) Death (natural) : Rs. 30,000.00
(ii) Death (accidental) : Rs. 75,000.00
(iii) Disability (permanent) : Rs. 75,000.00
(iv) Disability (partial) : Rs. 37,500.00
(v) Educational Benefits (Shiksha Sahayog Yojana):

Two children of Khadi Artisan who are studying in standard IX to XII including Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are eligible for scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter.

AABY has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) w.e.f. FY 2018-19.

III. Schemes being implemented by Coir Board:

Coir Board is implementing the Coir Vikas Yojana to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken

up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
2. Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS)
3. Export Market Promotion (EMP)
4. Domestic Market Promotion (DMP)
5. Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS)
6. Welfare Measures (Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
7. Plan Science & Technology

State-wise details of funds allocated/Target of Margin Money and Fund utilized/achievement of Margin Money under PMEGP Scheme and various schemes of Coir Board during the last three years are given in Statement-I.

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under PMEGP, Workshed & AABY and various schemes of Coir Board during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Fund Allocation/Target and Fund utilized/Achievement of Margin Money under PMEGP during the last three years

(MM Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target (Margin Money)			Achievement (Margin Money)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.50	4006.80	3541.26	3274.63	3781.19	2621.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	1721.57	1970.11	2237.73	1767.26	2185.27
3.	Punjab	2711.49	3026.80	3504.09	3190.88	2902.97	3181.60
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	287.99	90.00	100.00	61.46	87.72	82.84
5.	Haryana	2716.36	3747.40	3371.31	3012.98	3112.09	3383.53
6.	Delhi	1061.04	257.35	300.00	189.24	254.05	182.41
7.	Rajasthan	5369.78	4188.14	5500.99	5249.62	4384.07	4641.60
8.	Uttarakhand	1882.35	1909.93	2140.93	2153.32	1740.86	2122.33
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13339.41	17535.32	12981.52	16937.53	14456.87	14271.05
10.	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	4303.8	4493.3	2045.68	2829.38	4070.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	7729.40	8527.32	9241.70	8117.17	8346.06
12.	Sikkim	541.34	227.38	200.00	33.52	186.11	35.93
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	200.08	500.00	1004.99	38.85	440.34
14.	Nagaland	1563.64	1255.83	1751.68	878.59	1392.81	2007.48
15.	Manipur	1403.65	2855.92	1741.70	1600.76	1213.98	2162.78
16.	Mizoram	1043.39	924.99	1253.49	807.98	1026.35	491.96
17.	Tripura	985.02	2748.26	1578.62	1333.65	945.84	3734.66
18.	Meghalaya	1184.79	1250.62	1748.1	971.14	1056.12	407.89
19.	Assam	5388.75	4969.87	5636.41	5397.01	2869.74	4910.36
20.	Bihar	8277.14	7118.59	6909.77	4111.32	6588.55	8336.51
21.	West Bengal	4396.32	4765.49	3680.3	6010.11	3400.65	6270.32
22.	Jharkhand	4547.06	3462.64	4165.73	2871.29	3559.74	2654.35
23.	Odisha	5621.47	6282	5201.65	3945.89	5736.32	6848.96
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	158.00	100.00	92.32	65.11	193.46
25.	Gujarat*	4346.72	6536.16	5398.45	6200.52	6339.73	7561.61
26.	Maharashtra**	6299.38	9718.42	6111.30	7843.81	5285.03	6001.36
27.	Goa	466.91	159.40	371.62	141.76	165.43	191.44
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	4496.85	2336.58	3492.11	2262.37	4916.08
29.	Telangana	1954.44	2094.00	2004.86	1889.35	2217.57	2561.72
30.	Karnataka	4512.99	10846.89	4941.62	6479.10	5898.01	11609.56
31.	Lakshadweep	704.68	90.00	50.00	28.61	0.00	0.00
32.	Kerala	2306.51	2731.60	2446.06	2679.28	2720.48	3350.68
33.	Tamil Nadu	4974.91	7110.80	5291.23	6733.89	5497.54	8213.92
34.	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	150.00	112.10	106.37	103.65
Total		109306.00	128620.30	110000	112253.87	102006.33	128093.84

* including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

** including Daman & Diu

#RE Targets

*Funds Allocated and Utilized under various schemes of Coir Board
Mahila Coir Yojana#-Subsidy*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	15.00	-	5.00		1.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Telangana	-	-	1.00	-	-	-
Odisha	15.00	-	5.00	-	1.00	-
Kerala	30.00	11.15	11.00	2.66	1.50	3.19
Lakshadweep	5.00	-	2.00	-	1.00	-
Karnataka	15.00	-	4.00	-	-	-
Maharashtra	2.50	-	2.00	-	1.00	-
Goa	2.50	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-
Tamil Nadu	25.00	-	7.00	-	-	-
Pondicherry	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	-	2.00	-	1.00	-
West Bengal	5.00	2.05	3.00	-	1.00	-
NE Region	5.00	-	5.00	-	1.50	-
Total	125.00	13.20	50.00	2.66	10.00	3.19

MCY has been merged with PMEGP w.e.f. FY 2018-19

Mahila Coir Yojana#-Training

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	21.00	1.40	4.20	4.76	2.10	2.00
Telangana	-	-	2.80	-	1.75	0.66
Odisha	21.00	16.10	4.90	6.09	2.45	3.40
Kerala	36.75	42.42	16.10	16.84	6.30	7.90
Lakshadweep	8.75	6.30	2.80	2.16	1.40	0.57
Karnataka	15.75	11.90	5.60	2.04	2.80	2.72
Maharashtra	7.00	7.70	4.20	7.00	1.40	2.70
Goa	1.75	-	-	0.62	0.40	-
Gujarat	1.75	4.20	1.40	0.68	0.70	0.68
Tamil Nadu	22.75	16.98	10.85	11.62	5.60	6.60
Pondicherry	3.50	0.56	1.40	-	0.70	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.75	-	3.50	1.36	1.80	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	8.75	7.00	3.50	7.40	1.75	1.36
NE Region	17.50	10.78	8.75	11.90	5.60	9.15
Total	175.00	125.34	70.00	72.47	34.75	40.82

MCY has been merged with PMEGP w.e.f. FY 2018-19

Value Added Products Manufacturing-Training

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
Andhra Pradesh	7.00	6.86	4.20	4.76	2.10	2.00
Telangana	-	-	3.50	-	1.75	0.68
Odisha	7.00	8.30	4.90	5.37	2.45	2.69
Kerala	54.25	29.33	15.4	12.34	6.30	6.38
Lakshadweep	8.75	3.50	3.50	4.76	1.75	1.40
Karnataka	15.75	12.60	5.60	2.04	2.80	3.40
Maharashtra	7.00	6.30	3.50	3.40	1.40	2.72
Goa	1.75	-	-	-	0.35	-
Gujarat	1.75	1.40	1.40	0.68	0.70	0.68
Tamil Nadu	24.50	17.78	12.25	9.32	5.60	7.39
Pondicherry	3.50	0.56	-	-	0.70	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.75	4.20	3.50	5.44	1.75	3.10
West Bengal	14.00	11.20	3.50	2.72	1.75	1.36
NE Region	21.00	9.48	8.75	12.07	5.60	7.89
Total	175.00	111.51	70.00	62.90	35.00	39.69

Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	4.00	-	3	-	4.00	8.40
Telangana	-	-	3	-	4.00	-
Odisha	4.00	2.00	6	-	8.00	5.00
Kerala	10.00	6.73	15	-	20.00	8.98
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	4.00	-	6	-	8.00	15.73
Maharashtra	4.00	-	6	-	8.00	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	18.00	86.58	30	68.02	36.00	177.00
Pondicherry	2.00	-	-	-	4.00	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE Region	4.00	-	6	-	8.00	-
Total	50.00	95.31	75	68.02	100.00	215.11

Coir Udyami Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
Kerala	290.00	183.48	290.00	179.12	100.00	145.35
Lakshadweep	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	7.00	-
Tamil Nadu	300.00	624.14	300.00	540.31	300.00	361.46
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.00	0.00	48.00	8.00	10.00	-
Karnataka	290.00	4.00	285.00	164.00	70.00	94.00
Maharashtra	45.00	0.00	45.00	14.61	25.00	14.00
Gujarat	20.00	0.00	20.00	16.00	10.00	-
Goa	29.00	0.00	29.00	0.00	7.00	-
Andhra Pradesh	195.00	215.60	200.00	228.80	80.00	32.80
Odisha	125.00	146.48	125.00	91.80	60.00	31.20
Jharkhand	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	8.00	-
Bihar	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	8.00	-
West Bengal	40.00	13.85	40.00	31.15	35.00	22.79
NE Region	160.00	5.46	160.00	10.24	80.00	-
Total	1600.00	1193.01	1600.00	1284.03	800.00	701.60

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of beneficiaries benefitted under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years

(Projects in numbers)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries benefitted (Projects)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2207	1492	3753
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1077	941	886
3.	Punjab	966	1266	1520
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	43	47	45
5.	Haryana	1248	1377	1718
6.	Delhi	256	119	115
7.	Rajasthan	1988	1749	1577
8.	Uttarakhand	1136	1345	1613
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4365	4074	5432
10.	Chhattisgarh	1277	1598	1463
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1979	1940	1804
12.	Sikkim	110	27	37
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	301	209
14.	Nagaland	623	1018	930
15.	Manipur	685	1265	600
16.	Mizoram	1134	425	249
17.	Tripura	642	2297	1116
18.	Meghalaya	603	329	75
19.	Assam	3483	6028	2282
20.	Bihar	2430	3234	2307
21.	West Bengal	1873	3528	1366
22.	Jharkhand	1839	1300	1111
23.	Odisha	2876	3029	2399
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	195	218
25.	Gujarat*	1419	1386	1876
26.	Maharashtra**	2497	2325	3329
27.	Goa	91	90	50
28.	Andhra Pradesh	642	1357	1527

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Telangana	660	664	1190
30.	Karnataka	2140	3575	2115
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	1369	1584	1347
33.	Tamil Nadu	2463	2941	4095
34.	Puducherry	65	66	44
Total		44340	52912	48398

* including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

** including Daman & Diu

State/UT-wise Number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
			(P)	(P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	0	0	0
2.	Jammu	0	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	20	120
4.	Haryana	55	220	51
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	10	20	65
6.	Rajasthan	10	115	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20	20
8.	Chhattisgarh	236	120	0
9.	Uttarakhand	25	25	0
10.	Uttar Pradesh	310	1385	1300
11.	Karnataka	0	115	380
12.	Tamil Nadu	57	70	100
13.	Telangana	0	65	80
14.	Andhra Pradesh	50	200	113
15.	Maharashtra	34	45	20
16.	Kerala	25	280	245
17.	Gujarat	50	200	0
18.	Goa	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	140	100	100
20.	Bihar	0	20	0
21.	Jharkhand	30	50	0

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Odisha	25	80	80
23.	Assam	193	183	170
24.	Nagaland	0	0	30
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Manipur	0	0	0
27.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0
Total		1270	3333	2874

State/UT-wise Number of artisans covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana Scheme during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2718	2718	20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1077	1077	1099
3.	Punjab	4118	4118	0
4.	UT Chandigarh	0	0	0
5.	Haryana	29932	29932	16241
6.	Delhi	930	930	819
7.	Rajasthan	13327	13327	5675
8.	Uttarakhand	10239	10230	5295
9.	Uttar Pradesh	127767	127656	75281
10.	Chhattisgarh	2339	2339	4811
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1296	1296	568
12.	Sikkim	0	0	0
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0
14.	Nagaland	180	180	53
15.	Manipur	153	153	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	29	29	0
19.	Assam	3767	3656	4961

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Bihar	6614	6614	307
21.	West Bengal	23517	22207	20939
22.	Jharkhand	1588	1588	428
23.	Odisha	2492	2491	2978
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
25.	Gujarat	10267	10167	7728
26.	Maharashtra	950	950	731
27.	Goa	0	0	0
28.	Andhra Pradesh	7786	7686	3899
29.	Telangana	1238	1234	1193
30.	Karnataka	15634	15620	14797
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	9760	9764	18203
33.	Tamil Nadu	10264	10200	10182
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		287998	286178	196208

(P) Provisional

Rural artisans who have benefitted from the schemes of Coir Board

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kerala	1312	863	464
Tamil Nadu	1483	1571	414
Karnataka	102	339	180
Andhra Pradesh	879	620	160
Odisha	325	211	179
Others	108	258	1030
Total	4209	3862	2427

Make in India/Startup Schemes

1067. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received under the Make in India and Startup schemes, State and product-wise till now;

(b) the details of the applications approved indicating the fields and State;

(c) the total cost involved and the manpower engaged in these schemes; and

(d) whether the Government has released or arranged loans for the entrepreneurs under these schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) 'Make in India' initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development.

Investment promotion activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. There is no provision for registration of companies specifically under 'Make in India' initiative.

Under Startup India initiative, the total number of applications received for recognition under Startup India initiative as on 11.12.2018 is 19,611, of which all have been processed and 14,565 applications have been approved. The State-wise number of applications received, the state-wise distribution of applications approved and the field-wise distribution of approved applications based on self-declared information by Startups are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) The initiatives under 'Make in India' and 'Startup India' are targeted towards promoting innovation, employment creation and skill development of youth in both urban and rural areas. The data of cost involved and manpower engaged under these initiatives across Central Government ministries and various State Governments is not centrally compiled.

(d) There are no provisions of loans under Make in India and Startup India initiatives.

Statement-I

Applications received under Startup India initiative-State-wise

Sl.No.	State/UT	Applications received
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	384
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4.	Assam	164
5.	Bihar	286
6.	Chandigarh	82
7.	Chhattisgarh	232
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	5
10.	Delhi	2,600
11.	Goa	76
12.	Gujarat	1,080
13.	Haryana	1,000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	103
16.	Jharkhand	190
17.	Karnataka	2,527
18.	Kerala	607
19.	Madhya Pradesh	597
20.	Maharashtra	3,652
21.	Manipur	19
22.	Meghalaya	3
23.	Mizoram	2
24.	Nagaland	10
25.	Odisha	383
26.	Puducherry	26
27.	Punjab	162
28.	Rajasthan	579
29.	Sikkim	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	1,044
31.	Telangana	1,062
32.	Tripura	13

Sl.No.	State/UT	Applications received
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,841
34.	Uttarakhand	176
35.	West Bengal	633
Grand Total		19,611

Statement-II

*Applications approved for recognition under Startup
India initiative-State-wise*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	272
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	111
5.	Bihar	189
6.	Chandigarh	54
7.	Chhattisgarh	185
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	1,949
11.	Goa	66
12.	Gujarat	764
13.	Haryana	765
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	66
16.	Jharkhand	125
17.	Karnataka	2,107
18.	Kerala	509
19.	Madhya Pradesh	403
20.	Maharashtra	2,787
21.	Manipur	11
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	2
24.	Nagaland	7
25.	Odisha	278
26.	Puducherry	19

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved
27.	Punjab	106
28.	Rajasthan	392
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	765
31.	Telangana	824
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,201
34.	Uttarakhand	114
35.	West Bengal	447
Grand Total		14,565

Statement-III

*Applications approved for recognition under Startup
India initiative-Field-wise*

Sl.No.	Field	Approved
1.	IT Services	1,965
2.	Healthcare & Lifesciences	1,170
3.	Education	1,064
4.	Professional & Commercial Services	558
5.	Food & Beverages	528
6.	Agriculture	484
7.	Renewable Energy	415
8.	Technology Hardware	402
9.	Internet of Things	391
10.	Green Technology	388
11.	Enterprise Software	384
12.	Finance Technology	383
13.	Retail	344
14.	Marketing	304
15.	Construction	286
16.	AI	273
17.	Travel & Tourism	262
18.	Media & Entertainment	257
19.	Transportation & Storage	255
20.	Automotive	218

Sl.No. Field	Approved
21. Human Resources	195
22. Fashion	163
23. Analytics	159
24. Design	156
25. Textiles & Apparel	155
26. Telecommunication & Networking	153
27. Advertising	145
28. Social Network	138
29. Security Solutions	120
30. Real Estate	111
31. Others	1,140
Total	12,966

* This number is lower than the total number of recognized Startups, as the field information of all Startups is not available.

Bhasha Sangam Programme

1068. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has written to all States and Union Territories recommending that five sentences from different languages be read out by senior students during the morning assembly in schools under its 'Bhasha Sangam' programme;

(b) if so, the details and the broader objectives of the said program;

(c) whether the proposal has been received and accepted by the States;

(d) whether the Government would be considering to make learning a different Indian language other than the mother tongue mandatory or elective part of the syllabus and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the said programme was aimed at students to learn about the culture and traditions of other States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of School Education & Literacy has initiated Bhasha Sangam-A Celebration of Linguistic Diversity which marks the appreciation of the unique symphony of languages of our country, from 20th November to 21st December, 2018. In order to celebrate the unique characteristic of our country, Bhasha Sangam provides an opportunity to schools and educational institution (BIETS, DIETs, CTEs/IASEs, SCERTs, SIEs, School Boards, Directorates of School Education, etc.) to provide multilingual exposure to students in Indian Languages. The objective is to familiarize every child with simple dialogues in all the 22 languages under Schedule VIII of the Constitution of India, taking up one language on each working day, to enhance linguistic tolerance and promote national integration.

(c) The initiative has been widely received and accepted by States and UTs in very positive manner and schools are introducing five simple and commonly used sentences as per their convenience without any additional load on school students. Also, more than 55,000 videos of such experiences have been shared by the schools. There are 77,510 views of these videos on YouTube and 97,83,762 impressions on Twitter.

(d) Section 29(2)(F) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that "medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue". The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasises the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child. Since education is in the Concurrent List, States have the liberty to decide the medium of instruction in schools. The NCF also states that the 'Three Language Formula' is an attempt to address the challenges and opportunities of the linguistic situation in India. As per the 'Three Language Formula' the first language to be studied, must be the mother tongue or the regional language. In non-Hindi-speaking States, children learn Hindi. In the case of Hindi speaking States, children learn a language not spoken in their area. Sanskrit may also be studied as a modern Indian language in addition to these languages.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Bhasha Sangam initiative under the 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' aims to make the students aware about the unique cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity of our country.

Introduction of Cruise Tourism in Ganga

1069. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce cruise tourism on Ganga and other river beds and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a huge/significant potential of river tourism in the country specially on Ganga river from Varanasi to Kolkata covering pilgrimage and tourism spots and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of river-Circuits identified by the Government along with their promotion proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The 'Inland Waterways Authority of India' (IWAI) develops and regulates national waterways declared by the Government for navigation and shipping. Development and promotion of cruise tourism including cruise tourism on Ganga and other river beds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

River cruise tourism has been a regular feature on National Waterway-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system) for last many years. Various cruise operators operate their cruise vessels on National Waterway-1 and Sunderban Waterways. As informed by Ministry of Shipping, the following Circuits have been identified for promotion of cruise operations on National Waterways-1, National Waterways-2 and on Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route:

(A) National Waterways-1:

- (i) Allahabad Circuit
- (ii) Varanasi Circuit
- (iii) Patna Circuit
- (iv) Bhagalpur Circuit
- (v) Kolkata Circuit

(B) National Waterways-2:

- (i) Guwahati Circuit
- (ii) Tezpur Circuit

(c) Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route:

- (i) Margla Circuit
- (ii) Barisal Circuit
- (iii) Narayanganj Circuit

The Ministry of Tourism has received a proposal from IWAI for development of Jetties at various points of embarkation/disembarkation of river cruises on National Waterway-1 and 2.

Tribal Festival Aadi Mahotsav

1070. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized Aadi Mahotsav tribal festival;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with aims and objectives thereto;

(c) the main theme of the event;

(d) the number of tribal artisans and artists from different States participated in the festival;

(e) the financial benefits that the tribal artist got out of this festival; and

(f) whether the Government has organized similar event in the past and if so, the details thereof along with achievement achieved in organizing such festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Tribal

Affairs (MoTA) has been organizing the National Tribal Festival called "Aadi Mahotsav" in collaboration with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) to showcase Tribal Craft, Culture, Cuisine and Commerce in a holistic manner. The 15 day long festival usually held in the month of November comprises of display and sale of tribal art & craft, tribal medicine & healing practices, tribal craft demonstrations, tribal cuisine and folk performances.

During the year 2018, this event was held in New Delhi from November 16-30. More than 430 tribal artisans and artists from around 20 States participated in the festival and displayed/sold their wares through 159 stalls set up at Dilli Haat for the purpose. A direct sale of Rs. 305 Lakhs was made during the fortnight. Besides, TRIFED also placed purchase orders to the tune of Rs. 12.80 crores in favour of the artisans/suppliers for sourcing of their products. Besides, 76 tribal chefs from different States also presented various tribal culinary delicacies.

Another added attraction was presence of 14 dance troupes comprising of more than 200 artists who presented exquisite tribal folk performances in the evenings. Acclaimed cultural troupes have presented well known folk dance forms like Siddhi Dhamal from Gujarat, Chau folk dance from Jharkhand, Manipuri tribal dances, dance troupe from Leh and Ladakh, Rajasthan Folk singers. The cultural programmes were organized with active support of the NCZCC, Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Besides the national tribal festival in the capital, similar events were also organized from 12-21 October, 2018 at Indore, 20 October-3 November, 2018 at Ahmedabad and from 27 October-5 November, 2018 at Hyderabad. During these 3 festivals at Indore, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, around 438 artisans have participated and realized a direct sale of Rs. 425 lakhs.

(f) Similar events were also held at New Delhi and 5 other places at Jaipur, Bhopal, Ranchi, Chandigarh and Guwahati in the last financial year. In these events, a total business of Rs. 500 Lakhs was transacted by tribal artisans comprising of direct sale of Rs. 442 Lakhs made by tribal artisans and Rs. 60 Lakhs worth inventory sourced by TRIFED. The Festival showed exquisite craftsmanship of tribal artisans. This included beautiful sarees, dress

materials, jewelry, bamboo & cane products, paintings and hundreds of other items. Almost 800 Artisans and Artists from 27 States participated in the Mahotsav and sold their products and displayed their crafts and skill through more than 200 stalls that was set up for them. Stage programs of tribal dances and folk songs conducted daily were a great attraction every evening. 85 Tribal Chefs from 25 States showcased tribal delicacies.

Ratio of Unemployment

1071. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ratio of unemployment has gone up during last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of avenues proposed to be created to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country in 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 3.4% and 3.7% respectively.

(c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying

entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated since April, 2015 by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Utilisation of Budget Allocation

1072. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI:
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of budget utilized from the budget allocation of Rs. 2,150 crore allocated to the Ministry of Tourism during the current financial year;

(b) the details of head-wise segregation of the allocation of the money for various purposes; and

(c) the purpose and manner in which the remaining budget allocation proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Ministry of Tourism has utilized an amount of Rs. 1140.42 crore as on 11.12.2018 out of total allocation of Rs. 2150.00 crore for the financial year 2018-19.

(b) Details of head-wise segregation of the allocation of funds for various schemes of Ministry of Tourism are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The remaining funds under each scheme/activity would be utilized for releasing payments in respect of projects/activities already sanctioned/undertaken and new projects/activities to be approved during the remaining part of the financial year subject to fulfilment of codal formalities as mentioned in the Scheme Guidelines and receipt of Invoice/Utilisation Certificate in respect of funds already released, etc. wherever required. The remaining funds available under non-scheme allocation would be used for meeting the establishment and administrative expenses for the remaining part of the financial year.

Statement

Head-wise allocation of fund Ministry of Tourism

(Rs. in crore)

Head of Account	Name of the Scheme	Allocation as per Budget Estimates 2018-19
1	Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development	70.00
345201101110035	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	55.00
345201101110050	Other Charges	15.00
2	Assistance to Large Revenue Generating (LRG) Projects	1.00
345201102060035	Creation of Capital Assets	1.00
3	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC)	5.00
345201102070050	Other Charges	5.00
4	Swadesh Darshan (SD)	1100.00
345201101140031	SD (Grants-in-Aid)	817.50

Head of Account	Name of the Scheme	Allocation as per Budget Estimates 2018-19
345201101140028	SD (Professional Services)	10.00
345201101140135	SD Information Education Communication (IEC)	0.50
345201796040031	SD Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	87.57
255200476050031	SD North Eastern Region (NER)	183.43
345201101149631	Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) Grantsin Aid	1.00
5	Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)	150.00
345201101170028	Professional Services	1.60
345201101170031	Grants in Aid General	141.35
345201101170135	Information Education Communication (IEC)	0.05
345201101179631	Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) Grants in Aid	7.00
6	Capacity Building for Service Provider	30.00
345280003080011	Domestic Travel Expenses (D.T.E.)	0.10
345280003080013	Office Expenses (O.E.)	0.10
345280003080028	Professional Services	0.20
345280003080031	Grant-in-Aid	22.60
345280003089631	Swachhta Action Plan (SAP) Grants in Aid	7.00
7	Assistant to IHMs/FCI/IITTM/NIWS/NCHMCT	85.00
345280003090035	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets	77.00
255200205010035	Grants for Creation of Capital Assets (NER)	5.00
345280003010031	Grants to Institutes of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Grants in Aid General)	3.00
8	Domestic Promotion & Publicity including Hospitality	135.00
255200206010026	Advertising and Publicity (NER)	15.00
345280104010926	Advertising and Publicity	113.00
345280104019626	Swachhta Action Plan (SAP)	7.00
9	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)	454.24
345280104011012	Foreign Travel Expensed (F.T.E)	16.00
345280104011026	Advertising and Publicity	435.00
345280798010032	Contribution to W.T.O.	2.00
345280798020032	Contribution to Other Organisations	0.50
207500791000064	Loss by Exchange	0.74
10	Market Research	4.00
345201102080028	Professional service	4.00

Head of Account	Name of the Scheme	Allocation as per Budget Estimates 2018-19
11	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	0.01
345201102090033	Subsidies	0.01
12	Buddhist Centre	0.01
345201101160028	Revenue-Externally Aided Projects (EAP) (Professional Services)	0.01
545201101010028	Capital-EAP (Professional Services)	0.00
13	Construction of Paryatan Bhawan (Capital)	0.01
405901051160053	Major Works	0.01
	Total-Scheme(A)	2034.27
	Total-Non Scheme(B)	115.73
	Total-(A)+(B)	2150.00

[Translation]

Assistance to MSMEs

1073. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:
KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up a committee on funds to provide funds/financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which it has impact in each State during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to simplify the legal formalities for establishing the MSMEs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes/package implemented for financial assistance to establish MSMEs in the country; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements various Central Sector Schemes for promotion and development of MSMEs which are implemented in all States/ Union Territories and are appraised by Standing Finance Committee (SFC)/Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and approved by the Government. These schemes are implemented throughout the country and have contributed towards the employment generation, credit and marketing support, quality and technological upgradation etc.

(c) The Ministry of MSME has simplified the process of registration of enterprises through Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of MSME implements several schemes and programmes for financial assistance to MSMEs in the country. These schemes and programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), etc.

*[English]***Bifurcation of Chennai Circle of ASI**

1074. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANARAOIA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any concrete efforts to bifurcate the Chennai Circle into two parts for the better administration and care of large number of centrally protected monuments in Chennai Circle;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has allocated adequate funds for the Restoration, Conservation and Preservation of archaeological monuments in Chennai Circle; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated during the last 4 years, Monument-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Archaeological Survey of India has allocated the funds for restoration, conservation and preservation of archaeological monuments in Chennai Circle during the last 4 years as under:—

Year	Allotment (Rupees in lakh)
2015-16	919.13
2016-17	584.00
2017-18	460.00
2018-19	750.00

The details of funds allocated/utilized for the Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under Chennai Circle during the last four years, monument-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Funds allocated/utilized monument-wise during the last 4 years in Chennai Circle*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	2014-15 Budget Allotment SR-Rs. 900.00 (in lakh) AR&M-Rs. 170	2015-16 Budget Allotment SR-Rs. 689.13 (in lakh) AR&M-Rs. 230	2016-17 Budget Allotment SR-Rs. 346 (in lakh) AR&M-Rs. 238	2017-18 Budget Allotment Minor Works (SR&AR&M) Rs. 460.00 (in lakh)
		Expdr. (in Rs.)	Expdr. (in Rs.)	Expdr. (in Rs.)	Expdr. (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Tamil Nadu

1.	Clive's Building, Chennai	900604	1921265	3265322	2881323
2.	Fort St. George & Rampart Walls Chennai-9	2952046	1815664	1201635	974967
3.	St. Mary's Church, Chennai-9.	63724	102945	1811534	246861
4.	Biqware house, Chennai-9	12800	20445	84133	74238
5.	Block No. XXXVI/2, Fort Museum Chennai-9	240	1190782	906424	204804
6.	Tomb of David Yale & Joseph Hymners Chennai	6000	4000	14500	65728
7.	Kine's Barracks, Chennai	Nil	25500	8000	37970
8.	Old Town Wall, Tondiarpet	Nil	2400	3000	24592

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Old Temple with apsidal (Dharmeswara Temple Manimang	957459	1631903	120890	211851
10.	Dhenupuriswara Temple, Madambakkam	3022668	4653400	121390	124502
11.	Dutch Fort & Cemety, Pulicot	101040	Nil	Nil	109242
12.	"Last House on the left of Snob's Alley" Chennai	71893	9000	10500	16165
13.	Anjaneya Temple, Gingee	Nil	Nil	Nil	5744
14.	Inner Fort (Barracks, Granary, Kalyanamahal	143830	256730	103840	254937
15.	Devi Kamalakanniamman Temple, Gingee	Nil	Nil	8030	7180
16.	Krishnagiri Fort, Gingee	Nil	Nil	Nil	819640
17.	Pondicherry Gate, Gingee	Nil	2800	18120	44875
18.	Rajagiri Fort, Gingee	545912	496646	3796647	1085756
19.	Sadat Ullah Khan Mosque, Gingee	Nil	11660	12380	150560
20.	Brahmapurisvara Temple, Brahmadesam	219642	2837603	1325635	87351
21.	Venkataramana Temple, Gingee	181704	930650	2177327	604385
22.	The masonary platform of design's funeral pyre & his wife	Nil	415	Nil	Nil
23.	24 Jaina Fiqures, Sirukadambur	45000	25065	47640	20822
24.	Rock-cut Pallava Cave Dalavanur	Nil	6300	9440	12565
25.	Rock-cut Pallava Cave, Mandagapattu	14834	8750	8400	12565
26.	Rock cut Pallava Shrine, Keelmavilangai	Nil	2100	8400	6462
27.	Vinnamparai Rock containing Pallava Inscriptions, Thondu	Nil	Nil	6300	6462
28.	Talagirisvara Temple, Panamalai	296750	3565299	341210	99554
29.	Azhagiya Narasimhasamy Perumal Temple, Ennayiram	30300	31330	82781	63543
30.	Apathsahayeswara Temple Sendhamangalam	73073	1955016	73193	195713
31.	Vellore Gate, Gingee	Nil	26220	8170	35541
32.	Pattabirama Temple, Narsingarayapettai	2395937	12080	10850	10770
33.	Pathaliswara Temple, Brahmadesam	29616	126134	853086	213926
34.	Siva Temple, Gingee	42160	34050	Nil	Nil
35.	Vaikunthaperumal Temple Uttiramerur	212404	153519	264013	191957
36.	Iravathaneswara Temple Kanchipuram	65104	74557	73273	107616
37.	Piravathaneswara Temple, Kanchipuram	2590195	261852	152059	215534
38.	Jvarahareswara Temple, Kanchipuram	102478	52919	1152135	201838

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Mathangeswara Temple, Kanchipuram	16720	14363	13806	177821
40.	Vaikunthaperumal Temple Kanchipuram	301178	468892	398089	318531
41.	Muktheswara Temple, Kanchipuram	279306	266279	177499	184824
42.	Kailasanathasamy Temple, Kanchipuram	246155	425378	424060	531723
43.	Apathsahayeswara Temple Thenneri	2226802	321391	284915	760
44.	Monolithic Rock Cut Cave Temple, Mahendravadi	939999	1260926	71550	143531
45.	Rock-cut Caves Sculptures & Shrines, Mamandur	70450	49500	72040	107161
46.	Rock-cut Caves, Narasamangalam	197440	1695515	74713	113744
47.	Rock-cut Shrine, Koranganilmuttam	68450	62000	72000	112397
48.	Chandramouliswara Temple, Nattery	940787	56166	5461	495689
49.	Venkatesa Perumal Temple, Tirumukkudal	2720210	357832	399898	680
50.	Larqer Siva Temple (Kanthalingesvara Temple), Tenneri	52460	50000	156127	760
51.	Konar Temple, Tirumalpur	836632	1242821	61650	142067
52.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Annavasal	105000	108850	40111	Nil
53.	Siva Temple, Ariyur	100000	41470	38250	105303
54.	Jain bed & bas relief Ammachatram	Nil	226	Nil	405
55.	Jain Temple, Chettipatti	10000	3136	Nil	86737
56.	Sikkanathasamy Temple, Kudumianmalai	1600000	37404	104400	89532
57.	Moovar Koil, Kodumbalur	2513040	8054	9840	88208
58.	Muchukundesvara Temple, Kodumbalur	Nil	2540	6272	499
59.	Ivar Koil, Kodumbalur	1940439	265	288	724
60.	Uthamanathaswamy Temple, Keeranur	66899	23490	124650	107247
61.	Rock Cut Siva Cave Temple, Kunnandarkoil	73749	3140	85818	66358
62.	Sundaracholiswara Temple, Kulathur	1170	2770	6388	975
63.	Remains of Temple, Kaliapatti	36750	2566	28350	0
64.	Fort on Rock (Pallapatti), Dindigul	353980	459876	393308	635556
65.	Amman Shrine, Kudimianmalai	2198050	17186	10888	975
66.	Remains of Jain Temple, Letchumanpatti	Nil	2678	3140	180
67.	Rock Cut Siva & Vishnu Temple Malayadipatti	81279	3138	382606	375887
68.	Remains of Temple, Mylapatti	Nil	2678	3288	58302
69.	Siva & Pillayar Temple, Mangudi	36750	2524	46698	405
70.	Vijayacholiswara Temple, Narthamalai	93750	38770	39150	89233

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Tiruperumandarkoil, Nangupatti	2390	415	5906	155095
72.	Jain Image Durga Vishnu & Inscribed Stone, Nanjur	Nil	2786	440	375
73.	Valarmadiswara Temple, Neerpalani	94800	41350	90886	87587
74.	Siva & Vishnu Temple Panangudi	Nil	2578	3200	660
75.	Jain Image Puttambur	35350	3300	29088	180
76.	Tiruvilangudi Siva Temple, Suriyur	1170	3236	6020	61164
77.	Jain beds, Eladipattam, Sittanavasal	Nil	2458	6196	99989
78.	Rock Cut Jain Cave Temple, Sittanavasal	288636	146279	129536	0
79.	Jain Mound, Lion Pillars, Sembattur	Nil	2665	7560	330
80.	Siva Temple Thodaiyur	94920	41470	28350	31879
81.	Kailasanatha Temple Vellanur	94920	41470	34186	1389
82.	Siva Temple, Visalur	1050	192282	104676	105457
83.	Choliswara Udaiyar Temple, Tiruppur	Nil	2676	420	330
84.	Siva Temple, Varapur	1170	3088	6196	690
85.	Siva Temple & Lion Pillars, Thennangudi	102669	41350	129646	105528
86.	Agasthiswara Temple, Vellanur	92220	82020	3090613	114742
87.	Rock Cut Cave (Kadambarkoil) Narthamalai	2699	59300	6056	2799
88.	Shore Temple, Mamallapuram	2384054	2853943.5	244123	423274
89.	Five Rathas, Mamallapuram	265346	329969.5	855048	360034
90.	Group of Mts. on the Hillock, Mamallapuram	2029237	1643073	2347853	1290205
91.	Dolotsava Mandapa Mamallapuram	Nil	20416	34082	33410
92.	Seven Pidaris, Mamallapuram	Nil	14116	34236	33935
93.	Pidari Rathas Mamallapuram	Nil	Nil	Nil	43661
94.	Mukunthanayanar Temple, Mamallapuram	808	10922	46447	40269
95.	Valayankutta Ratha, & Pidari Rathas Mamallapuram	69849	263887	106266	92391
96.	Rock Cut Tiger Headed Cave, & Adiranachana Mandapa	835000	137219	232329	41733
97.	Two Inscribed Rocks with Tamil Inscription, Salavankuppo	Nil	Nil	Nil	78644
98.	Orukal Mandapa, Tirukazhukundram	3168	1386	21854	29478
99.	Tirupuliswara Temple, Vayalur	9128	47065	46697	165753
100.	Munkudumiswara Temple, Ponvilainthakalathur	2451103	934507	99259	209149
101.	Ruined Dutch for & Cemetry, Sadras	58117	30634	1230326	148390

1	2	3	4	5	6
102.	Nityakalyanaswamy Temple, Thiruvudanthai	2236171	63946	1520685	1208180
103.	Gateway of Danish Fort, Tranquebar	1795649	37600	15600	
104.	Nithiswarasamy Temple, Srimushnam	49261	507903	610733	1021022
105.	Excavated site Kaveripoompattinam	2043205	45147	112280	83357
106.	Fort with Buildings, Attur	213314	1852765	17238	145558
107.	Sugriswara Temple, Sircarperiya Palavam	91649	104980	397539	971736
108.	Chennarayaperumal Temple, Adiyamankottai	2061108	127990	123002	142580
109.	Hill Fort & Temples, Chinnakavandanur	4722	48700	15515	181365
110.	Hill Fort, Krishnagiri	74930	123190	117600	99677
111.	Jain Temple Mettupudur	223186	2287569	126581	310692
112.	Ranganathasamy Temple, Namakkal	2500	129463	43949	Nil
113.	Hill Fort, Namakkal	74264	97730	145305	80650
114.	Temple, Namakkal	1083000	33525	785911	142631
115.	Hill Fort Royakottai	2230	18580	2300	81368
116.	Muruganathasamy Temple, T.M. Poondi	2489480	523718	1642989	118983
117.	Airavadeswara Temple Darasuram	726338	499544	830993	651436
118.	Brihadiswara Temple GKC puram	1459161	476258	1105073	772352
119.	Jain Statue, Jayamkondam	Nil	Nil	9780	449
120.	Ramapadamandapam, Kodiakarai	Nil	Nil	3275	43033
121.	Head Sluice Perivaikkal, Musiri	Nil	2798	2418	330
122.	Fort, Ranjangudi	828178	4390557	367127	665478
123.	Koranganathaswamy Temple, Srinivasanallur	Nil	775	58356	105233
124.	Brihadiswara temple Thanjavur	7102304	1870664	2840068	2028211
125.	Sivaganga Little Fort, Thanjavur	3950142	4300814	624042	475829
126.	Schwartz Church, Thanjavur	Nil	Nil	2140	6649
127.	Rajagopal Canon, Thanjavur	2083155	Nil	105044	90470
128.	Erumbeswara Temple, Tiruverumbur	80486	98068	105140	46933
129.	Lower Rock Cut Pallava Cave, Trichy	912	13895	6700	93457
130.	Mainguard Gate, Trichy	273189	397762	354213	361198
131.	Rock at Vaigainallur	Nil	2991	5828	615
132.	Somaskhan Mosque Vallapurarn	Nil	Nil	17640	23230
133.	Siva Temple, Valikanthapuram	93909	135295	186826	269550
134.	Panchapandavar Beds & Inscriptions at Alacarkoil	3230	4314	2231	535
135.	Agniswara Temple, Chithur	Nil	24134	4954	48785

1	2	3	4	5	6
136.	Rock Cut Siva Shrine, Devarmalai	Nil	4724	4486	46526
137.	Siva Temple & Lion Pillars, Irumbanadu	6530	7274	6362	94265
138.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Kannankarakudi	9710	2242	3902	710
139.	Balasubramanyasamy Temple, Kannanur	105940	96908	57332	111435
140.	Panchapandavar Beds & Kilavalu, Keelaiyur	44330	89716	57296	109928
141.	Rock Cut bas relief of Jain Image with Inscriptions Keelak	Nil	4448	3996	112676
142.	Siva Temple, Ammankurichi	2185798	93321	1440330	123519
143.	Soundarajaperumal Temple, Irumbanadu	122300	213728	118892	127402
144.	Fort Thirumayam	2359888	177663	149049	230413
145.	Bhoomiswara Temple Sevalur	Nil	4632	4922	84599
146.	Rock Cut bas relief of Jain Image & beds, Karadipatti	86814	98678	51870	106273
147.	Rock Cut Jain Image Sculptures & Inscriptions, Kalluthu	Nil	4560	2792	476
148.	Rock Cut Temple, Kunnakudi	Nil	5190	4790	110363
149.	Rock Cut Siva Shrine, Malayakoil	240002	97318	66786	110316
150.	Mennandarpillayar Temple, Melanilaipatti	Nil	75247	34516	179475
151.	Rock Cut beds Melakuilkudi	Nil	3310	4192	783
152.	Panchapandavar beds, Mettupatti	Nil	1706	2652	762
153.	Rajendracholiswara Temple, Ponnamaravathy	Nil	79333	4750	74662
154.	Rock Cut Shrine Pushpavaneswara Temple Puvalakudi	87300	222264	66412	110363
155.	Vishnu & Sri Devi Idols, Sengirai	Nil	2557	3746	608
156.	Natural Cavern with Dripline called Andarmadam Semboo	Nil	3800	24872	45726
157.	Thirumalai Naicker Palace, Srivilliputhur	67898	99826	123257	118869
158.	Somasundareswara Temple, Thirukatalai	Nil	5284	4536	31461
159.	Siva Temple, Thirumayam	92305	117189	68974	116407
160.	Vishnu Temple Thirumayam	114413	190865	66729	176404
161.	Sanctum of Old Siva Temple, Tirukalambur	61480	113104	59562	63851
162.	Jain Tirthankara Image, Thekattur	Nil	5110	4020	897
163.	Rock Cut Cave & Inscriptions, Tiruparankundram	Nil	5916	996	82422
164.	Rock Cut Jain Beds and Incrptions, Tiruparankundram	Nil	3962	1013163	446

1	2	3	4	5	6
165.	Uthamadeswara Temple, Keelathaniyam	44330	111048	59986	119566
166.	Karuppanasamy Rock & Sculptures Uthamapalayam	87026	100898	2816	45778
167.	Siva Temple, Varpet	3760	3762	4252	14207
168.	Jalakanteswara Temple, Vellore	315836	1820530	1709671	743084
169.	Delhi Gate, Arcot	Nil	11600	9480	77185
170.	Fort, Vellore	5575306	2224167	2392124	1768082
171.	Canon, Arcot	Nil	3410	2630	2154
172.	Masjid & 2 Ponds on the West of Citadel, Arcot	Nil	16635	9630	76467
173.	Ranganathaswamy Temple, Erukkampattu	Nil	10784	8880	6462
174.	Suyambunathasamy Temple, Kilputhur	21902	1160005	223419	161909
175.	Somanathaswamy Temple, Melpadi	44656	2091970	1877226	134610
176.	Choliswara Temple Melpadi	Nil	8001	4590	14719
177.	North-East corner of the old rampart, Muppaduvettu	Nil	8895	3045	3590
178.	Rock Cut Temple & Sculptures Siyamangalam	47930	1672052	44450	11847
179.	Jain Temple, Tirumalai	49547	1849308	152119	187684
180.	Skandashramam & Virupakshi Cave Tiruvannamalai	Nil	Nil	7400	9334
181.	Old Mosque inside Fort, Vellore	98189	163531	230768	231695
182.	Subramanyasamy Temple, Vallimalai	Nil	12850	121123	121016
183.	Jain Sculptures & Inscriptions on the Hill, Vallimalai	Nil	23930	9710	16514
184.	Rock inscriptions in the right flank, Sholingur	Nil	13020	4464	3590
185.	Rock Cut Cave Vilapakkam	Nil	9417	8270	66056
186.	Stone Temple at Devi, Vishnu & Siva Temple at Rasipuram	Nil	Nil	5372	390337
187.	Rock Cut Vishnu Temple Malavadipatti	2064571	3138	382606	375887
Puducherry UT					
1.	Moolanathasamy Temple Bahour	297215	3316678	1958874	881297
2.	Tirukandeswara Temple Madhagadipattu	71165	30000	23600	99155
3.	Suyambunathaswamy Temple, Nedungadu	51205	46026	46774	15207
4.	Varadharaja Perumal Temple Thirubhuvanai	79100	39835	111050	86519
5.	Ekambareswara Temple Settur	72560	10400	120436	73236
6.	Panchanadiswara Temple Tiruvandarkoil	51019	48000	122570	483557

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu-Sites					
1.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns Ponmar	Nil	Nil	13000	133914
2.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns Neyveli	Nil	Nil	11500	39222
3.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns Pancchali	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns Ottiyambakkam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns Vanamalli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Megalithic Cists and Cairns, Perungalathur	Nil	Nil	3000	17512
7.	Group of Cairns and Megalithic Cists, Vallancherry	Nil	Nil	4500	Nil
8.	Megalithic Site, Tiruvakarai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns Sanur	2455240	32000	Nil	43080
10.	31 Nos. of sites at Kanchipuram Sub-Circle	103500	14790	381087	Nil
11.	Megalithic site, Settopattu	5400	26650	Nil	43080
12.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Tirupporur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Dolmen Site Uttiramerur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns Vaiyavur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Venpakkam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Vadakkupattu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Manamai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Megalithic Cists & cairns Melakottaiyur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Nattam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Madavathur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Megalithic Cists & cairns Madaniyam	Nil	43354	Nil	43080
22.	Megalithic Site, Kanniyampoondi	675	3600	Nil	Nil
23.	Excavated Site, (Kambermedu), Therazhandur	60789	2278106	Nil	Nil
24.	Megalithic Cists & cairns Karai	Nil	Nil	51759	390310
25.	Pre-Historic Site, Adichanallur	108025	1932571	85586	62725
26.	Pre-historic Site, Chokkanathapatti	Nil	3390	3655	608
27.	Pre-Historic Site, Karunkulam	Nil	3220	4592	684
28.	Pre-Historic Site, Kalvoi	Nil	3220	2978	684
29.	Cairns & Urn site, Sendhakudi	Nil	4320	4087	608
30.	Pre-historic Burial Site Thekattur	Nil	676	4032	454
31.	Kalasaakadu Burial Site, Tirukattalai	Nil	7770	4132	73386
32.	Megalithic Site, Chettipalayam	645	690	Nil	Nil
33.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Vadamangalam	2233089	28000	Nil	43080

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Megalithic Cists, Sirukalathur	Nil	28870	Nil	43080
35.	Dolmens site, Keelaiyur	72150	2490	32666	375
36.	Megalithic Site, Thellur	Nil	4200	4500	3590
37.	Megalithic Site Tetturai	Nil	4200	4500	1795
38.	Megalithic Site, Mottur	Nil	3084	4500	3590
39.	Megalithic Site Venkunnam	Nil	4200	4500	3590
40.	Megalithic Site Nedungal	Nil	5250	4500	3949
41.	Group of Megalithic Cists & Cairns Karanaithangal Perini	Nil	Nil	Nil	43080
42.	Group of Cairns, Sembakkam	2249345	Nil	4500	Nil
43.	Pre-Historic Site, Ammachathiram	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
44.	Dolmens Site, machur resevered forest Pannaikadu	63360	108	234	465
45.	Dolmens near Talavur river, Pannaikadu	64010	350	53378	86843
46.	Ruins of Jain shrin, Mangadavanpatti	36050	2666	27648	405
47.	Jain Thiruthankara Idol, Melur	36050	290	22398	454
48.	Dolmens near Palamalai, Adukkam	63360	392	288	465
49.	Jain Images in water spread of Pudukulam, Thiruppur	36050	536	11700	330
50.	Pre-historic Burial Site, Vadugapatti	36750	265	33300	375
51.	Pre-historic Burial Site, Vathakuruchi	35700	5156	29538	375
52.	Dolmens, Vilpatti	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
53.	Jain Thirthankara Idol (Ayyanar) and Devi idols, Marudur	Nil	Nil	Nil	90
54.	Jain Image, Puliyur	Nil	Nil	Nil	330
55.	Jain Thirthankara Image, Veerakudi	Nil	Nil	Nil	90
56.	Jain Thirthankara Image, and Inscribed Stone, Chettipatti	Nil	Nil	Nil	86737
57.	Dolmens and cairns Anburapatti	6650	Nil	Nil	465
58.	Dolmen's Muttampatti	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
59.	Pre-historic burial Site Narangiyapattai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Dolmens and Ayyanar Image, Poyyamai & Virudupatti	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
61.	Pre-historic Site Satyamangalam	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
62.	Dolmens and Urns, Sengalur	Nil	Nil	Nil	375

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Dolmens in Annavasal vattam, Sittannavasal	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
64.	Dolmens, Thayinlpatti	Nil	Nil	34740	375
65.	Group of Dolmens, Thiruppur	Nil	Nil	Nil	375
66.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Perumbakkam	Nil	14055	3000	51906
67.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Thiruneermalai	Nil	Nil	Nil	43330
68.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns, Sittalappakkam	Nil	Nil	4000	Nil
69.	Megalithic Cists & Cairns Perunagar	Nil	38000	Nil	43080
70.	Jain Image & Inscriptions on the Summit of Sadayapparail	Nil	Nil	4932	859
71.	Dolmens Site, Perungalur	3912	3912	4832	608
Puducherry-Site					
1.	Early Historic Site-Arikkamedu	101690	391960	420620	44516

Inclusion of Yobin, Tutasa, Nocte, Tangsa and Wanchoo in ST List

1075. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to include tribes namely Yobin, Tutasa, Nocte, Tangsa and Wanchoo in the Union List of Scheduled Tribes as per the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

All action for inclusion or exclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes is taken as per these approved modalities.

Setting Up of MSME Units

1076. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several new industrial units have been setup in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the country from March, 2015 to March 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the said units have been provided with necessary capital investment and funds for their operations as per their demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with gap in demand and supply for capital investment and funds for the purpose during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) 21,96,902 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) had filed Entrepreneur Memorandum Part-II (EM-II) during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 and after enactment of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum, 57,23,118 MSMEs have been registered on Udyog Aadhaar (UA) Portal since (October, 2015) till 13th December, 2018. The State-wise details of MSMEs filed in EM-II and registered on UA portal are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of MSME has facilitated access to finance for capital and working capital needs of Micro and Small Enterprises through its schemes/programmes namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

Statement

State-wise details of MSMEs filed in EM-II and registered on UA portal

Sl. No.	State/UT	EM-II filed (2007-08 to 2014-15)*	MSMEs Registered on UA portal (as on 13.12.2018)**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22,128	249432
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	483	836
3.	Assam	13,864	5180
4.	Bihar	27,288	802055
5.	Chhattisgarh	11,392	27177
6.	Goa	862	4369
7.	Gujarat	3,21,785	552436
8.	Haryana	6,068	88767
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6,395	7705
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,395	4913
11.	Jharkhand	15,885	108790
12.	Karnataka	1,66,267	172372
13.	Kerala	1,02,868	74080
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,45,167	494823
15.	Maharashtra	1,36,878	810480
16.	Manipur	1,074	20622
17.	Meghalaya	4,501	1441
18.	Mizoram	2,146	1718
19.	Nagaland	5,624	596
20.	Odisha	17,105	78499
21.	Punjab	17,531	93452
22.	Rajasthan	1,24,280	344150

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	199	494
24.	Tamil Nadu	5,80,169	685034
25.	Telangana	40,728	173714
26.	Tripura	1,530	3620
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,89,360	647015
28.	Uttarakhand	16,240	18094
29.	West Bengal	1,03,276	154436
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	653	4003
31.	Chandigarh	1,365	5235
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	943	2588
33.	Daman and Diu	923	1403
34.	Delhi	2,309	77569
35.	Lakshadweep	99	61
36.	Puducherry	1,122	5959
Total		21,96,902	57,23,118

* Source:-The State/UT Commissionerates/Directorates of Industries & MSME-Development Institutes, O/o DC (MSME), M/o MSME.

** Since October, 2015

Identification of New Tourist Spots

1077. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
DR. A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to identify new tourist spots in the country during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the names of new tourist spots added during the said period;

(c) the number of tourist spots in the country as on date, State-wise along with the number of new places being developed by the Government to boost tourism;

(d) the details regarding the number of foreign and domestic visitors and the revenue earned from these tourist spots during the said period, State/UT/Year-wise; and

(e) the possibility of increase in tourists and revenue from these newly developed tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM):

(a) to (e) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based Circuits have been identified for development which are Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Wildlife Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious cities/sites in 25 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari

Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu & Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine (Malayattoor) and Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi, and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The number of projects and amount sanctioned under the above schemes is given in enclosed Statement-I.

Details regarding Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs), Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism during the last four years is given in enclosed Statement-II.

The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are under various stages of implementation. Once completed the same would lead to increased footfalls to these tourism destinations/sites which in turn would help to increase revenue from tourism sector.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Swadesh Darshan					
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	95.67
Year 2015-16					

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (Exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59	49.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj- Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
30.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	49.89
32.	Kerala	Spiritua Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	44.75
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	74.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	48.19
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	31.38
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	45.24
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana- Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	68.39	33.86
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.77	50.33
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	49.53
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	79.85
Total of 2016-17.				3082.22	1422.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2017-18					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh.	44.65	8.93
Darshan Scheme					
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35	19.87
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99	7.20
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
61.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	49.80
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62	49.81
65.	UttarPradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.21	6320
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	286.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2018-19					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra.	54.01	0.00
68.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga.	18.10	0.00
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh.	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil- Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand.	52.72	0.00
71.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura.	65.00	0.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab.	99.95	0.00
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala.	80.37	0.00
Total of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
Grand Total				5873.26	2769.25

Prasad Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.		Development of Srisailam Temple	2017-18	47.45	33.79
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of Basic Facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.91
5.		Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	6.85
7.		Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	19.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	21.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	18.76
11.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Administrative approval only 30.01.2018
12.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	8.24
15.		Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	2.59
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	27.83
17.		Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under Prashad Scheme	2018-19	39.24	11.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	10.38
19.		Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
20.		Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
21.		Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
22.		Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval only 08.02.2018
23.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
24.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Completed in April, 2018)	2015-16	6.45	6.40
Total				727.16	342.91

Statement-II*Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	DTV 2014	FTV 2014	DTV 2015	FTV 2015	DTV 2016	FTV 2016	DTV 2017(P)	FTV 2017(P)
1.	Maharashtra*	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514
2.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707	343812413	4721978	345061140	4860455
3.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204

Sl.No.	States/UTs	DTV 2014	FTV 2014	DTV 2015	FTV 2015	DTV 2016	FTV 2016	DTV 2017(P)	FTV 2017(P)
4.	Delhi*	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169	28460832	2520083	29114423	2740502
5.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311	41495115	1513729	45916573	1609963
6.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500	74460250	1528700	79687645	1574915
7.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367	38703326	659736	40293352	1108635
8.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870
9.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705
10.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480	5650061	680683	6895234	842220
11.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502	129762600	461752	179980191	498148
12.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108	17997750	452770	19130541	470992
13.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973	42252909	343752	48343121	448853
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365	150490339	363195	78038522	359119
15.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854	153163354	341764	165433898	271362
16.	Telangana	72399113	75171	94516316	126078	95160830	166570	85266596	251846
17.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118	7382995	331291	6050325	193381
18.	Jharkhand	33427144	154731	33079530	167785	33389286	169442	33723185	170987
19.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882	30505363	117106	34359989	133725
20.	Puducherry	1188093	83291	1297192	106153	1398289	117437	1531972	131407
21.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971	12842766	76361	14011229	100014
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	86477	9145016	58568	9414579	63207	14235473	79765
23.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886	370618	36780	398669	69899
24.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479	747343	66012	1375854	49111
25.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538	1182504	31549	1425781	31832
26.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720	5160599	19456	6052667	21760
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674	384552	15466	471919	15313
28.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027	830887	8476	990856	12051
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705	385875	6598	444005	7147
30.	Chhattisgarh	24488465	7777	18327841	6394	16534471	9220	12231935	6655
31.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858	826201	5669	858131	5535
32.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769	58178	3260	63362	4166
33.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260	150638	3064	153454	3497
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797	589074	1891	614182	1908

Sl.No.	States/UTs	DTV 2014	FTV 2014	DTV 2015	FTV 2015	DTV 2016	FTV 2016	DTV 2017(P)	FTV 2017(P)
35.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798	67238	942	67772	1155
36.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173	8716	753	6620	1027
Total		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163	1615388619	24714503	1652485357	26886638

Source: State Government/UT Administrations

P: Provisional

*: Estimated figures for the year 2017 using all India growth rate

Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism	120367	134844	154146	177874
2.	Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (US\$ billion)	19.700	21.013	22.923	27.310

[Translation]

Seats for Ph.D.

1078. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not being able to increase the number of seats for research or Ph.D. at the national level in proportion to the growing educated people in the country due to which the talented students are forced to go to foreign countries to acquire higher education;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the number of research/Ph.D. seats in proportion to their rising demand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education report 2017-18, the total enrolment for Ph.D during the last four years is as tabulated below:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Enrolment	117301	126451	141037	161412

From the above statistics, it is evident that there has been substantial increase in the Ph.D enrolments over the years.

(b) and (c) The Government has been committed to ensure improvement in the Higher Education Sector in the Country. In order to promote innovative and cognitive thinking and improve the quality of Ph.D Programmes, IMPRINT (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology), IMPRESS (Impactful Policy Research in Social Science), SPARC (Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration) have been launched and STARS (Scheme for Transformational and Advanced Research in Fundamental Sciences) is under active consideration.

[English]

Centres of Excellence

1079. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centres of Excellence are working in tandem with the Civil Society Organisations for providing extension services to the tribal communities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) list of centres of excellence recognized by the Government, State-wise; and

(c) the details of research/extension work carried out by the centres of excellence in Andhra Pradesh in the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry has identified and recognized the following Non-Governmental Organizations/Institutions/Universities etc. as Centres of Excellence (CoE):—

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre of Excellence	Located in the State
1.	Bhasha Research & Publication Centre, Vadodara	Gujarat
2.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Telangana
3.	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra	Maharashtra
4.	Visva Bharati, Santiniketan	West Bengal
5.	Department of Humanities and Social Science, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha	Odisha
6.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Clappanakollam	Kerala
7.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	Telangana
8.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi	Delhi
10.	Institute of Human Development	Delhi
11.	Indian Institute of Public Administration	Delhi
12.	Council of Analytical tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput	Odisha

Financial support is provided to these Organisations by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) for following activities based on the project proposal received from them with the approval of duly Constituted Committee Chaired by Secretary (Tribal Affairs):

- (i) Conducting qualitative, action oriented and policy research on tribal communities.
- (ii) Evaluation studies,
- (iii) Workshops/Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas, and

(iv) Publication of literature on tribal development.

Details regarding CoEs working in tandem with Civil Society Organisations is not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) MoTA has provided funds to the 12 CoEs for undertaking studies related to Scheduled Tribes. So far, no proposal has been received in this Ministry from these COEs to carry out research work in Andhra Pradesh during last four years. The details of research work carried out by these CoEs outside the grant given by MoTA is not maintained in the Ministry.

Foreign Faculty Recruitment

1080. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to waive all prior security clearance requirements for foreign faculty recruitment across higher educational institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for increasing Global Ranking of Indian Institutions/Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The issue regarding liberalizing norms for appointment of foreign faculty has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). The issue was further discussed in a meeting with the officers of the MHA and MEA pursuant to which MHA clarified that its prior approval is required only when the faculty proposed to be appointed is from Prior Reference Category Countries (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Foreigners of Pakistani origin, and Stateless persons) and those required to visit restricted areas in India. MEA clarified that no prior approval from them will be required as necessary due diligence will be done at the time of granting employment visa by the respective Missions. MHA has also allowed appointment of OCI Card holders as teaching faculty in Indian Higher Educational Institutions including Indian

Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Central Universities (CUs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs).

The Government is continuously striving to improve the ranking of Indian Universities and Institutions by providing budgetary support for improving their academic infrastructure, policy interventions such as Study in India Programme (SIP) for increasing strength of foreign students, Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) for research collaboration with best Institutions across the world, Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) inviting foreign faculty to teach courses, Scheme of Institutions of Eminence to create world class infrastructure as well as to give greater autonomy to the Institutions. In addition, Start-up India Initiatives in Higher Educational Institutions (SIHEI) seeking to set up Research Parks for industry-academia collaboration, Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) focussing research for the purpose of developing socially relevant and industry-specific technologies in identified domains have been launched to improve overall research eco-system in our educational institutions.

Gas Pipeline Network

1081. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GAIL has allowed third party access to its natural gas pipeline network and if so, the details thereof along with its terms and conditions;

(b) the details of the existing network of gas pipeline including industrial pipelines and its capacity to transport gas/LPG across the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to expand gas grid network/industrial pipelines across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT/company-wise;

(d) the details of investment made by public/private sector companies along with the status of ongoing projects including the steps taken to expedite the execution of these projects, State/UT/project-wise; and

(e) whether the gas based industries have been badly affected due to non-availability of gas/lack of pipelines network across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) GAIL is providing third party access to its natural gas pipeline network. Any interested third-party entity can avail such capacity through GAIL's Open Access portal on a non-discriminatory first-come-first-served basis which can be booked online on www.gailonline.com wherein the standard Gas Transmission Agreement (GTA) and standard Capacity Tranche (CT) Agreement are available.

(b) Details of existing Natural Gas Pipeline and LPG pipeline in the country are given in the Statement-I

(c) and (d) Details of ongoing/approved Natural Gas Pipeline in the country are given in the Statement-II. These pipelines have been authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and are at various stage of execution viz. Pre-Project activities/laying etc. Government has taken following steps to expedite the execution of the projects:

1. Constant engagement of all important stakeholders
2. Project monitoring and expediting mechanism being followed is as below:
 - Physical and financial progress monitoring on monthly basis based on milestones
 - Regular monthly review at Ministry level
3. Regular expediting and monitoring at Ministry level through PMO Report, e-Samiksha, Pragati and PMG review meetings.
4. Assistance being taken from Central Government/ Departments, State Government, etc.

(e) Domestic natural gas is allocated as per the prevailing gas allocation policy depending upon the availability and balance demand is being met through the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) which is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers.

Statement-I*Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	57	4658
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & VDPL	54	1119
3.	Uran-Trombay	6	24
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	20	875
5.	Agartala Regional Network	2	61
6.	Mumbai Regional Network	7	129
7.	Assam Regional Network	3	8
8.	K.G. Basin Network (+RLNG+RIL)	16	881
9.	Gujarat Regional Network (+RLNG+RIL)	18	671
10.	Cauvery Basin Network	9	278
11.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier-Agartala)	0.26	5.2
12.	Rajasthan Regional Network	2	152
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	80	1469

1	2	3	4
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid Network including spur lines	43	2600
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	5.06	73.2
16.	Dadri-Panipat	9.5	140
17.	AGCL's Assam Regional Network	2.428	104.73
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	31	835
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	35	265
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	16	1097
21.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	6	41
22.	Shadol-Phulpur	5	1302

* Partly Commissioned

Details of Existing LPG Pipeline in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the LPG Pipeline	Capacity (TMT)	Length (Km.)
1.	Mumbai Uran LPG Pipeline	800	28
2.	Panipat-Jalandhar LPG Pipeline	700	274
3.	Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur LPG Pipeline	503	157
4.	Mangalore-Hasan-Mysore-Solure	1940	356
5.	Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline	2500	1414
6.	Vizag-Sikanderabad LPG Pipeline	1330	618

Statement-II*Details of ongoing/approved Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Estimated project cost (Rs. in crore)	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL	2655	12940	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Barauni-Guwahati	GAIL	750	-	Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim & Assam
3.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2915	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	1520	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	6864	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	8086	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
7.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	1013	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	IMC Ltd	525	--	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ennore-Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	730	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Ennore-Thiruvallur- Bengluru- Puducherry-Nagapatinam- Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	4497	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
11.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	2389	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
12.	North East Region (NER) Gas Grid	Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd.	1656	9280	Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya

[Translation]

Migration of Labourers

1082. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of migration of labourers/workers in and out of States in search of livelihood/employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such migration as well as for providing benefits of various social security schemes for the welfare of such labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labourers/workers do migrate in and out of the States in search of livelihood. The Constitution of India guarantees the right to every citizen to move to and reside in any State/UT in search of Occupation/Job. However, No details regarding migration are maintained at the Central level. Sector-wise details regarding level estimates and change estimates under QES are provided in enclosed Statement.

(c) The problems of migration/migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers

Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security Schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including migrant workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per

annum while Converged PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. In Order to safe guard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has also enacted Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, *inter alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. to the eligible inter-state migrant workers.

Statement

Sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th QES Rounds are presented in the Table below

Table: Sector-wise Change of Employment

Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th Round)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct, 2016, 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan, 2017 over 1 Oct, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17)	Change Estimates (1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17)
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03
5.	Accommodation & Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05
6.	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31
	Total	205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64

Shortage of Professors in HEI

1083. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortfall of professors in higher education institutions during the last four years;

(b) the number of faculty shortages in Central Universities; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The total shortfall of professors in Central Universities under the purview of University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) during the last four year is as under:-

	Year	Vacant Positions at the level of Professor
Central Universities	2015	1264
	2016	1283
	2017	1323
	2018	1301
IITs	2014	2565
	2015	2463
	2016	2672
	2017	2641
IISc Bangalore and IISERs	2015	120
	2016	116
	2017	153
	2018	134

So far as Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) which are Centrally funded, are concerned, presently the shortage of Professors is 233 and 23 respectively.

(b) The total number of sanctioned teaching posts in various Central Universities under the purview of UGC is 17092 and out of which 5606 posts are lying vacant as on 01.04.2018.

(c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. The vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. The institutions are adopting various measures to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected which *inter alia*, includes engaging research scholars, contract, re-employed, adjunct and visiting faculty. The institutions publish a year round rolling advertisement to attract faculty. The Government has also launched Schemes

like "Global Initiative for Academic Networks" (GIAN), "Trainee Teachers Scheme" and "Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) to address the faculty shortage issue.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

1084. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing Boarding schools under Kasturba Gandhi Girls Schools Scheme for the girl students from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Castes (SC/ST/OBC), Minority Communities and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the educationally backward blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of students provided such educational facilities during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The KGBVs are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of a State/UT where the female rural literacy rate is below the national average.

Under the newly launched Integrated Scheme of School Education namely Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to upto senior secondary level. The scheme envisages to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level and to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible.

(c) The number of students provided such educational facilities during the last two years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18		
		Total No. of KGBVs Sanctioned	No. of KGBVs Operational	Total no. of girls enrolled	Total No. of KGBV Sanctioned	No. of KGBV's Operational	Total no. of girls enrolled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	352	352	43636	352	352	43636
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	48	5483	48	48	5483
3.	Assam	57	57	3000	67	57	3000
4.	Bihar	535	535	50569	535	535	49949
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	93	9284	93	93	9283
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	1	44	1	1	33
7.	Gujarat	89	89	6577	89	89	6385
8.	Haryana	36	32	2536	36	32	2536
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	10	481	10	10	492
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	99	97	4147	99	97	4253
11.	Jharkhand	203	203	26083	203	203	26083
12.	Karnataka	71	71	8133	71	71	8210
13.	Madhya Pradesh	207	207	28715	207	207	28715
14.	Maharashtra	43	43	4281	43	43	4018
15.	Manipur	11	11	1113	11	11	1113
16.	Meghalaya	10	10	500	10	10	500
17.	Mizoram	1	1	100	1	1	100
18.	Nagaland	11	11	1100	11	11	1100
19.	Odisha	182	182	18249	182	182	18400
20.	Punjab	22	22	1593	22	22	1559
21.	Rajasthan	200	200	19578	200	200	19984
22.	Sikkim	1	1	119	1	1	159
23.	Tamil Nadu	61	61	4534	61	61	4465
24.	Telangana	391	391	44698	475	391	44698
25.	Tripura	9	9	800	9	9	800
26.	Uttar Pradesh	746	746	73203	746	746	73203
27.	Uttarakhand	28	28	1357	28	28	1335
28.	West Bengal	92	92	7937	92	92	7937
Grand Total		3609	3603	367850	3703	3603	367429

Source: AWP&B (Annual Work Plan & Budget)

[English]

Higher Education

1085. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a new scheme for connecting Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) with the rural development processes under Unnat Bharat Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its salient features;

(c) the status of the said scheme and the time frame for its implementation;

(d) the details of higher educational institutes which have adopted villages for development, State-wise/institution-wise; and

(e) state-wise/Institution-wise details of engaged faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions in understanding rural realities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) on 11th November, 2014. In this initial phase of "Unnat Bharat Abhiyan" 143 Institutes were selected on challenge mode. Subsequently UBA 2.0 has been launched on 25th April, 2018 and till now 1832 institutes are part of UBA.

(b) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with at least (5) villages, so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between the society and an inclusive university system, with the latter providing knowledge base; practices for emerging livelihoods and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and private sectors.

Objectives of the scheme are (i) To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions in understanding rural realities; (ii) Identify and select existing innovative technologies, enable customization of existing technologies and development of new technologies, or devise implementation methods for innovative solutions, as required by people; and (iii) To allow Higher Educational Institutions to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Government Programs.

(c) Currently 1832 Institutes covering 33 States/UT's are participating under the scheme.

In the National Conference of Vice Chancellors, it was decided to expand this scheme to all private and public Institutions. To facilitate, it has been decided that from 15th December, 2018 the portal for registration of Institutes will be open on rolling basis for enrollment of Higher Education Institutions. Also, through UGC and AICTE, all Higher Education Institutions are motivated to be part of UBA.

(d) The details of Higher Educational Institutes and the villages adopted may be seen below:-

Sl. No.	Type of Institutes	Number of Institutes	Number of villages adopted by Participating Institutes
1.	Technical Institutes	1027	5135
2.	Non-technical Institutes	805	4025
	Total (Tech.+Non Tech.)	1182	9160

Further details regarding Participating Institutes are available in the website of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan and may also be explored from following link:-

http://unnatbharatabhiyan.gov.in/Progress/progress_pi

(e) Under the Scheme Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, one project coordinator from every participating institute has been appointed, apart from Project Coordinator various staff and students are also involved in UBA activities. The Statewise/Institution wise details of engaged Faculty of 1832 Higher Educational Institutions to understand rural realities are available in the below mentioned link:

http://unnatbharatabhiyan.gov.in/Progress/progress_pi

Employment Generation

1086. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and the number of people who have got jobs under the Government flagship employment generation scheme the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) till date;

(b) the current status of PMRPY scheme in the country along with its aims and objectives and the achievements made thereunder so far;

(c) the number of industries/employers incentivized for promotion of employment generation in the country under the said Yojana since inception along with the number of beneficiaries therefrom, industry, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the ground impact of the said Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether under PMRPY the Government will pay in full the employer's contribution towards the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' Pension Scheme, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the funds provided by the Government and utilised by the States to implement the said Yojana since inception, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance/create job opportunities in the country along with the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched on 9th August, 2016

with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 for a period of three years to the new employees and to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years through EPFO. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment is 31st March, 2019. The scheme is targeted for employees earning upto Rs. 15,000 per month. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector. Number of Employees, Establishments benefitted and amount of Subsidy disbursed as on 10.12.2018 is 9245263, 115422 and Rs. 2910.79 crore respectively. Details of State-wise employees, establishment benefitted and amount of subsidy disbursed is given in the Statement-I.

Subsidy to the employers is disbursed on the basis of ECR (Electronic Challancum Return) filed by the employer with the EPFO electronically. Hence, the ground impact of the scheme is direct and immediate since the whole process is conducted through online transactions.

(f) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details from PMRPY Portal from inception till 10 Dec, 2018*

State	No. of Establishment Benefited During Period 01.Apr.2016 to 10.Dec.2018	No. of Employees Benefited During Period 01.Apr.2016 to 10.Dec.2018	Subsidy Amount Disbursed During Period 01.Apr.2016 to 10.Dec.2018 (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	8225	734071	2157640160
Assam	359	7964	25645807
Bihar	696	99502	429117993
Chandigarh	3436	146594	486378128
Chhattisgarh	2376	98305	321830956
Delhi	5283	592861	1897582575
Goa	301	12612	34743722
Gujarat	11307	811671	2506677527
Haryana	6621	770805	2363388827
Himachal Pradesh	2490	106307	307179359
Jharkhand	989	41505	114459790
Karnataka	7397	899696	3070282998
Kerala	3412	156611	814670268
Madhya Pradesh	4359	268860	935641752
Maharashtra	13542	1632312	4884139813
Odisha	2023	103326	319101695
Punjab	4594	154043	563967699
Rajasthan	7292	358502	922977695
Tamil Nadu	12743	1100429	3390551031
Uttar Pradesh	12001	650921	2280515607
Uttarakhand	2402	230051	576517699
West Bengal	3574	268315	704921141
	115422	9245263	29107932242

Statement-II*Employment generated through various schemes/programmes*

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Employment Generated					
Estimated Employment Generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	357502	323362	407840	387184	284856 (Upto 30.11.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Person days in lakh)	16619	23513.13	23565.01	23420.50	16322.49 (Upto 30.11.2018)

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Candidates Placed in Jobs after Training (DDU-GKY) (No. of Persons)	54196	109512	147883	75787	95640 (Upto 03.12.2018)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	63115	33664	151901	115416	94753 (Upto 05.12.2018)

[Translation]

MDMS in Uttar Pradesh

1087. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total number of schools in which this scheme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the quality of the food provided every day to each student and the amount spent thereon as on date;

(d) the total number of cooks appointed in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose of implementing the said scheme; and

(e) the details of the total areas benefited by this scheme in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Scheme is being implemented all over the country including Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, the funds released to Uttar Pradesh during last three years and current year is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Central Assistance Released			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018)
Uttar Pradesh	86192.86	101736.19	100475.08	63510.90

(b) At present, the scheme is being implemented in 1,68,860 schools in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Mid Day Meal Guidelines prescribe the following nutritional content to achieve the objectives of the Scheme.

Items	For children of Primary classes	For children of Upper Primary classes
(A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
(B) Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food-grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

The overall responsibilities for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs, in order to meet the prescribed nutritional content. Fresh seasonal fruit and hot milk are also included in the menu by State Government under the Scheme.

The present cooking cost which includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments & fuel is Rs. 4.35 and Rs. 6.51 per child per day for primary and upper primary stages respectively. Besides the above, the Central Government provides 100% funding for foodgrains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and Management/Monitoring Expenses. Food grains under the scheme are provided through Food Corporation of India (FCI) to States/UTs at subsidised rates under National Food Security Act *i.e.* Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per kg for wheat and rice respectively.

the economic cost of wheat is Rs. 23.45 per kg and that of rice is Rs. 32.67 per kg.

(d) The total 3,95,092 Cooks-cum-Helpers (CCHs) are engaged in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose of implementing the Scheme.

(e) The total 1,77,43,801 students in 1,68,860 schools are covered under the scheme in all the 75 Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Education for All

1088. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new centrally sponsored education centres to provide better education to the students in far flung rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for children of the age 6-14 years for classes I to VIII. The RTE Act became operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010. SSA was designated as a vehicle programme for universalization of elementary education up-to 2017-18, which was implemented in consultation and coordination of States/UTs throughout the country. Now, SSA along-with other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Scheme-Samagra Shiksha, which has been launched in the country from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. Now, the provisions of RTE Act, 2009 are implemented through the Samagra Shiksha.

The States/UTs are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education. Further, Section 6 of the RTE Act mandates that the appropriate Governments and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. In this regard, Central rules provide for the establishment of primary schools and upper primary schools within a distance of one kilometre and three kilometre of the neighbourhood, respectively. Samagra Shiksha provides for infrastructure development in schools, distribution of free text books and uniforms, financial support for additional teacher posts, teacher training, composite school grant etc. for universalization of education at elementary level.

Preference for opening of new school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and minority population. The districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs) for ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools and for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools and construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2,33,956 drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, Other Backward Caste and Minorities, have played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. Accordingly, 3703 KGBVs have been sanctioned under SSA upto 2017-18. Under Samagra Shiksha provision has been made for upgradation of KGBVs upto senior secondary level. Provisions have also been made for 1020 residential schools/hostels for children living in sparsely populated

areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection.

The RTE Act makes specific provision for Special Training for age-appropriate admission for out-of-school children in urban and rural areas. Special Training Centres are to function within the school premises, as far as possible. Approval has been given for special training of 8.08 lakh children with the financial outlay of Rs. 56353.95 lakh in 2018-19.

[English]

Other Traditional Forest Dwellers

1089. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reasons for low level of recognitions of rights of the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) as compared to the Scheduled Tribes and hence the reasons of explicit discrimination between them;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the better inclusion of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) and settlement of their claims; and

(c) the details of the reasons of rejection not disclosed to the claimants so as to allow them to appeal further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, Forest Rights Act, 2006) seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD)s who have been residing in forests for generations. The forest rights enumerated in the Section 3 (1) of Chapter-II of this Act does not make distinction between STs and OTFDs. Hence, the Act itself does not necessitate maintenance of segregated data for STs and OTFDs. No segregated data for Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) is maintained by this Ministry. As per information received from States/UTs, upto 30.09.2018,

a total of 18,89,835 titles have been recognized and 19,34,345 have been rejected under Forest Right Act, 2006.

As per section 2 (o) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, 'other traditional forest dweller' means any member or community who has for at least three generations prior to the 13th Day of December, 2005 primarily resided in and who depend on the forest or forests land for *bona fide* livelihood needs. Further, under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the only authority/institution at village level is the Gram Sabha which is to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community rights or both that may be given to the forest dwelling STs and OTFDs within the local limits of its jurisdiction under this Act. Further, in terms of Section 2 (g) of the Act 'Gram Sabha' means a village assembly which shall consist of all adult members of village with full and unrestricted participation of women. Since the Act itself provides that all adult members of a villages with full and unrestricted participation of women shall be members of 'Gram Sabha', hence representation of OTFDs in village level institutions for Forest Rights Act is already ensured without any discrimination.

(c) Authorities and procedure for vesting of forest rights enumerated in Section 6 of Chapter IV of this Act does not make distinction between STs and OTFDs. Any person aggrieved by the resolution of Gram Sabha may prefer a petition to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee within sixty days and similarly, a person aggrieved by the decision of Sub-Divisional Committee may refer the petition to the District Level Committee with in sixty days. Rule, 12 (A) (3) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Rules, 2007 provides that in the event of modification or rejection of a claim by the Gram Sabha or a recommendation for modification or rejection of claim forwarded by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee to the District Level Committee, such decision or recommendation on the claim shall be communicated in person to the claimant to enable him to prefer a petition to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee or District Level Committee as the case may be, within a period of sixty days. Ministry of Tribal Affairs by letter dated 29th June, 2018 reemphasized the State Governments that while rejecting the claims, reasons have to be cited by concerned authorities and communicated to claimants.

[Translation]

Scholarship Schemes

1090. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed any new scholarship scheme for the promotion of higher education in coming years;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has submitted the said proposal to the Ministry;

(c) if so, the names of the categories of students to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No Madam, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has no proposal under consideration to launch any new scholarship scheme to promote higher education.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Engineering/Polytechnic Colleges

1091. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Engineering Colleges and polytechnic colleges opened during each of the last three years in the country, State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to start teaching sessions at Godda (Jharkhand) engineering college and polytechnic college and Deoghar (Jharkhand) polytechnic college; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The details of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges opened during each of the last three years in various States regarding approved institutes, approved intake and actual enrolment are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Godda Polytechnic College, Godda, Jharkhand was granted approval by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in 2018-19 with an approved intake of 300.

Government Polytechnic, Deogarh, Jharkhand, was granted approval by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in 2017-18 with an approved intake of 180 and has actual enrolment of 93.

No Engineering colleges from Godda and Deogarh were granted approval by the AICTE.

Statement

State-wise Number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Colleges opened during last 3 years in the country

State	Polytechnics			Engineering Colleges		
	No. of Institutes	Total Approved Intake	Total Enrollment	No. of Institutes	Total Approved Intake	Total Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2015-2016						
Andhra Pradesh	2	480	242	1	300	196
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	8	2100	1307	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	505	531
Chhattisgarh	1	240	100	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	1	120	-
Gujarat	2	360	275	5	1140	512
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	1	180	178	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	1	240	205
Karnataka	2	540	237	4	1200	489
Kerala	2	480	457	2	600	304
Madhya Pradesh	7	1800	1119	1	300	65
Maharashtra	2	360	256	4	720	60
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	60	60	-	-	-
Odisha	2	360	177	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	1	300	182
Rajasthan	1	120	109	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	600	377	7	1860	802
Telangana	-	-	-	1	60	53
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	11	2820	1980	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	2	380	220	3	900	247
West Bengal	5	1260	641	3	840	267
Grand Total	51	12140	7735	35	9085	3913
2016-2017						
Andhra Pradesh	1	240	114	1	300	276
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	1	60	60	-	-	-
Bihar	14	3300	2631	6	1380	1184
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	5	900	483	1	240	174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	1	120	117	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	240	41	4	1200	572
Haryana	5	1380	408	2	540	281
Himachal Pradesh	1	180	12	1	240	239
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	3	840	674	-	-	-
Karnataka	2	420	151	2	600	347
Kerala	4	960	742	2	420	280
Madhya Pradesh	7	1800	1518	-	-	-
Maharashtra	3	840	214	2	480	427
Manipur	1	120	86	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	1	120	34	-	-	-
Odisha	2	600	610	-	-	-
Punjab	1	300	234	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	7	1980	1260	1	300	0
Telangana	4	660	401	1	180	-
Tripura	1	180	180	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	46	10200	5350	5	1140	898
Uttarakhand	18	1560	426	-	-	-
West Bengal	16	3360	1696	2	600	542
Grand Total	145	30360	17442	30	7620	5220

2017-2018

Andhra Pradesh	1	300	121	1	300	280
Arunachal Pradesh	1	60	0	-	-	-
Assam	11	1980	1769	1	30	0
Bihar	4	960	845	3	720	670
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	2	480	395	1	60	30
Delhi	-	-	-	1	180	0
Gujarat	2	600	209	5	1320	442
Haryana	6	1440	794	2	600	145
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	8	2192	1497	1	120	77
Karnataka	3	780	200	2	540	249
Kerala	3	900	884	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	4	1020	711	1	300	0
Maharashtra	1	300	258	4	1080	428
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	240	114
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	8	1680	1246	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	240	0	5	1500	131
Tamil Nadu	2	600	0	3	660	63
Telangana	1	120	120	1	300	20
Tripura	1	120	120	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	25	6120	2986	2	420	180
Uttarakhand	16	1140	331	-	-	-
West Bengal	5	1080	533	2	600	513
Grand Total	105	22112	13046	36	8970	3342

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1092. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true as reported that after 18 years of its implementation, the Karnataka Government is contemplating to shut down the Central Government sponsored Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details of funds released to Karnataka Government for SSA during the past three years; and

(c) whether it is true that the Central Government is also in the process of merging two of its projects, the SSA and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, with a new scheme Samagra Shiksha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,

RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The details of funds released to State Government of Karnataka under erstwhile scheme of SSA during the past three years are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Central Share released to Karnataka under SSA
2015-16	41759.34
2016-17	54495.51
2017-18	54882.00

(c) The Central Government has launched a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik

Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 2018-19. Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major interventions under the Scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial Support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education and (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and enhancing the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

Its main features, *inter alia*, are:

- (1) Annual Grant of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (2) Composite school grant increased from Rs. 14,500-50,000 to Rs. 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (3) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of Rs. 5000 for Primary Schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (4) Allocation for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of Rs. 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII-earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (5) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per child per annum.
- (6) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from Rs. 150/250 to Rs. 250/400 per child per annum.
- (7) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6 to 8, upto Class 12.

- (8) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training
- (9) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

Oil Extraction in Nagaland

1093. SHRI TOKHEHO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil is being extracted along the Nagaland/Assam State boundary and if so, the details thereof along with quantum of oil extracted so far;

(b) the year in which State Government of Nagaland allowed ONGC to conduct survey and investigate oil in Nagaland and whether extraction permission was also given in Nagaland; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of oil extracted so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) initiated geological survey in the State of Nagaland along with adjacent areas and drilled first well in 1973 in Nagaland. ONGC commenced crude oil production from Champang field of Nagaland in 1980-81. Cumulative crude oil production by ONGC from Champang field of Nagaland from 1980 to 1994 is 1.036 million metric tonne (MMT). No production has taken place after 1994.

[Translation]

Lack of Amenities in Schools

1094. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Right to Education Forum, the provisions of law have been

completely implemented only in 9.08 per cent schools, 10 per cent schools have only one teacher, half of the schools lack safe drinking water and separate toilets for girls and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that after introduction of the Right to Education Act more than two lakh Government schools have been closed during the last few years due to decrease in the number of students;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether the Government is searching ways for privatization of public school system;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government for complete implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) A report on 'Status of Implementation of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 (2016-17)' has been released by the Right to Education Forum, a non-Governmental organization. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this Report.

As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17, the number of Government schools at elementary level has increased from 10.48 lakh in 2009-10 to 10.73 lakh in 2016-17 and 98.67% of Government Schools have drinking water facilities. With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools within one year upto 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, all Government schools were provided access to gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. Further, RTE Act 2009, in its Schedule, lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms for primary and upper primary schools at 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per UDISE 2016-17, the PTR at national level for primary and upper primary schools is

22:1 and 18:1 respectively which is better than the norms of the RTE Act 2009.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was designated as the vehicle to support States and UTs in implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, sanction has been given for opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, for construction of 3,12,747 school buildings, 18,89,689 additional classrooms, 2,40,564 drinking water facilities and 10,63,164 school toilets. States and UTs have reported opening up of 3.59 lakh new elementary schools and construction of 2,95,382 school buildings, 18,08,452 additional classrooms, 2.35 lakh drinking water facilities and 10,11,518 toilets as on 30.09.2018.

(b) and (c) Section 6 of the RTE Act mandates that the appropriate Governments and local authorities shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. In this regard, Central rules provides for the establishment of primary schools and upper primary schools within a distance of one kilometer and three kilometer of the neighbourhood, respectively.

National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has been collecting the school education data, including data on number of Government schools imparting education at elementary level. As per U-DISE-2016-17 (provisional), there are a total of 10.73 lakh Government schools at elementary level in the country. These schools have provided access to schools to more than 97% habitations. As per Annual Work Plan & Budget 2018-19 (AWP&B) data of all States and UTs, 97.15% habitations are served at Primary Schools within a radius of 1 km, and 96.49% habitations are served by Upper Primary Schools within a radius of 3 km. The remaining 3% habitations are largely remote and sparsely populated which do not qualify for opening of schools as per neighbourhood norms. All these habitations are being covered through residential schools, Hostels and provision of Transport and Escort Facility. Details on State and UT-wise number of Government schools imparting elementary education during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The RTE Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. All States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective state RTE Rules. Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker section and disadvantage group in the neighbourhood in private unaided and specified category schools in Class-I (or preschool as the case may be) to the extent of at-least 25% of the strength of that class and providing them free and compulsory elementary education including at primary level. The disadvantaged group of children includes street children, children without adult protection, children working in unhealthy occupations like rag-picking, begging and sex work, abysmally poor sanitary conditions, inadequate nutrition from begging, a range of psychosocial stresses, physical abuse and sexual exploitation, exposure to hard drug abuse and children in far flung rural areas. Reimbursement to State/UTs are provided based on per child cost norms notified by the State Government. Further, the State Governments are to decide the methodology, norms, categories of EWS and reimbursement norms and amount to Private unaided schools that have enrolled/admitted such children.

(f) The Government of India has taken several initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the RTE Act and to ensure universalization of quality elementary education in the country. Earlier, the provision of RTE Act, 2009 were implemented through SSA up-to 2017-18. Now, SSA along-with other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Scheme-Samagra Shiksha, which is under implementation in the country with effect from 1st April, 2018. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February,

2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

Further, the State Government and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

Further, the RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The Shagun Portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices from the States and UTs and to enable online monitoring of implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 through the SSA Programme.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Government schools imparting elementary education during the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 under SSA

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Government schools		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	340	340
2.	Andhra Pradesh	46164	44399	44697
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3382	3464	3428
4.	Assam	50070	50143	50165

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	71140	71411	71615
6.	Chandigarh	113	115	116
7.	Chhattisgarh	47264	44387	44421
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	275	275
9.	Daman and Diu	94	94	94
10.	Delhi	2842	2826	2789
11.	Goa	916	886	865
12.	Gujarat	33755	33843	33834
13.	Haryana	14587	14598	14446
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15355	15386	15489
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23378	23329	23348
16.	Jharkhand	40603	40437	39275
17.	Karnataka	45654	45556	45003
18.	Kerala	4888	4573	4851
19.	Lakshadweep	43	41	41
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114420	114465	114326
21.	Maharashtra	67382	67294	66946
22.	Manipur	3302	3308	3305
23.	Meghalaya	7755	7764	7785
24.	Mizoram	2278	2277	2274
25.	Nagaland	2259	2092	2089
26.	Odisha	58573	58476	57760
27.	Puducherry	428	421	414
28.	Punjab	20741	20488	20524
29.	Rajasthan	69947	70664	67930
30.	Sikkim	868	870	874
31.	Tamil Nadu	37902	38200	38299
32.	Telangana	28822	28679	28977
33.	Tripura	4326	4322	4320
34.	Uttar Pradesh	160942	161329	161415
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	17505	17514
36.	West Bengal	82444	82737	82993
	Total	1080757	1076994	1072837

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (provisional)

[English]

Growth of Manufacturing Sector

1095. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government is aware that growth of manufacturing sector has witnessed unprecedented decline;

(b) if so, the details of growth in manufacturing sector, including leather, garments/textiles, steel, etc. during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has assessed the impact of this decline on Indian industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per Index of Industrial Production, the performance of manufacturing sector has registered a growth of 5.6 per cent (provisional) during April- October, 2018-19 as compared to 2.1 per cent growth in the corresponding period of previous year. Industry-wise (as per 2-digit level National Industrial Classification, 2008) growth rate during the last three years and the current year as per IIP is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Overall performance of manufacturing sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. 'Make in India' Programme has been launched which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research & innovation and an integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of

Schemes such as 'Startup India', 'Ease of Doing Business', Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy etc. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively.

Statement

Annual growth rates (in per cent) of Manufacturing subgroups including annual sectoral growth as per IIP with base year 2011-12, as per National Industrial Classification (NIC-2008)-2 digit classification

Industry Code	Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-Oct) Provisional
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Manufacture of food products	-5.6	-5.5	9.3	11.9
11	Manufacture of beverages	1.4	-3.1	-0.8	7.0
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	4.0	-15.0	-17.9	-8.7
13	Manufacture of textiles	2.1	-1.7	-0.3	3.6
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	14.5	15.8	-9.4	6.0
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	0.5	-1.1	1.3	3.0
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	2.3	-4.5	-0.8	15.5
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.2	-2.1	-4.5	-2.4
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.8	2.1	-5.9	-5.4
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	4.7	4.7	3.7	4.6
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4.1	2.5	-0.3	4.1
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	13.0	30.4	23.1	3.2
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0.5	1.9	-8.2	-1.3
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.0	-0.5	3.6	11.0
24	Manufacture of basic metals	0.6	5.1	5.7	3.0
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-2.4	2.0	2.3	6.1
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	5.1	2.5	17.2	20.3
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	5.2	-4.5	-12.4	3.7
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.2	7.7	5.6	7.2
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	-1.5	0.6	12.6	16.8
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	2.3	4.4	14.0	14.2
31	Manufacture of furniture	41.8	7.5	11.6	30.2
32	Other manufacturing	13.4	4.8	-15.4	-18.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mining	4.3	5.3	2.3	3.8
	Manufacturing	2.8	4.4	4.6	5.6
	Electricity	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.8
	General Index (IIP)	3.3	4.6	4.4	5.6

Source: Central Statistics Office.

[Translation]

Steel Consumption

1096. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to boost Per Capita Steel consumption in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to announce incentive policies for PSUs to procure domestic steel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the discussions held with the Ministries/PSUs concerned to boost Steel consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Government has made the following efforts to boost per capita steel consumption in the country:—

- (i) Principles of Life Cycle Cost have been introduced in General Financial Rules, 2017 for designing projects.
- (ii) Government has formulated National Steel Policy, 2017 and Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron & Steel Products in Government Procurement (DMI&SP). The DMI&SP Policy provides a minimum value addition of 15% in notified steel products which are covered under preferential procurement.
- (iii) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), the steel producing Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Steel and Institute for Steel Development And Growth (INSDAG), an organization under the aegis of Ministry

of Steel, have also made efforts to boost per capita consumption of steel. The efforts include conducting workshops in rural areas, creating awareness about usage of steel, conducting training for Masons etc. INSDAG has developed designs of steel intensive low cost house, Anganwadi Centres, Panchayat Hall and Community Toilet etc. for the rural people.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (b) above.

[English]

Industrial Park Rating System

1097. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has released the report on Industrial Park Rating System prepared by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of parks included for their assessment along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) the parameters/criteria fixed by the DIPP for the purpose;

(d) whether the DIPP had also launched the Industrial Information System (IIS) across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam, Government has released a pilot phase report on Industrial Park Rating System: enhancing industrial competitiveness at a National Workshop held on 19th November, 2018 in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The pilot phase of Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS) considered nominations received from States/UTs and analysed the information/responses received to bring a view on quality and adequacy of industrial infrastructure from Indian perspective. Nominated parks needed to have minimum 25% occupancy.

A total number of 202 industrial park nominations were received from 22 States/UTs. 177 parks out of the 202 nominated parks were considered for assessment. Response in respect to 25 parks nominated by States was incomplete. 177 industrial parks were assessed across 34 parameters under four pillars contributing to the development of industrial ecosystem viz., Internal Infrastructure and Utilities, External Infrastructure and Connectivity, Business Support Services & Facilities and Environment & Safety Management. The details of 34 parameters considered for assessment are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Industrial Park Rating System is expected to evolve to deliver the following objectives: (i) provide information to prospective tenants and compare parks on various choice of identified parameters (ii) enhance competitiveness of industrial parks and help identify areas of intervention (iii) recognize best practices and promote competitive spirit among park developers and operators (d) identify requisite policy support to be delivered by State/Central Government for driving competitiveness of the ecosystem.

(d) and (e) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has also developed Industrial Information System (IIS) portal, a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas/clusters across the country to adopt a committed approach towards resource optimization, industrial up gradation and sustainability. The portal serves as a one-stop solution to the free and easy accessibility of all industrial information

including availability of raw material-agriculture, horticulture, minerals, natural resources; distance from key logistic nodes; layers of terrain and urban infrastructure. At present, the database covers 3355 parks/clusters covering about 4.8 lakh hectare across 31 States/UTs. Industrial Information System (IIS) aims at (i) GIS Mapping of Industrial Clusters (ii) Identification of availability of land inventory to function as Demand-Supply assessment tool (iii) Providing information about the existing External and Internal Infrastructure such as rail, road, air and port connectivity and other common facilities in and around the manufacturing clusters (iv) Providing information about extent of utilization of a particular cluster/park.

Statement

List of 34 parameters considered for assessment under four pillars of IPRS are given as under

Sl.No. Parameter

Internal Infrastructure and Utilities

1. Uninterrupted electricity/power availability?
2. ICT (Telecom; Internet Services) infrastructure available?
3. Sewage treatment plant available?
4. Common effluent treatment plant available?
5. Piped water supply provided?
6. Water treatment plant available?
7. Covered storm water drainage?
8. 100% paved roads available inside the park?
9. Operational street lighting available inside the park?
10. Does the park operator adopt use of captive renewable energy generation (solar/wind etc.)?
11. Availability of gas pipeline?

External Infrastructure and Connectivity

12. Logistics terminal in proximity of 20 Km?
 13. Power sub-station availability?
 14. Solid waste disposal/treatment site available in proximity of 10 Km?
 15. Bus stop available inside the park?
 16. Distance from nearest rail head (Km) <20 Km
-

 Sl.No. Parameter

17. Distance from nearest airport (Km) <100Km
18. Distance from nearest sea port (Km) <200Km
19. Distance from nearest major city (Km) <50Km

Business Services and Facilities

20. Are plot availability and price details available on SIDC website?
21. Is the procedure for application & allotment of land implemented online?
22. Single Window Services provided by the park?
23. Dormitory for labor and drivers available in the park?
24. Bank branch/ATM available in the park?
25. Canteen/Restaurant available in the park?
26. Weighbridge for cargo and freight available in proximity of 1 Km?
27. Designated truck parking available within the park?
28. Skill development center within the park?

Environment and Safety Management

29. Fire hydrants/fire trucks/fire-fighting systems available in the park?
 30. Disaster management plan/protocols established for park safety?
 31. Air Quality monitoring station available in the park?
 32. Functional CCTV and other security system available for the park premises?
 33. Rest area for women workers available in the park or its vicinity?
 34. PHC/CSC/ESI Dispensary/25 Bed Hospital inside the park?
-

Impact of Zika Virus on Tourism Sector

1098. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards outbreak of the Zika Virus in some parts of the tourist places in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some countries have issued advisory to their Nationals, not to travel/postpone trips to the area, part of India's popular tourist places and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact on Indian tourism by such a move;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the likely loss of foreign exchange revenue therefrom; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to stop the spread of such virus in tourist places of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a): As per the information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the cases of Zika Virus Disease have been reported from the States of Rajasthan (Jaipur), Gujarat (Ahmedabad) and Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Sagar and Raisen) during the period of September to November, 2018.

(b) No advisory has been issued by other countries for travel to India, except in the case of the Republic of Korea which has advised their citizens to take precautionary measures while travelling to Jaipur such as use of mosquito repellent, wear long sleeved tops and pants etc.

(c) and (d) There has been an increase in number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2018. The number of FTAs in India during January-November, 2018 were 9.37 million (provisional) registering growth of 5.6% over same period of 2017. The FEEs through tourism in India during January-October, 2018 were Rs. 1,58,846/- crore registering growth of 11.9% over same period of 2017.

(e) As per information received from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the following steps have been taken to contain further spread of Zika virus disease:

- The Zika action plan was implemented in all the affected States.
- Central Teams were deployed to Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and to Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore and Sagar Districts of Madhya Pradesh to assist these States in containment operations.
- Hon'ble HFM and senior officers of the Ministry reviewed the situation on regular basis and modulated the action for containment.
- Union Secretary Health & FW reviewed the situation and preparedness to Zika virus diseases in all States through video conferencing with the States.
- Advisory were issued to all States/UTs to strengthen vector control activities and surveillance for Zika virus disease.
- Senior officers of the Ministry visited the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to oversee the containment operations.
- Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of DGHS met regularly to review the current situation of Zika virus disease in the affected States.
- Indian Council of Medical Research supported the Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) in the affected States for testing clinical samples.
- IEC material prepared by MoHFW were provided to the three affected States.
- Surveillance strategy to ensure that the disease has not spread beyond the containment zone has been provided to the State of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- Financial support was ensured through National Health Mission.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1099. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is progressing with Swadesh Darshan scheme for boosting tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the list of sanctioned tourism projects and Circuits under the scheme, State-wise along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon till date;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to develop more projects/tourism Circuits under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the list of sanctioned and completed projects under the scheme, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, North-Eastern Region especially Nagaland, Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Ministry till date has sanctioned 73 projects with Central Financial Assistance for Rs. 5873.26 crores covering 30 States/UT Administrations.

(c) to (e) The sanctioning of new projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a continuous process. Projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultations with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. All the projects sanctioned under the Circuits are at various stages of implementation. The list of projects State/UT-wise sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*The list of State/UT-wise projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme since 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	95.67
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Rangpo (Entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (Exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
30.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharel-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	47.66
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwer-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.38	48.19
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70	74.70
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	97.82	19.56
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.39	48.19
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir	96.93	19.38
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	31.38
45.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	45.24
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39	33.86
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	50.33
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
54.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	79.85
Total of 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2017-18					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
57.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
58.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
61.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	49.80
62.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	44.83
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	49.81
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	63.20
66.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	286.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2018-19					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
68.	--	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gay-Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla national park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00
71.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chotta Khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
Total of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
Grand Total Till date				5873.26	2769.25

Labour Laws

1100. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second National Commission on Labour has recommended for a broad grouping of the existing Labour Laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding steps being contemplated/ taken by the Government to simplify, amalgamate and rationalize the relevant provisions of the existing central labour laws; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring the fragmented social security schemes under a single umbrella, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

Unemployment

1101. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing high level of unemployment day by day during the last three years and the current year along with the steps taken to reduce the unemployment and increase employment;

(b) the number of jobs provided in Government/Private Sectors during the last three years and the current year along with the efforts made by the Government to collect data in this regard, State/UT-wise, sector-wise;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted for jobs created for 2014 till date, if so, the details and the findings thereof along with any task force set by the Government on declining employment in the country;

(d) whether the job creation is not done at the desired level in the country, despite several efforts in this direction and if so, the details thereof along with the details of jobs created in various sectors of the economy during the last three years;

(e) the details of further steps taken/being taken by the Government to create more number of jobs for the youth in the country; and

(f) whether the Government is of the opinion that 'Make in India' campaign was successful to create enough job opportunities in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Pradhan

Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

(b) Recruitment under Central Government is primarily made by various recruitment agencies namely Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) etc. Besides these, many Ministries/Departments have their own recruitment mechanism for certain posts in their domain. There is no Centralized agency to collect data from all recruitment agencies. The Government posts are regularly filled up in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules. The year-wise number of persons recruited through the main recruitment agencies of the Central Government as available in Ministry of Labour and Employment is given below:—

Year	No. of candidates recommended by UPSC	No. of candidates recommended by SSC	No. of candidates empanelled/recruited by RRB/RRCs	Total
2014-15	8272	58066	47186	113524
2015-16	6866	25138	79803	111807
2016-17	5735	68880	26318	100933

The above figures do not include recruitments made by the various Ministries through their own mechanism, State

Governments, Banks, Other Financial Institutions, Universities, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory/Autonomous Bodies and directly by the Ministries/Departments without going through UPSC, SSC and other recruiting agencies.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 10-12-2018, the scheme covered 1,15,113 establishments and 92.23 lakh beneficiaries.

(c) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has launched (during 2017-18) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted employment-unemployment surveys in 2015-16. As per the survey results, the findings are as given below:

For persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country (in%)

Category of persons		Labour Force Participation Rate	Worker Population Ratio	Unemployment Rate
Rural	Male	78.0	75.7	2.9
	Female	31.7	30.2	4.7
	Person	55.8	53.9	3.4
Urban	Male	69.1	67.1	3.0
	Female	16.6	14.8	10.9
	Person	43.7	41.8	4.4
Rural + Urban	Male	75.5	73.3	3.0
	Female	27.4	25.8	5.8
	Person	52.4	50.5	3.7

A Task Force on improving employment data under Ministry of Labour & Employment had been set up. It has *inter alia* recommended that in addition to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), a new time-use survey be conducted and instituted by M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI). It recommended for tapping

Administrative data from sources like Employee's Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) and National Pension Scheme (NPS) to collect data on certain category of workers.

(d) to (f) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

The progress of these schemes is given below:—

Schemes/Year	<i>Employment Generated</i>		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated Employment Generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	4.08	3.87	1.11 (till 30.06.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06.12.2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03.12.2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.52	1.15	0.23 (till 09.07.2018)

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Till 30th November, 2018, total 14.75 crore loans have been sanctioned in which 4.09 crore are beneficiaries.

The 'Make in India' is an initiative launched in 2014, which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It aims to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient

infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Employment generation is influenced by a range of domestic and international factors, including enabling policies. Government has been taking steps to boost employment generation in the country.

Financial Assistance to Artists

1102. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to provide financial assistance to the artists for pension and medical facility;

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned during the last four years along with the number of artists who have been provided financial assistance under this scheme during the last four years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any financial help like scholarship and honorarium is also being provided to the artists for propagating, spreading and building their local culture in different parts of the country during the last four years and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details and number of applications regarding payment of honorarium to the artists pending with the Government along with the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to clear such applications at the earliest; and

(e) whether the Government would consider increasing the amount of funds being given to the artists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India is administering a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical and Aid to Artists". The funds released during the last four years under this Scheme are as under:—

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2014-2015	Rs. 15.63
2015-2016	Rs. 13.86
2016-2017	Rs. 13.17
2017-2018	Rs. 15.30

Number of beneficiaries State/UT-wise under the Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government of India also administers a Scheme component of scholarship to young artists (SYA) under the Scheme of Scholarship & Fellowship for promotion of Art and Culture. The amount of scholarship under this Scheme is not released State-wise but directly into the bank account of beneficiaries. However, the funds released during the last four years under this scheme component are as under:—

Financial Year	Number of scholarship awarded year-wise @ Rs. 5000/- per month
2014-2015	212
2015-2016	283
2016-2017	310
2017-2018	317

(d) No application is pending at part of the Government. Applications received under the scheme/scheme-component are processed regularly as per provisions of scheme guidelines.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

Financial Assistance to Artists

Sl.No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304	295	312	324
2.	Assam	28	28	34	37

Sl.No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
3.	Bihar	38	38	41	41
4.	Delhi	38	38	42	42
5.	Goa	7	7	8	8
6.	Gujarat	5	5	5	5
7.	Haryana	28	28	28	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL	2	2
10.	Jharkhand	6	6	7	13
11.	Karnataka	613	588	673	673
12.	Kerala	219	212	288	315
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30	30	45	48
14.	Maharashtra	760	684	871	871
15.	Manipur	109	97	117	124
16.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
17.	Mizoram	4	4	5	5
18.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	2	2
19.	Odisha	218	198	241	241
20.	Puducherry	6	6	6	6
21.	Punjab	3	3	7	7
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	14	14
23.	Tamil Nadu	185	165	229	229
24.	Telangana	90	90	103	103
25.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	198	188	201	202
27.	Uttarakhand	8	8	11	11
28.	West Bengal	60	60	77	77
Total		2967	2788	3376	3437

Accidents at Steel Plants

1103. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI G. HARI:
SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent explosion at Bhilai Steel Plant Authority of India which resulted in 13 deaths and injuries to a large number of persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any high level inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details and findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for security and safety at Steel plants and to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) On 09.10.2018, a protocol job was undertaken for de-blanking

of 1800 mm diameter Coke Oven gas line located at Column C-50 behind Coke Oven Battery (COB)#11 at about +10 Meter level at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Necessary clearances were obtained from different agencies as per protocol along with reduction in network pressure. After removal of blank plate, preparation of insertion of ring packing was going on. At that time, flame burst out and employees of Environment Management Department (EMD) & Fire brigade involved in the job got trapped in the fire. As a result, 9 persons died on spot and 5 persons succumbed to their injury in course of treatment at Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) Hospital, Bhilai.

(c) and (d) An inquiry committee was constituted by SAIL comprising of experts from different plants of SAIL to ascertain reasons of this incident, suggest appropriate measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents and fix responsibility. Similarly a High Level Committee was constituted by Ministry of Steel to conduct independent inquiry into the causes of this incident. The reports of both the committees have been submitted.

(e) Both SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have taken a number of measures to avoid occurrence of accidents. These measures, *inter alia*, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipment and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 etc. Further, based upon accident analysis, area specific safety workshop involving all major steel producers, have been organised in recent past to facilitate learning from good practices.

Integrated Logistics Plan

1104. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the cost of logistics for India is about 14 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and on the other hand, it is only 7-8 per cent in developed countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce an integrated logistics plan to fasttrack movement of goods and cut transactions cost of businesses and the said plan would integrate all sectors-rail, road, ship and air;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline for its introduction and if not, the other measures proposed by the Government to help alleviate the concerns regarding slow movement of goods and high transaction cost;

(d) whether there were disruptions happening in the global supply chain due to the rising trade tensions between countries such as the United States and China creating huge opportunities for Indian logistics players; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to harness the opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no official study to indicate that the cost of logistics in India is about 14% of its GDP. However, some studies have estimated the logistics cost at 14% of the GDP in India compared to 9% in Germany and 10% in the USA. The main reasons for lower logistics cost in developed countries are:-

- Greater share of Railways, Coastal Shipping, Inland Waterways etc.
- Shorter distance between ports and production-consumption centres.
- Introduction of better technology etc.

(b) and (c) Improving logistics through asset and cost optimization is an ongoing activity. The Government on a continuous basis reviews and improves the logistics ecosystem.

(d) and (e) Rising trade tensions between the USA and China may lead to diversion of some trade to third countries including India.

Setting up of Petrol Pumps/LPG Agencies

1105. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure/norms/criteria laid down for allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies along with any reservation has been made for minorities and other communities including defence personnel along with the action taken against those persons who violate these norms;

(b) the details of petrol pumps/CNG Station/LPG Agencies opened at present by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under various schemes and to Reserved Categories including the Company Owned Company Operated (COCO), OMCs/ State/UT/COCO category-wise including Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new petrol pumps/gas agencies in the country including Western region of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government has set up a five member expert committee to recommend on easing the fuel retailing licensing rules/investment norms and proposes to double fuel retail outlets in the next five years and involve more private players in this field and if so, the details thereof along with the findings of the said committee and the employment is likely to be generated there from during the said period;

(e) whether the Government has introduced a simplified online application form and relaxed eligibility norms with no requirement of land or a bank balance at the time of application and if so, the details thereof along with norms/criteria prescribed by the Government therefor; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to digitalise all existing retail outlets by 31 December, 2018 and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Procedure/Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlets and for LPG Distributorships in the country are given in Statement-I and II.

Further, if any statement made in the application or in the documents enclosed therewith or subsequently submitted in pursuance of the application by the candidate for RO dealership at any stage is found to have been suppressed/misrepresented/incorrect or false, then the application is liable to be rejected without assigning any reason and in case the applicant has been appointed as a dealer, the dealership is liable to be terminated. In such cases the candidate/dealer shall have no claim whatsoever against the respective Oil Company.

As regards, LPG Distributorship, if in the Field Verification of the Credentials (FVC), it is found that information given in the application is at variance with the original documents and that information affects the eligibility of the candidate, then candidature of selected candidate is cancelled and 10% of applicable security deposit remitted by the selected candidate before FVC is forfeited if false/incorrect/misrepresented information has been given in the application.

(b) Details of State/UT/OMC-wise number of petrol pumps including Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) petrol pumps as on 01.10.2018 and LPG distributorships as on 01.12.2018 under various categories are given in Statement-III and IV.

Details of State/UT/OMC wise number of CNG Stations as on 01.10.2018 are given in Statement-V.

(c) Details of State/UT/OMC-wise number of LOIs issued for opening new Retail Outlet dealerships as on 01.10.2018 and LPG distributorships as on 01.12.2018 are given in Statement-VI and VII respectively.

Oil Marketing Companies have also issued an advertisement for award of new Retail Outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018 including in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has constituted an Expert Committee to look at various issues related to implementation of existing guidelines for grant of market authorization to market transportation fuels *i.e.* Motor Spirit/High Speed Diesel/Aviation Turbine Fuels issued *vide* Government of India Resolution dated 08.03.2002. The report of the Expert Committee is yet to be received.

(e) Simplified and user friendly on-line application facility has been introduced for Petrol Pump dealer selection by Oil Marketing Companies. Application can be submitted without offer of land also. Finance is no more an eligibility criteria, however, applicant has to commit to make funds available for development of infrastructure at the RO and working capital for operation of RO as given in the advertisement. Procedure/norms/criteria for allotment of petrol pumps is given in Statement-I.

(f) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have informed that, as of now, 97.4% of the retail outlets in the country are equipped with the facility of Digital transaction.

Statement-I

Brief on Policy for Allotment of Retail Outlets

Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) have implemented new Dealership Selection Guidelines *w.e.f.* 24.11.2018. The salient features of the selection guidelines are:

- (i) All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria will qualify for further selection process.
- (ii) Different selection process for Corporation Owned Dealer Operated outlets, Dealer Owned Dealer Operated outlets and Corporation Owned Dealer Operated outlets under Corpus Fund Scheme.
- (iii) Multiple Dealership Norm (MDN) has been relaxed for "B"/"DC" site ROs.
- (iv) Simplified On-line application facility.
- (v) Finance is no more an eligibility criteria, however, Applicant has to commit to make funds available for development of infrastructure at RO and working capital for operation of RO as shown in the advertisement.
- (vi) Existing unviable SKO dealers of OMCs will be eligible to apply.

1. Identification of Locations

Locations for setting up Retail Outlets are identified by the respective oil company based on commercial/minimum volume considerations. Current volume norms are as under:—

Class of Market	Benchmark Volume (KL/PM)
A & B	150
C & SH	100
NH	150
Rural	25

2. Reservation

The reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)	2	2	4	8
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel & Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees				
Combined Category 2 (CC2)	0	0	1	1
Comprising of:-				
(i) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) & (ii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
Physically Handicapped (PH)	1	1	1	3
SC/ST	19.50			19.50
OBC		24		24
Open			44.50	44.50
Total	22.50	27	50.50	100

"200 Point Roster" is maintained separately for both Regular and Rural ROs on State-wise basis individually by each Oil Company. In the Roster % reservation as mentioned above is maintained under each category. The Distribution between SC and ST will vary in each State depending on the ratio of SC/ST in the State.

Reservations in States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:—

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

3. Eligibility Criteria for Individual Applicants-Proprietorship/Partnership

Parameter	Eligibility
Citizenship & Residential Status	Indian Citizen. Resident as per Income Tax rules.
Age	Min-21, Max-60. Except for FF under sub-category CC2.
Education Qualification	Passed Minimum 10th (examination conducted by a Board/School). Certificate issued by Armed Forces as equivalent to 10th Class pass in accordance with Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Dept. of Personnel and Training) notification No. 15012/8/82-Estt (D) dated 12.02.1986 will also be considered.
Land	<p>Applicable to all categories. Applicants would be classified into 3 groups as mentioned below based on the land offered or land not offered by them in the application form:-</p> <p>Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/ area either by way of ownership/long term lease for a period of minimum 19 years 11 months or as advertised by the OMC.</p> <p>Group 2: Applicants having Firm Offer for a suitable piece of land for purchase or long term lease for a period of minimum 19 years 11 months or as advertised by the OMC.</p> <p>Group 3: Applicants who have not offered land in the application.</p> <p>The selection process would be conducted initially from among the eligible applicants under Group 1 followed by Group 2 candidates once Group 1 is exhausted or in case no eligible candidates are available in Group 1. Applications under Group 3 would be processed/advised to offer land only in case no eligible applicant is found or no applicant get selected under Group 1 & 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land belonging to any member of "family" which comprises of "Self, Spouse, Father/Mother including Step Father/Step Mother, Brother/Sister/ Step Brother/Step Sister, Son/Daughter/Step Son/Step Daughter, Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law, Parents-in-law, Grand Parents (both Maternal & Paternal)" would be considered as belonging to the applicant subject to producing the consent letter from the concerned family member. ✓ The same piece of land cannot be offered by more than one applicant for a particular RO location against an advertisement. In case more than one application is received offering the same piece of land all such applications

Parameter	Eligibility
	would be rejected and allotment, if made, would be liable for cancellation. ✓ The selected candidate has to make available the offered land duly developed up to the road level and boundary wall.
Multiple Dealershipnorm	Multiple Dealership norms means that the applicant or any other member of his/her 'family unit' should not hold a Corporation owned "A" / "CC" site RO/SKO-LDO dealership or RO/SKO-LDO dealerships/LPG distributorships developed under Corpus Fund Scheme and other Special Category (DQ/ Operation Vijay/Parliament attack beneficiary, etc.), or Letter of Intent (LOI) for the same of any Oil Company. 'Family Unit' in case of married applicant, shall consist of individual concerned, his/her Spouse and unmarried son(s)/ daughter(s). In case of unmarried person/ applicant, 'Family Unit' shall consist of individual concerned, his/her parents and his/her unmarried brother(s) and unmarried sister(s). In case of divorcee, 'Family Unit' shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s) whose custody is given to him/her. In case of widow/widower, 'Family Unit' shall consist of individual concerned, unmarried son(s)/unmarried daughter(s).
Other Conditions	Individual Applicants selected under Sole Proprietorship will have to make their spouse as equal partner in the RO dealership. Candidate select should not be a family member of an employee of Oil Marketing Company. Candidate select should not be employed in Private Sector or is not drawing any salary/perks/ emoluments from State / Central Government. He/She will also affirm that during the tenure of the Dealership he/she will not take up any employment in Private Sector or will not draw any salary/perks/emoluments from State/ Central Government.

Partnership firms

The conditions spelt out above for individuals would be applicable to each partner of the partnership firm individually.

4. Eligibility Criteria for Non-Individual Applicants (ENTITY)

Non-individuals applicants are eligible to apply under 'Open' category subject to the following:—

- (i) **Residential status:** The entity should be registered in India.
- (ii) **Age:** The date of Registration/Incorporation of the firm/entity should be a least 3 years prior to the date of affidavit.
- (iii) **Land:** With regard to land, all conditions covered for individuals would apply excepting clauses

given for land owned by family member(s). In other words, the offered land should either be owned or on long lease in the name of entity for Group 1 and a firm offer in the name of the entity for Group 2.

- (iv) **Finance:** Registered Societies/Companies should have made a net profit for previous 3 consecutive financial years duly certified by a Chartered Accountant.

5. Advertisement:

Advertisements in capsule format will be issued in newspapers-One English daily and one Regional Vernacular newspaper-having highest circulation in the State. The detailed advertisement along with copy of capsule advertisement published in Newspapers will be hosted in website www.petroilpumpdealerchayan.in

6. Basic Facilities Required for Operation of Retail Dealerships

The following facilities are required to be provided at the Retail Outlet. Depending upon on the type of site the facilities are to be made available by the Dealer (as specified by the Corporation)/Corporation as mentioned against each type of facility:

Sl. No.	Type of Facility	Type of Site	
		"A"/"CC" Site including CFS locations	"B"/"DC" Site/ Company Leased Site
Provision of Facility by:			

A. Infrastructural Facilities:

(i)	Developed land with boundary/compound wall as per Corporation Specification	Dealer	Dealer
(ii)	Tanks, Dispensing Units, Signage's, Automation, etc.	Corporation	Corporation
(iii)	Sales Office, Store Room, Toilet, Electrical Room, Water Connection, Yard Lighting, etc.	Corporation	Dealer
(iv)	Generator/Invertor	Dealer	Dealer
(v)	Compressor with Electronic Gauge for Air Filling (As decided by OMC)	Corporation/ Dealer	Dealer
(vi)	Driveway	Corporation	Dealer
(vii)	Canopy (as per Corporation requirement)	Corporation	Dealer

B. Customer Convenience Facilities:

(i)	Clean Drinking Water, Maintenance of Neat & Clean Toilet, Telephone, etc.	Dealer	Dealer
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Site Specific Additional Facilities:

Site specific additional facilities required for customer service such as Staff cum Change Room, Service Station, Rest Room, Restaurant, PUC facility and/other Facilities as may be specified by Oil Company from time to time will be provided by Oil Company/Dealer Select as applicable.

Fire Fighting & Safety Equipments:

Dealer will provide Fire fighting/Safety equipments at Retail Outlet as per the statutory requirements and maintain them in good working condition at his/her own cost. Trained staff should be available to handle and operate the same.

Investment Required:

The approximate investments required for development of infrastructure and facilities at New Retail Outlets will be indicated in the advertisement.

7. Scheme of Financial Assistance to SC/ST Category Dealerships under "Corpus Fund Scheme"

In respect of locations reserved for SC/ST categories, Financial assistance under Corpus Fund Scheme will be given by the Oil Company on award of dealerships as under:

- (a) In respect of locations reserved for SC/ST categories, the Oil Company will make available ready Retail Outlet with required facilities at its cost on the land offered by the candidate and procured by the Company on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- (b) Oil Company will also provide adequate working capital assistance/loan for a full operation cycle (equivalent to 7 days Sales volume) of the operation of the Dealerships. Both working capital as well as SBI MCLR (Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate) + 1% interest per annum or 11% p.a., whichever is lower, thereon will be recovered in 100 monthly installments commencing from the 13th month of commissioning of the Dealership.
- (c) Initial working capital assistance shall be given for maximum 18 kl of MS and 18 kl HSD.

Eligibility will be calculated for MS and HSD separately.

Based on SBI MCLR (1-year MCLR) as on 1st of April every year, interest rate for Corpus Fund loan will be revised for the outstanding loan amount.

Augmentation of initial working capital assistance/ loan provided at the time of commissioning may be done through additional loan between two to four years after commissioning due to increased sales and additional working capital requirement. The same would be extended only if there has been no default /delay on repayment by the dealership against the existing working capital assistance and shall be based on average monthly sale during last 6 months. There should be a minimum 50% increase in sales (compared to projected 2nd year volume of the RO) for qualifying for the additional loan. The revised working capital loan as well as interest {SBI MCLR (Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate) + 1% interest per annum or 11% whichever is lower} thereon may be recovered in 100 monthly installments from the date of extending the additional loan.

Additional Corpus fund loan on growth volume can be given for maximum 18 KL of MS and 18 KL HSD.

In other words, the total loan amount would be:-

- (a) Outstanding of the initial Corpus fund loan; plus
- (b) Amount equivalent to 7 days sales of the growth volume, subject to a maximum of 18 KL of MS and 18 KL HSD. Eligibility would be calculated for MS & HSD separately.

The revision in rate of interest at the beginning of April of every year (as per the prevailing MCLR of SBI for tenure of one year +1%) or 11% p.a., whichever is lower, would be applicable on the outstanding amount.

8. Application Fee/Fixed Fee/Minimum Bid Amount/Security Deposit

Type of Fee	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	Locations reserved for: SC/ST OBC Open	Rs. 3000/- Rs. 5000/- Rs. 10000/-	Rs. 2500/- Rs. 4000/- Rs. 8000/-

Type of Fee	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B-Site	Rs. 15.0 Lacs	Rs. 5.0 Lacs
Non-Refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A-Site (except CFS)	Rs. 30.0 Lac	Rs. 10.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	Locations reserved for: SC/ST OBC Open	Rs. 3,00,000/- Rs. 4,00,000/- Rs. 5,00,000/-	Rs. 2,00,000/- Rs. 3,00,000/- Rs. 4,00,000/-

9. Selection Process

Selection of dealer would be done as under:-

Type of Site/Dealership	Selection Process
"A" / CC site ROs under CFS (SC/ST Dealerships)	Draw Of Lot
All other "A"/ CC site ROs	Bidding Process
"B" / DC site ROs	Draw of Lot

In case of tie in the highest bid amount under bidding process. Selection of candidate to be done through Draw of Lots from amongst these candidates tied at the highest bid amount.

Upon selection, verification of the documents submitted, Land evaluation and Field Verification of Credential (FVC) of the selected candidate would be carried out by OMC in order to verify the correctness of the details given by the candidate in the application. If details are found to be in order, Letter of Intent (LOI) would be issued and candidate select should fulfil the condition of LOI.

In case of rejection of selected candidate due to some discrepancy found during Verification and consequently candidature of selected candidate is cancelled or LOI is withdrawn, draw for selection would be held again from the remaining eligible candidates. In case of selection through bidding process, next higher bidder will be considered.

10. Grievance Redressal System

Any complaint should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5000/-, only in the form of demand draft of schedule bank, in favour of the Oil Company. Any complaint received without this fee will not be entertained. The complaint

received against the selection including eligibility will be disposed of as under:—

- (i) Complaints received before or after draw of lots/bidding process along with requisite fee of Rs. 5000/-, will be kept in record and investigation carried out after 30 days of Draw of Lots/bidding process only in following cases:-
 - General complaints with verifiable facts
 - Complaints against selected candidate
- (ii) Any complaint received after 30 days from the date of draw of lots/bidding process will not be entertained.
- (iii) Anonymous complaints without verifiable facts will not be investigated.
- (iv) On receipt of a complaint a letter will be sent by the oil company to the complainant through Registered Post, asking him to submit details of allegation with a view to prima facie substantiate the allegations along with supporting documents, if any, within 20 days from date of dispatch of letter. While seeking documents and details, the complainant will be advised that if during the investigations, complaint is found to be false and/or without substance, the Oil Company reserves the right to take action against the complainant as provided under the law and fee forfeited.
- (v) In case a complaint is received against an applicant, who has not been selected in draw of lots/bidding process, the same will be kept in abeyance. In case the LOI against selected candidate is cancelled and the applicant against whom the complaint was received gets selected in the next draw or on account of bidding process, the complaint will only then be investigated.
- (vi) If the complaint is not required to be investigated the fee received will be refunded to the complainant informing that the complaint has not been investigated since the candidate against whom the complaint has been made has not been selected. The fee will be refunded after issuance of LOA to the selected candidate.
- (vii) In case complaint is received without the requisite fee of Rs. 5000/-, or received after 30 days of declaration of results, the complaint would not be

entertained and complainant would be advised reasons for the same.

- (viii) Corporation will examine response of the complainant and if it is found that the complaint does not have specific and verifiable allegations, the same will be filed and complaint fee will be forfeited. Complainant will be advised accordingly.
- (ix) If a decision is taken to investigate the complaint, decision on the complaint will be taken as under and intimated to the complainant:—

(a) **Complaints not substantiated:**

In case the complaint is not substantiated it will be filed and complaint fee will be forfeited. Complainant will be advised accordingly.

(b) **Established Complaints:**

In case of established complaint, the complainant will be advised accordingly and suitable action should be taken. In this case the complaint fee collected of Rs. 5000/- will be refunded.

- (x) In all cases, disposal of complaint should be in the form of speaking order.

11. **Commissioning of the Dealership**

A candidate who has been given the 'Letter of Intent' (LOI) would be required to fulfil the terms and conditions as contained therein, so as to commission the dealership within the stipulated time period. If the progress is not found to be in line with the given timelines, LOI may be withdrawn unless there are justifiable reasons for the same.

Before commissioning, Letter Of Appointment (LOA) along with executed copy of dealership agreement will be given.

12. **False Information**

If any statement made in the application or in the documents enclosed therewith or subsequently submitted in pursuance of the application by the candidate at any stage is found to have been suppressed/misrepresented/

incorrect or false, then the application is liable to be rejected without assigning any reason and in case the applicant has been appointed as a dealer, the dealership is liable to be terminated. In such cases the candidate/dealer shall have no claim whatsoever against the respective Oil Company.

Statement-II

Norms/Criteria/Reservation for Selection of LPG Distributorships

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:—

- (i) Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- (ii) Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.
- (iii) Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- (iv) There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- (v) Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company (OMC) as on date of application.
- (vi) Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.
- (vii) Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- (viii) Shall own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

A	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:—

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel Category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved-Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
Total	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W)-7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (PH)-1%, Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Madhya Pradesh	8	3	3	14	36	5	16	57	1227	874	751	2852
Maharashtra	9	2	5	16	24	14	21	59	1690	1555	1456	4701
Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	44	11	0	55
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	12	16	70
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	14
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	22
Odisha	2	0	0	2	9	0	6	15	629	384	273	1286
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	31	34	135
Punjab	5	2	3	10	4	0	3	7	1436	525	705	2666
Rajasthan	9	10	3	22	45	2	18	65	1429	744	864	3037
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	6	42
Tamil Nadu	9	5	5	19	44	7	26	77	1773	1259	1059	4091
Telangana	15	7	5	27	16	2	15	33	748	521	598	1867
Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	54	3	0	57
Uttar Pradesh	25	11	7	43	57	14	51	122	2984	1229	1280	5493
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	211	96	144	451
West Bengal	5	1	1	7	2	2	1	5	958	526	424	1908
All India	152	63	51	266	347	78	239	664	22179	12462	12356	46997

(c) OMC-wise/State-wise/Category-wise Retail Outlets as on 01.10.2018

States	OSP				PH				PMP				Total			
	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	0	3	36	21	29	86	6	4	2	12	1272	749	1001	3022
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	13	0	69
Assam	1	2	1	4	16	1	4	21	4	3	3	10	533	154	102	789
Bihar	0	1	1	2	67	21	24	112	1	0	3	4	1480	675	530	2685
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	21	10	11	42
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	1	12	1	9	22	0	0	0	0	538	303	379	1220
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	11	26
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	11	29
Delhi	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	6	3	0	0	3	189	108	98	395
Goa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	49	37	117

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Gujarat	0	1	1	2	36	15	15	66	2	1	2	5	1323	855	829	3007
Haryana	3	0	2	5	31	10	18	59	8	0	4	12	1467	439	765	2671
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	8	3	2	13	0	0	0	0	230	70	124	424
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	1	12	0	5	17	2	0	1	3	228	140	139	507
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	7	3	4	14	0	0	0	0	507	335	290	1132
Karnataka	4	1	4	9	49	11	18	78	6	2	2	10	1917	1029	968	3914
Kerala	2	0	1	3	22	3	7	32	11	0	3	14	903	485	604	1992
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	2	37	12	25	74	10	2	5	17	1464	994	917	3375
Maharashtra	2	0	1	3	52	34	24	110	8	2	5	15	1987	1795	1712	5494
Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	75	20	0	95
Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	120	43	29	192
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	5	3	40
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	11	3	63
Odisha	2	0	1	3	16	5	5	26	0	0	0	0	790	440	333	1563
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	80	34	40	154
Punjab	2	1	4	7	40	4	23	67	7	1	4	12	1723	621	900	3244
Rajasthan	5	1	1	7	42	17	14	73	4	2	3	9	1818	892	1073	3783
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	23	7	50
Tamil Nadu	4	1	0	5	59	12	22	93	11	0	2	13	2190	1431	1274	4895
Telangana	6	0	1	7	37	24	14	75	6	3	4	13	1032	641	748	2421
Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	65	4	0	69
Uttar Pradesh	13	1	3	17	144	21	46	211	12	1	16	29	3739	1464	1642	6845
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	262	121	176	559
West Bengal	1	1	0	2	22	9	3	34	2	1	1	4	1148	603	499	2250
All India Total	52	12	24	88	761	231	312	1304	106	22	61	189	27325	14567	15255	57147

Statement-IV*(a) State-wise and Category-wise Existing Marketing Plan LPG Distributorships of OMCS - as on 01.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	IOCL				BPCL			
		SC/ST	OBC	Other	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	20	232	336	38	18	144	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	0	13	59	1	0	2	3
3.	Assam	80	17	213	310	12	3	49	64
4.	Bihar	147	56	532	735	72	35	246	353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	20	117	191	16	13	64	93
6.	Delhi	27	0	122	149	16	0	28	44
7.	Goa	1	0	2	3	2	0	8	10
8.	Gujarat	74	13	314	401	29	6	113	148
9.	Haryana	54	21	176	251	43	20	103	166
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17	4	48	69	1	2	13	16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	4	53	69	3	3	22	28
12.	Jharkhand	47	5	189	241	15	1	61	77
13.	Karnataka	87	22	318	427	59	16	171	246
14.	Kerala	45	6	254	305	35	6	121	162
15.	Madhya Pradesh	119	57	495	671	54	34	219	307
16.	Maharashtra	106	32	315	453	122	66	420	608
17.	Manipur	26	7	51	84	1	0	2	3
18.	Meghalaya	27	0	5	32	7	0	0	7
19.	Mizoram	42	0	5	47	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	45	0	10	55	3	0	2	5
21.	Odisha	65	47	254	366	42	23	130	195
22.	Punjab	76	22	273	371	42	10	121	173
23.	Rajasthan	116	59	380	555	63	24	216	303
24.	Sikkim	3	0	10	13	0	1	1	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	156	62	562	780	89	34	253	376
26.	Telangana	55	17	224	296	43	17	91	151
27.	Tripura	19	5	41	65	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	413	193	1316	1922	223	103	626	952
29.	Uttarakhand	15	9	65	89	12	5	30	47
30.	West Bengal	120	28	426	574	46	9	142	197
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	3	6	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	2	0	10	12	0	0	4	4
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Div	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	3	0	8	11	1	1	5	7
Total		2184	728	7037	9949	1090	450	3407	4947

(b) State-wise and Category-wise Existing Marketing Plan LPG Distributorships of OMCS - as on 01.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	HPCL				Industry			
		SC/ST	OBC	Other	Total	SC/ST	OBC	Other	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	23	147	227	179	61	523	763
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	47	0	15	62
3.	Assam	8	0	21	29	100	20	283	403
4.	Bihar	67	52	273	392	286	143	1051	1480
5.	Chhattisgarh	37	14	64	115	107	47	245	399
6.	Delhi	0	0	17	17	43	0	167	210
7.	Goa	7	0	13	20	10	0	23	33
8.	Gujarat	32	10	82	124	135	29	509	673
9.	Haryana	25	12	76	113	122	53	355	530
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	1	17	25	25	7	78	110
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	4	34	52	29	11	109	149
12.	Jharkhand	23	4	70	97	85	10	320	415
13.	Karnataka	59	17	213	289	205	55	702	962
14.	Kerala	29	2	101	132	109	14	476	599
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60	26	223	309	233	117	937	1287
16.	Maharashtra	131	51	397	579	359	149	1132	1640
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	27	7	53	87
18.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	35	0	5	40
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	42	0	5	47
20.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1	49	0	12	61
21.	Odisha	46	28	165	239	153	98	549	800
22.	Punjab	36	11	90	137	154	43	484	681
23.	Rajasthan	77	30	226	333	256	113	822	1191
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	1	11	15
25.	Tamil Nadu	62	18	191	271	307	114	1006	1427
26.	Telangana	44	9	117	170	142	43	432	617
27.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	19	5	41	65
28.	Uttar Pradesh	181	69	529	779	817	365	2471	3653
29.	Uttarakhand	3	1	18	22	30	15	113	158
30.	West Bengal	56	8	125	189	222	45	693	960

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
2.	Chandigarh	2	0	2	4	4	0	16	20
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	3
4.	Daman and Div	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Puducherry	2	0	6	8	6	1	19	26
Total		1068	390	3221	4679	4342	1568	13665	19575

Statement-V*OMC-Number of CNG Stations as on 01.10.2018*

State	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMCs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	8	2	7	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	3	0	0	3
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	2
Diu and Daman	4	0	0	4
Delhi	86	56	51	193
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	124	133	66	323
Haryana	16	4	3	23
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	2	0	3
Kerala	4	0	0	4
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12	2	11	25
Maharashtra	55	68	68	191

State	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMCs
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	1	1	4
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	3	0	0	3
Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Telangana	5	2	17	24
Tripura	3	0	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	70	22	21	113
Uttarakhand	1	0	0	1
West Bengal	4	2	0	6
All India	403	294	246	943

Statement-VI*OMC: State-wise pending LOIs as on 01.10.2018*

States	BPC	IOC	HPC	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	57	141	52	250
Arunachal Pradesh	5	14	0	19
Assam	55	40	15	110
Bihar	83	291	123	497
Chandigarh	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	68	45	49	162
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	1	4
Daman and Diu	0	12	0	12
Delhi	10	2	5	17
Goa	19	5	9	33
Gujarat	190	67	87	344
Haryana	85	168	87	340
Himachal Pradesh	9	32	7	48
Jammu and Kashmir	22	64	12	98

States	BPC	IOC	HPC	Total
Jharkhand	45	29	23	97
Karnataka	85	152	96	333
Kerala	39	62	27	128
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	147	210	157	514
Maharashtra	299	418	228	945
Manipur	2	7	0	9
Meghalaya	6	6	14	26
Mizoram	4	10	0	14
Nagaland	3	7	0	10
Odisha	46	78	22	146
Puducherry	0	11	2	13
Punjab	54	40	38	132
Rajasthan	171	252	111	534
Sikkim	5	0	1	6
Tamil Nadu	49	175	38	262
Telangana	87	72	83	242
Tripura	3	5	0	8
Uttar Pradesh	149	437	257	843
Uttarakhand	16	42	22	80
West Bengal	73	26	17	116
All India	1889	2921	1583	6393

Statement-VII*State-wise number of Locations Pending for Commissioning as on 1.12.2018-OMCs*

Sl. No.	State	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Industry
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	13	31	96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1	0	9
3.	Assam	35	19	18	72
4.	Bihar	203	86	70	359
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	14	3	38
6.	Delhi	2	2	0	4
7.	Goa	0	1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	112	61	51	224
9.	Haryana	9	3	6	18

Sl. No.	State	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Industry
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	1	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	2	9	18
12.	Jharkhand	19	19	36	74
13.	Karnataka	76	27	33	136
14.	Kerala	55	27	23	105
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44	17	26	87
16.	Maharashtra	82	29	50	161
17.	Manipur	2	1	0	3
18.	Meghalaya	2	3	5	10
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
20.	Nagaland	4	3	4	11
21.	Odisha	49	23	39	111
22.	Punjab	12	4	3	19
23.	Rajasthan	39	26	28	93
24.	Sikkim	1	0	3	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	106	27	13	146
26.	Telangana	23	11	21	55
27.	Tripura	3	0	0	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	117	10	40	167
29.	Uttarakhand	17	8	5	30
30.	West Bengal	184	76	108	368
Union Territory					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	0	5
2.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	1
4.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	2	0	1	3
Total		1298	514	629	2441

Demand and Supply of Petroleum Products

1106. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector is a critical challenge, if so, the details thereof along with the present status of availability and the potential of oil and gas reserves in the country;

(b) the percentage of demand of crude oil, natural gas and Petroleum products in the country being met

through the existing oil and natural gas reserves along with demand and supply of various petroleum products during the last three years and the current year, product-wise;

(c) the quantum of crude oil and natural gas imported in addition to domestic production to meet the requirement of the country during the said period, country-wise;

(d) whether the price of imported Petroleum products

are lower than that of domestic Petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for such difference/gap during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) Details of Hydrocarbon Reserves (Oil, Gas, CBM) (2P) in India as on 01.04.2018.

Company	Initial In-place volume			Ultimate Reserves			Balance Recoverable Reserves		
	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	O+OEG (MMT)
ONGC (Nomination)	5009	2204	7213	1433	1249	2683	431	560	992
OIL (Nomination)	806	384	1140	252	217	440	79	125	187
PSC+RSC Regime	1081	1246	2327	234	738	972	84	548	633
CBM Regime	0	280	280	0	108	108	0	106	106
Total	6896	4114	10960	1919	2313	4204	594	1339	1918

O+OEG= Oil and Oil Equivalent of Gas

MMT- Million Metric Tonne

BCM - Billion Cubic Metre

(b) The percentage of import dependence on crude oil and gas based on domestic consumption of petroleum products during the last three years and current year is given below:

Year	% Import Dependency (Crude Oil)	% Import Dependency (Natural Gas)
2015-16	80.6	40.7
2016-17	81.7	44.5
2017-18	82.9	45.3
2018-19 (April-October) (P)	83.3	47.0

P-Provisional

The details of product-wise consumption of petroleum products during the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The quantum of crude oil and natural gas imported by India during the last three years and current year is as below:

Year	Crude Oil Import (In MMT)	Natural Gas Import (in MMSCM)	
		LNG import quantity	Net domestic availability (net of flare and loss)
2015-16	202.9	21388	31129
2016-17	213.9	24686	30848
2017-18	220.4	26328	31731
2018-19 (April-October) (P)	133.9	16468	18586

MMSCM-Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre

P-Provisional

MMT-Million Metric Tonne

(d) and (e) The prices of petroleum products in our country are benchmarked to international product prices. The price of petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to a variety of factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensation by the respective Governments.

Statement*Product-wise consumption of Petroleum Products*

Product	(MMT)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April- October) (P)
LPG	19.6	21.6	23.3	14.1
Naphtha	13.3	13.2	12.9	8.1
MS	21.8	23.8	26.2	16.4
ATF	6.3	7.0	7.6	4.8
SKO	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.1
HSD	74.6	76.0	81.1	47.8
LDO	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Lubricants and Greases	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.3
FO and LSHS	6.6	7.2	6.7	3.8
Bitumen	5.9	5.9	6.1	3.4
Petroleum Coke	19.3	24.0	25.7	13.2
Others	6.4	6.6	8.3	5.8
Total	184.7	194.6	206.2	122.1

MMT (Million Metric Tonne)

P=Provisional

Prices of Petrol/Diesel

1107. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of inappropriate decisions taken by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with respect to fixing prices of petrol and diesel in the country since deregulation of their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT/OMC-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken on such complaints;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the impact of such inappropriate decisions

on the profits of the said companies and on the common people, if so, the details and the outcomes/findings thereof;

(d) the role of the Government to keep a check on the wrong fixation of prices of petrol and diesel by OMCs in the country; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (e) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of petrol and diesel in the country are linked to the international prices of petrol and diesel.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced Rs. 1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of Rs. 2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

Crime against Women Tourists

1108. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime against women tourists including foreign women tourists has increased in the

country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with number of cases registered against the perpetrators of such crimes and persons arrested/convicted across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of such crime on tourism and inflow of foreign currency into the country during the said period;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof along with the number of women tourists that visited India during the said period, country-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of women tourists including foreign women tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANANTHANAM):

(a) to (d) The 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, crime against women tourists including foreign women tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on crime against foreign and domestic tourists as such.

National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has stated that they do not collect segregated information on gender basis in respect to crime against foreign tourist. However data provided by National Crime Record Bureau of cases registered under crime against foreign tourist and data compiled by Ministry of Tourism with respect to foreign tourist arrival and foreign exchange earnings is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Cases Registered under crime against foreign tourist*	384	271	284	NA
2.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)**	7.68	8.03	8.80	10.04
3.	Foreign Exchange Earnings (Rs. crore)**	120367	134844	154146	177874

*Source-National Crime Record Bureau

**Source-Ministry of Tourism

It is evident from the data given above that there is continuous growth of foreign tourist arrival and foreign exchange earned there from.

State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under total crime against foreign tourists during 2014-2016 is given in enclosed Statement.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps in order to ensure safety and security of women tourists, including foreign women tourists:

(i) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism

activities to be undertaken with respect for basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

(ii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi & English in February, 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.

(iii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips

for travelers in September, 2014 to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.

- (iv) The Security of tourists is a State Government subject.

However, with the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism, a total number of 13 State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have deployed the tourist police namely Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in one form or the other.

- (v) The Ministry of Tourism remains in a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
- (vi) Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Committed Against Foreign Tourists during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	13	5	0	10	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	66	27	2	43	32	4
7.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	6	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	11	7	0	16	16	0
13.	Kerala	7	5	0	4	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0	1	1	0
15.	Maharashtra	25	8	1	3	3	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	0	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	31	8	0	12	12	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	1	1	0
25.	Telangana	2	2	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	64	30	0	38	34	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	4	2	0	8	0	0
Total State (s)		245	100	4	138	114	6
30.	Andaman and Nicoabr Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	135	34	1	52	52	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		139	34	1	52	52	1
Total (All India)		384	134	5	190	166	7

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	2	2	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	26	22	1	23	29	1
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	12	5	0	3	3	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
13.	Kerala	7	6	0	3	3	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	2	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	36	8	0	38	18	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	1	0	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	13	1	0	2	1	0
22.	Rajasthan	20	5	1	7	7	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32	10	0	11	11	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State (s)		158	63	4	94	79	4
30.	Andaman and Nicoabr Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	113	11	1	18	17	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		113	11	1	18	17	1
Total (All India)		271	74	5	112	96	5

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	0	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	8	7	0	7	7	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	22	16	3	18	16	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
7.	Gujarat	2	3	0	3	3	0
8.	Haryana	2	0	0	1	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	0	6	4	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	9	6	0	18	18	0
13.	Kerala	13	12	1	12	11	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	1	2	2	1
15.	Maharashtra	18	5	1	6	5	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	6	0	0	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	18	3	1	10	10	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	1	0	1	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6	5	0	7	5	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total State (s)		121	67	7	94	85	6
30.	Andaman and Nicoabr Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	129	21	4	35	27	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	33	28	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)		163	49	4	35	27	4
Total (All India)		284	116	11	129	112	10

SEZ Policy Review Committee Report

1109. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Baba Kalyani led Committee to evaluate the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy of India and suggest measures to make the policy WTO compatible and if so, the details and the composition thereof along with its other objectives;

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has warned that change in focus may derail the very purpose of SEZs and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has examined the views/recommendations of the Committee/experts and has taken any action on the basis of the views/recommendations made by them;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure that the very purpose of SEZs is fulfilled for which they have been established and if not, the reasons therefor indicating the timeline for implementing the recommendations; and

(f) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for maximizing utilization of vacant land in SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Madam, the Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of

Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. The composition of the Group and its terms of reference are at Statement-I. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. The key recommendations of the Group are at Statement-II.

(c) No such warning was found in the report.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of the Group are being examined by way Inter-Ministerial consultations.

(f) The vacant land is primarily with private sector or State Public Sector Units (PSU) developers. The development of land and allotment to units by the developers is done based on the demand and market conditions. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ policy. One of the terms of the reference for the group was for maximizing utilization of vacant land in SEZs.

Statement-I

No. C-3/1/2018-SEZ

Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Commerce & Industry/Vanijya Aur
Udyog, Mantralaya Department of Commerce/
Vanijya Vibhag SEZ Division

Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi

Dated: 4th June, 2018

Order

Sanction of the competent authority is conveyed for constituting a group of eminent personalities to study the Special Economic Zones Policy of India as under:

(a) Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge-Chairman of the Group

(b) Shri Ravindra Sannareddy, MD, Sricity SEZ Ltd. – *Member*.

(c) Shri Neel Raheja, Group President, K. Raheja Group – *Member*.

- (d) Ms. Anita Arjundas, MD, Mahindra Life Space Developer – *Member*
- (e) Shri Ajay Pandey, MD & Group CEO, GIFT City SEZ Ltd. – *Member*
- (f) Shri Srikanth Badiga, Director, Hyderabad Phoenix Developer - *Member*
- (g) Shri Arun Misra, Managing Director, Tata Steel SEZ Ltd. – *Member*
- (h) Principal Secretaries (Industries) of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka – *Members*
- (i) Additional Secretary (In-charge of SFZ division, DoC) – *Member Secretary*
- (j) Director (SEZ), DoC – *Coordinating Officer*.

2. The Terms of reference for the group will be as under:

- (a) To evaluate the SEZ Policy implemented from the year 2000.
- (b) To suggest measures to be adopted to cater to the needs of exporters in the present economic scenario and make the SEZ Policy WTO compatible.
- (c) To suggest course correction in SEZ Policy for encouraging manufacturing and service sectors in SEZs and also for maximising utilization of vacant land in SEZs.
- (d) To make comparative analysis of the SEZ Scheme operating in India and SEZ Scheme operating elsewhere, specifically SEZs operating in Service sector and to suggest changes in the SEZ Policy based on international experience.
- (e) To dovetail the SEZ Policy with other Schemes like Coastal Economic Zones, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor, National Industrial Manufacturing Zones, Food Parks, Textile Parks, etc.

3. The Group can co-opt officials from the Government for assisting it.

4. The TA/DA entitlements of the non-officials of the group shall be regulated under the provisions of

Department of Expenditure OM No. 19047/1/2016-E-IV dated 14.09.2017.

- 5. Group is required to submit its recommendations in 3 months' time from the date of constitution.
- 6. A knowledge partner will assist the group in the form of field survey, data collection, data analysis, comparison with international practices and any other methodology adopted by the group. Knowledge partner will be engaged under MAI assistance.
- 7. This issues with the concurrence of IFD *vide* their ID Note no. 124/FD/018 dated 01.06.2018.

S/d

(G. Srinivasan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel. 011-2306 2496

To,

- (a) Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge-Chairman of the Group
- (b) Shri Ravindra Sannareddy, MD, Sricity SEZ Ltd.
- (c) Shri Neel Raheja, Group President, K. Raheja Group
- (d) Ms. Anita Arjundas, MD, Mahindra Life Space Developer
- (e) Shri Ajay Pandey, MD & Group CEO, GIFT City SEZ Ltd.
- (f) Shri Arun Misra, Managing Director, Tata Steel SEZ Ltd.
- (g) Shri Srikanth Badiga, Director, Hyderabad Phoenix Developer.
- (h) Chief Secretaries of the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka - It is requested that details of the Principal Secretary (Industries) of your State may please be intimated to the Department of Commerce.
- (i) O/o Minister for Commerce and Industry
- (j) Smt. Rita Teautia, Secretary, Department of Commerce

(k) Shri Bidyut Behari Swain, Additional Secretary (SEZ), DoC

(l) Shri T. V. Ravi, Director (SEZ), DoC

(m) IFD, Department of Commerce

(n) E&MDA Section/GA Section

Statement-II

1. Framework shift from export growth to broad-based Employment and Economic Growth (Employment and Economic Enclaves-3Es).
2. Formulation of separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service SEZs.
3. Shift from supply driven to demand driven approach for 3Es development to improve efficiency of investment-based on certain industries, current level of existing inventory in the region.
4. Enabling framework for Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in 3Es in sync with State EoDB initiatives. One integrated online portal for new investments, operational requirements and exits related matters.
5. Enhance competitiveness by enabling ecosystem development by funding high speed multi modal connectivity, business services and utility infrastructure. Critical to provide support to create high quality infrastructure either within or linked to the zones e.g. High Speed Rail, Express roadways, Passenger/Cargo airports, shipping ports, warehouses etc.
6. Promote integrated industrial and urban development-walk to work zones, States and Center to coordinate on the frame work development to bring linkages between all initiatives.
7. Procedural relaxations for developers and tenants to improve operational and exit issues.
8. Extension of Sunset Clause and retaining tax or duty benefits.
9. Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together.
10. Additional enablers and procedural relaxations.
11. Unified regulator for IFSC.
12. Utilizing Multi Services SEZ IFSC for all the inbound and out bound investment of the country.
13. Incentives for availing services from IFSC SEZ by domestic institutions.
14. Extension of benefit under services Export incentives scheme.
15. Allowing alternate sectors to invest in sector specific SEZs/3Es.
16. Flexibility of long term lease for developers and tenants.
17. Facility of sub-contracting for customers outside 3Es/ SEZs without any restriction or cap at any level.
18. Specified domestic supplies supporting 'Make in India' to be considered in NFE computation.
19. Export duty should not be levied on goods supplied to developers and used in manufacture of goods exported.
20. Flexibility in usage of NPA by developers and sale space to investors/units.
21. Infrastructure status to improve access to finance and enable long term borrowing.
22. Promote MSME participation in 3Es and enable manufacturing enabling service players to locate in 3E.
23. Dispute resolution through arbitration and commercial courts.

Discovered Small Oil Fields

1110. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:
SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered/allocated 149 discovered small and marginal idle/unexplored oil fields of ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL) for auction/ stake sale to private/foreign companies in the first/second round of DSF policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of companies participated in the said auction in the first and second round and the quantum of oil and gas reserve identified by the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), company-wise;

(c) the total amount spent on discovery of the said oil fields by ONGC and OIL along with any proposal with the Government to allow said firms to seek revenue sharing partnership for its fields;

(d) whether DGH had identified 44 fields of ONGC which would help for bidders to increase the output over the baselines production for an initial period of 10 years and fixed parameters in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government is reasoning that the areas where the fields discovered by ONGC were given to the state-owned firm on nomination basis and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has announced new Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and changed the revenue sharing model and marketing freedom for oil and gas produced from these fields with the private/foreign players and if so, the details thereof along with salient features of the new policy announced by the Government?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in May, 2016 launched Discovered Small Field Bid Round I under which 67 discoveries of ONGC and OIL which had not been put into production were offered for auction through International Competitive Bidding. The policy has now been extended to its second round to include 48 un-monetized discoveries of ONGC and OIL under DSF Bid Round II.

(b) Under DSF Bid Round-I, 47 companies participated in bidding process. The 67 discoveries under DSF Bid Round I are estimated to have in place reserves of 86 Million Metric Tonnes of oil and gas equivalent (MMToe). In DSF Bid Round-II, 48 discoveries of ONGC/OIL offered for bid are estimated to have in place reserves of 163.08

MMToe. The bid closing date under DSF Bid Round II is 18.12.2018.

(c) As informed by ONGC, an amount of Rs. 12,826 crore has been spent by ONGC on the discoveries/fields identified in the first and second round of Discovered Small Field Policy. An amount of Rs. 224.27 crore has been spent by OIL in this regard.

(d) and (e) No such fields have been identified by Government or DGH.

(f) The Government of India has notified the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) on 30th March, 2016 which is based on Revenue Sharing Model and a paradigm shift from Production Sharing Regime. The salient features of new Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) are:—

- Single License for conventional and unconventional Hydrocarbons.
- An Open Acreage Licensing Policy wherein investors can carve out the area of their interest and submit Expression of Interest throughout the year.
- Easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model.
- Marketing & pricing freedom for the Crude oil & Natural gas.
- Zero royalty rates for deepwater and ultra deepwater blocks for first seven years.

Private players in NCVT

1111. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to assign any private player to administrate the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) which is now under the direct control of Directorate of Government Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts to find a solution with regards to the certification issues, training and administration related issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE) (a) and (b) There is no change in composition of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). However, in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet in its meeting held on 10th October, 2018, the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been notified on 05.12.2018 as follows:

The National Council for Vocational Education and Training constituted will subsume the existing National Council for Vocational Training and the National Skill Development Agency.

The National Council for Vocational Education and Training shall be entrusted with the development, qualitative improvement and regulation of vocational education and training, for granting recognition to and monitoring the functioning of awarding bodies, assessment agencies, skill information providers, and training bodies, and to perform other incidental functions as specified in the Resolution Constitution of the Council.

(c) and (d)

- The NCVET would *inter-alia* frame guidelines for the approval of qualification packages, functioning of awarding bodies, for training and certification of trainers, in consultation with the Central Government for various matters etc.
- It will also enter into agreements with awarding bodies, assessment agencies and skill related information providers in order to enforce the conditions of recognition and ensure their functioning in compliance with guidelines framed by the Council;

Copy of the Gazette notification is available at link on Ministry' website <https://www.msde.gov.in/assets/images/Notification/NCVET-Notification-Gazette.pdf>

Decline in Exports

1112. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's exports have touched an all time low and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and the reasons therefor along with the sector-wise details of exports made to various countries during the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) whether it is true that exports of over half of the 30 sectors closely monitored by the Government were in the negative zone for the last several months and this negative growth is primarily due to high base effect last year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that India's exports have been hovering around \$300 billion a year since 2011-12 without substantial growth and one of the main challenges for exports is finance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has convened or proposed a meeting with the States Governments and Industry representatives to discuss the ways and means to boost the country's exports and if so, the details thereof along with the incentives, if any, proposed to various sectors and the targets for exports fixed for the next three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has also any plan to prepare a new strategy to make country's exports a major source of economic growth and if so, the measures proposed to be taken to boost the exports along with the details of contribution of exports to country's GDP during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India's merchandise exports have

been continuously increasing since 2016-17 after a steady recovery from the downturn in exports seen in the face of the global slowdown in 2014-15 (-1.29%) and 2015-16 (-15.49%). During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Nov), India's exports registered a positive growth of 11.58% over corresponding period of the previous year. The details of India's exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Export (in US\$ billions)	% Change
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.53	10.03
2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	194.93	--
2018-19 (Apr-Nov)*	217.52	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

The sector-wise values of exports during the last three years and the current year are given at Statement-I. The values of exports to top 40 destinations during the last three years and the current year are given at Statement-II.

(b) The data given in the table at Statement-III reveals that of the 30 sectors of exports during the last eight months of the current year 2018-19 (Apr- Nov), 12 sectors show negative growth as compared with the same period of the last year 2017-18 (Apr-Nov).

(c) The details of merchandise exports since 2011-12 are as below:

Years	Value in Billion USD	% change in growth
2011-12	305.96	
2012-13	300.40	-1.82
2013-14	314.42	4.67
2014-15	310.35	-1.29
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.53	10.03
2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	194.93	--
2018-19 (Apr-Nov)*	217.52	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

The data in the above table reveals that India's exports were hovering around \$300 billion a year during 2011-12 to 2014-15. The exports continued to decline till 2015-16 following global trend of decline in growth of exports due to economic slowdown leading to lower demand in international markets and lower commodity prices. However, India's merchandise exports have been continuously increasing since 2016-17 after a steady recovery from the downturn in exports seen in the face of the global slowdown in 2014-15 (-1.29%) and 2015-16 (-15.49%). During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Nov), India's exports registered a positive growth of 11.58% over corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) To involve the States in export promotions, two meetings of the Board of Trade were held in April, 2016 and June 2018 and two meetings of Councils for Trade and Investment were held in January 2016 and January, 2017. The 3rd meeting of the Council for Trade Development & Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in which representatives from 28 States and 4 UTs participated, including 13 Ministers. The State/UT representatives articulated their perspective on the trade policy, the need for creating more awareness about export related issues and resolved to jointly address impediments in trade which affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were promoting services exports, organic farming, value addition to agricultural products including facilitation for branding, promotion, packing and developing post-harvest infrastructure for agri-horti product exports, facilitation to exporters and creation of exports infrastructure at the borders.

As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's exports of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billions to approximately US\$ 900 billions by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%.

(e) In order to promote India's exports, the Government has taken several measures through new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April, 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- (i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of Doing Business' initiatives.
- (ii) Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives:
- (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online integrated with Customs ICEGATE.
- (b) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports reduced to 3 each.
- (c) Import Export Code (IEC) integrated with PAN and MoU signed with GSTN for complete integration.
- (d) Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (eBRC) system shared with 14 States Governments for quick tax refunds.
- (e) MoU signed with GST Network for integration of E-BRC with GSTN.
- (iii) The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.
- (iv) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (v) The policy introduces two new Schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. The MEIS scheme now covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level to all countries.
- (vi) The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG Scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of the normal export obligation.
- (vii) The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.
- (viii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.
- (ix) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- (x) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway *i.e.* ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April, 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- (xi) A new Scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April, 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xii) A new Logistic Division was created in Department of Commerce to focus on improving logistic efficiency and enhancing growth.

(xiii) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December, 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.

Due to the above mentioned steps taken by the Government over the few years, country's export has been a major source of economic growth. The details of contribution of exports to country's GDP during the last three years are as follows:

Years	India's Overall Exports (in Rs. crore)	GDP at current prices (in Rs. crore)	% Share of Exports in GDP
2015-2016	27,28,641	13764037	19.82
2016-2017	29,46,243	15253714	19.31
2017-2018	31,94,507	16773145	19.05

Source: Press release, CSO, MoSPI, 31st May, 2018.

Statement-I

Sector-wise India's export

(Value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr- Nov)	2018-19 (Apr- Nov)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Engineering Goods	61949.53	67216.12	78695.69	50210.87	53950.72
2.	Petroleum Products	30582.64	31545.26	37465.08	23136.88	33931.10
3.	Gems and Jewellery	39284.27	43412.76	41544.44	28025.64	27035.75
4.	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	13696.98	14476.86	18508.5	11341.49	14644.77
5.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	16909.49	16785	17282.81	11082.66	12326.79
6.	Rmg of All Textiles	16964.36	17368.15	16706.94	11040.58	9976.14
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products etc.	10119.36	9862.2	10260.36	6588.52	7503.06
8.	Plastic and Linoleum	5764.18	5796.46	6851.13	4293.32	5744.00
9.	Electronic Goods	5959.52	5962.93	6393.12	4091.72	5475.32
10.	Marine Products	4767.51	5903.06	7389.22	5232.81	4793.70
11.	Rice	5846.62	5733.79	7806.15	4960.21	4602.81
12.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	5407.84	5165.6	5289.13	3512.32	3452.60
13.	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	4621.66	4557.08	4826.33	3138.16	3291.99
14.	Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	4575.47	4368.79	4610.06	3117.57	2941.47
15.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3656.04	3578.16	3776.88	2336.01	2669.84
16.	Spices	2541.46	2851.95	3115.37	1999.59	2095.89
17.	Ceramic Products and Glassware	1712.05	1856.63	2131.78	1375.21	1672.45
18.	Fruits and Vegetables	2268.81	2454.72	2513.33	1477.06	1439.93
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1648	1926.75	1823.34	1195.03	1202.58
20.	Cereal Preparations and Miscellaneous Processed Item	1319.75	1270.85	1416.64	910.94	1006.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Carpet	1440.07	1490.19	1429.82	953.15	985.38
22.	Oil Meals	553.01	805.45	1093.16	692.05	801.84
23.	Iron Ore	191.46	1533.53	1471.06	933.55	787.32
24.	Oil Seeds	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34	749.81	754.71
25.	Tobacco	982.01	958.69	934.25	596.03	644.73
26.	Tea	720.03	731.26	837.36	545.43	534.94
27.	Coffee	783.87	842.84	968.57	642.75	531.99
28.	Cashew	768.55	786.93	922.41	657.58	435.29
29.	Other Cereals	261.18	212.3	248.59	145.42	230.54
30.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	295.36	309.95	335.08	224.73	221.97
31.	Others	15453.12	14732.96	15705.21	9727.81	11830.44
India's total Export		262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	194934.90	217516.51

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

Statement-II

Destination-wise India's export

Value in US\$ million

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	2018-19 (Apr-Nov)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	U S A	40336.01	42212.27	47878.48	31089.67	34601.10
2.	U Arab Emts	30316.50	31175.50	28146.12	19433.36	20187.01
3.	China P Rp	9011.36	10171.89	13333.53	8112.80	11113.15
4.	Hong Kong	12092.28	14047.24	14690.27	9928.94	8750.35
5.	Singapore	7719.81	9564.58	10202.82	6849.33	7180.17
6.	U K	8828.48	8530.07	9691.07	6032.06	6136.54
7.	Germany	7092.87	7181.61	8687.80	5471.43	5833.79
8.	Netherland	4725.10	5069.69	6261.14	3514.74	5803.34
9.	Bangladesh PR	6034.94	6820.11	8614.34	5192.34	5813.21
10.	Nepal	3902.70	5453.59	6612.96	3965.77	5157.71
11.	Vietnam Soc Rep	5265.99	6786.56	7813.08	5182.03	4509.30
12.	Belgium	5027.61	5656.89	6206.88	3913.75	4659.41
13.	Malaysia	3706.83	5224.86	5701.56	3600.41	4515.55
14.	Italy	4217.73	4902.18	5709.85	3710.24	3617.53
15.	Turkey	4140.00	4626.59	5090.70	3325.01	3656.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Saudi Arab	6381.47	5110.28	5410.70	3302.83	3457.83
17.	Korea RP	3523.43	4241.42	4460.98	2844.75	3374.19
18.	France	4633.40	5250.05	4900.27	3056.23	3258.62
19.	Indonesia	2819.49	3488.12	3963.77	2492.36	3244.82
20.	Japan	4662.85	3845.73	4734.22	3086.04	3054.30
21.	Thailand	2987.86	3133.44	3653.83	2311.58	2986.39
22.	South Africa	3588.07	3545.95	3825.21	2648.69	2930.45
23.	Sri Lanka DSR	5310.75	3913.15	4476.46	2768.97	2878.22
24.	Mexico	2865.13	3460.98	3782.79	2509.10	2611.72
25.	Spain	3237.11	3424.99	3995.11	2513.02	2646.67
26.	Australia	3262.98	2957.79	4012.32	2658.48	2492.27
27.	Israel	2821.18	3087.16	3364.05	2110.62	2583.42
28.	Brazil	2650.34	2400.46	3063.49	2009.91	2494.24
29.	Iran	2781.51	2379.61	2652.37	1844.38	1928.73
30.	Egypt A RP	2337.68	2067.35	2392.34	1615.11	1921.22
31.	Canada	2018.42	2004.12	2506.15	1542.62	1819.78
32.	Nigeria	2221.90	1764.11	2254.92	1363.12	1802.06
33.	Taiwan	1425.92	2183.64	2156.67	1347.54	2143.23
34.	Kenya	3025.85	2194.29	1974.57	1207.14	1476.33
35.	Oman	2190.96	2728.30	2439.46	1713.91	1535.34
36.	Russia	1587.81	1937.06	2113.39	1352.21	1523.25
37.	Tanzania Rep	1654.64	1783.57	1618.80	919.19	1272.82
38.	Pakistan IR	2171.17	1821.87	1924.28	996.74	1414.04
39.	Philippines	1353.34	1482.52	1692.83	1032.70	1116.65
40.	Kuwait	1247.51	1497.99	1365.66	878.66	857.68
Total of above 40		225178.99	239127.60	263375.24	169447.80	188358.62
% Share of above top 40		85.85	86.69	86.77	86.93	86.60
India's Total		262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	194934.90	217516.51

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

Statement-III

Sector-wise India's exports:

(Value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	2018-19 (Apr- Nov)*	%Change
1.	Other Cereals	145.42	230.54	58.53
2.	Petroleum Products	23136.88	33931.10	46.65

Sl. No.	Major Commodities	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	2018-19 (Apr- Nov)*	%Change
3.	Electronic Goods	4091.72	5475.32	33.81
4.	Plastic & Linoleum	4293.32	5744.00	33.79
5.	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	11341.49	14644.77	29.13
6.	Ceramic Products & glassware	1375.21	1672.45	21.61
7.	Oil Meals	692.05	801.84	15.86
8.	Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals including processed Minerals	2336.01	2669.84	14.29
9.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	6588.52	7503.06	13.88
10.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	11082.66	12326.79	11.23
11.	Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items	910.94	1006.45	10.48
12.	Tobacco	596.03	644.73	8.17
13.	Engineering Goods	50210.87	53950.72	7.45
14.	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	3138.16	3291.99	4.90
15.	Spices	1999.59	2095.89	4.82
16.	Carpet	953.15	985.38	3.38
17.	Oil Seeds	749.81	754.71	0.65
18.	Handicrafts excl. handmade Carpet	1195.03	1202.58	0.63
19.	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	224.73	221.97	-1.23
20.	Leather & Leather Products	3512.32	3452.60	-1.70
21.	Tea	545.43	534.94	-1.92
22.	Fruits & Vegetables	1477.06	1439.93	-2.51
23.	Gems & Jewellery	28025.64	27035.75	-3.53
24.	Meat, Dairy & Poultry Products	3117.57	2941.47	-5.65
25.	Rice	4960.21	4602.81	-7.21
26.	Marine Products	5232.81	4793.70	-8.39
27.	RMG of all Textiles	11040.58	9976.14	-9.64
28.	Iron Ore	933.55	787.32	-15.66
29.	Coffee	642.75	531.99	-17.23
30.	Cashew	657.58	435.29	-33.80
31.	Others	9727.81	11830.44	21.61
India's total Export		194934.90	217516.51	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

[Translation]

Un-employment

1113. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed persons including the number of educated and un-educated unemployed persons in the country and those belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) is increasing in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to formulate national employment policy in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government conducts any survey regarding unemployment and employment in every State of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the targets fixed and efforts made by the Government for employment generation during the last three years and the current year along with the achievements therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on employment-unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate of persons by educational classification and category-wise is given below:

Distribution of persons by educational classification based on usual principal status approach for the persons age group 18-29 years in the country

Educational Classification	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Not Literate	1.4	1.8	2.2
Primary	2.5	2.3	3.1
Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	5.3	4.7	3.3
Graduate & above	16.1	15.6	18.4

Estimated Unemployment Rate for the persons age group 15 years & above according to usual status approach in the country

Category	Unemployment Rate (in %)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Scheduled Castes	3.7	3.1	3.4
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	2.1	2.4
Over-all	4.0	3.4	3.7

(b) and (c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations have been held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy. International Labour Organisation (ILO) has recently been involved for formulation of the National Employment Policy.

The proposed policy *inter-alia* purports to address macro-economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, labour policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.

(d) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation conducted quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment in the country. Now, Ministry has launched (during 2017-18) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually.

(e) Employment generation coupled with improving

employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The progress of these schemes is given below:

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	1.11 (till 30.06.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06.12.2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GK (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03.12.2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	0.23 (till 09.07.2018)

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 10.12.2018, the scheme covered 1,15,113 establishments and 92.23 lakh beneficiaries.

Establishment of New Steel Plants

1114. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total steel plants established both in public and private sector in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish new steel plants under the National Steel Policy, 2017 in the country, if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be made operational, plant-wise;

(c) whether any proposal for setting up of integrated steel plants in the country is pending with the Government, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the progress made so far in the direction of establishing a steel plant by Mecon Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Details of the total steel plants established both in public and private sector in the country at present, State/UT-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Steel being a deregulated sector, the rule of Government is limited to that of a facilitator only for the growth of steel industry in the country. Decisions relating to setting up of steel plants etc are, therefore, the sole decision of the individual steel manufacturer based on various factors including commercial consideration and market dynamics.

(d) To promote Steel SPV in the State of Jharkhand, an MoU among Ministry of Steel, Government of Jharkhand and NMDC was signed on 28th June, 2015 at Barhi, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand. Chatra Site is identified for setting up of the Steel Plant.

Statement*Total Steel Plants Established in Public Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector	State	Unit
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Steel Plant
		West Bengal	Durgapur Steel Plant
		Odisha	Rourkela Steel Plant
		Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel Plant
		West Bengal	IISCO Steel Plant
		West Bengal	Alloy Steel Plant
		Tamil Nadu	Salem Steel Pant
		Karnataka	Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.

Source: JPC

Total Steel Plants Established in Private Sector

Sl. No.	Region	State	Units
1.	Eastern Region	Arunachal Pradesh	1
		Assam	9
		Bihar	42
		Jharkhand	139
		Meghalaya	7
		Odisha	68
		Tripura	1
		West Bengal	47
		Total	314
2.	Western Region	Chhattisgarh	77
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18

Sl. No.	Region	State	Units
		Daman and Diu	3
		Goa	14
		Gujarat	59
		Madhya Pradesh	10
		Maharashtra	64
		Total	245
3.	Northern Region	Delhi	2
		Haryana	10
		Himachal Pradesh	19
		Jammu and Kashmir	8
		Punjab	119
		Rajasthan	39
		Uttar Pradesh	41
		Uttarakhand	23
		Total	261
4.	Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh	29
		Karnataka	30
		Kerala	35
		Puducherry	11
		Tamil Nadu	101
		Telangana	33
		Total	239
		Total	1059

Source: JPC

Industrially Backward States

1115. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of industrialization in industrially backward States/regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the States where pace of Industrialization was found

to be slow, and those where it was fast review during the last three years;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken for industrialization of industrially backward States/regions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been implementing following Schemes for providing incentives to industries in States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States including Sikkim.

- (1) The Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The Scheme is in force from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (2) The Scheme for Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore) (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The Scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (3) The Scheme for North Eastern States including Sikkim provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt. share

of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Govt. bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMRPY and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) & by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

Also, under this scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to Rs. 200 Crore.

- (4) Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime extends benefits of GST reimbursement of central Govt. share of CGST&IGST to the industrial units for the residual period to them which were earlier availing excise exemption in the pre-GST regime. The Scheme is in force from 01.07.2017 till 30.06.2027.
- (5) In addition, DIPP is also implementing 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIIUS)' to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas in the country including green field projects in backward areas including NER. Under this Scheme, 21 projects are under implementation/completed in various States including six projects in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and Tripura.

[English]

India's Foreign Trade

1116. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has trade deficit with 10 Regional Economic Co-operation Partnership (RECP) member countries and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether trade gap with China has increased to USD 63.12 billion in 2017-18, against USD 51.11 billion in the previous financial year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether concerns have been raised by industry, exporters and trade experts on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) being implemented by India and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint two independent agencies for preparing a template to negotiate FTAs and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India's export in SAARC region itself is sub-optimal despite huge potential exists to boost exports in this region and if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to reduce the trade deficit with member countries of RECP and also the steps to increase trade with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of trade deficit/surplus with 15 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

(RCEP) Partner Countries (RPCs) during 2017-18 are given in Statement-I. The trade deficit/surplus with any country is a function of many factors including export interest, domestic demand, changing consumption pattern and level of competitiveness. The trade deficit with China during the period 2017-18 was on account of increase in imports of electronics, machinery, organic chemicals, plastics, instruments and appliances etc.

(c) and (d) The Government holds regular stakeholders' consultations with industry, exporters and trade experts for taking inputs for formulating India's positions in trade negotiations. Independent think tanks and research bodies are also consulted from time to time on trade negotiations with partner countries.

(e) India has a trade surplus with countries in SAARC region as indicated in Statement-II. In order to boost our exports to the region, government has taken measures to improve trade infrastructure, including upgradation of Land Customs Stations, establishment of Integrated Check Posts/Border Haats, facilitation of bilateral and sub-regional connectivity, etc. The Government has engaged pro-actively with SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations through dialogue and cooperation.

(f) Further, Government is supporting Indian exporters through various initiatives, such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Market Access Initiative (MAI) for participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions in foreign countries; Market Development Assistance (MDA); 3% interest equalisation assistance; duty free imports of inputs and machinery for export production; refund of duties paid on export products; simplification of customs clearance through setting up of Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee at every major seaport and airport; promotion of product standards, packaging and branding of Indian products, etc.

Statement-I

India's trade with RCEP countries during 2017-18 (In \$ million)

Country	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Australia	3,824.7	13,989.0	17,813.7	-10,164.3
Brunei	63.2	434.8	498.0	-371.6

Country	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Cambodia	121.4	55.8	177.2	65.6
China	13,131.4	76,251.6	89,383.1	-63,120.2
Indonesia	3,962.0	16,435.9	20,397.8	-12,473.9
Japan	4,733.1	10,975.1	15,708.2	-6,242.1
Lao	25.0	168.6	193.6	-143.6
Malaysia	5,664.0	9,009.8	14,673.8	-3,345.8
Myanmar	966.1	639.5	1,605.6	326.6
New Zealand	352.8	643.7	996.5	-290.9
Philippines	1,686.7	764.4	2,451.1	922.4
Singapore	9,815.6	7,434.9	17,250.6	2,380.7
South Korea	4,394.9	16,357.9	20,752.8	-11,963.0
Thailand	3,636.4	7,127.2	10,763.6	-3,490.8
Vietnam	7,810.4	4,947.5	12,757.8	2,862.9
RCEP	60,187.7	165,235.7	225,423.4	-105,048.0

Statement-II*India's trade with SAARC countries (in \$ million)*

Country	Parameter	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Afghanistan	Export	526.6	506.34	709.75
	Import	307.9	292.9	433.78
Bangladesh	Export	6,034.94	6,820.1 1	8,614.35
	Import	727.15	701.68	685.65
Bhutan	Export	468.95	509.28	546.12
	Import	281.27	307.82	377.99
Nepal	Export	3,902.70	5,453.59	6,612.96
	Import	470.59	445.13	438.38
Sri Lanka	Export	5,310.75	3,913.15	4,476.46
	Import	742.79	602.2	772.63
Pakistan	Export	2,171.17	1 ,821.87	1 ,924.28
	Import	441.03	454.49	488.56
Maldives	Export	179.07	197.79	217
	Import	4.29	9.17	5.68
Total Export to SAARC Region		18,594.18	49 222.13	23,100.92
Total Imports From SAARC Region		2975.02	2813.39	3202.67

[Translation]

Promotion of Khadi

1117. SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to turn khadi into an international brand, if so, the details thereof including the schemes being implemented presently to promote khadi;

(b) whether rural enterprises play an important role in country's industrial development, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of khadi artisans in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(d) the objectives and targets and the current implementation status of the khadi workshed scheme in the country; and

(e) the details of beneficiaries of the said scheme alongwith the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote khadi in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC) has taken various initiatives to make Khadi an international brand. Details of the initiatives taken are given in Statement-I.

Government has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of Khadi through KVIC, which include:

(i) **Khadi Grant:**

1. Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure provides for renovation of Khadi Sales Outlets and providing assistance for strengthening

infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions

2. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.

(ii) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)** – A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes /Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).

(iii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims to revitalize the Khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of Khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

(b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been recognized as the engine of economic growth and plays a vital role in the overall industrial economy of the country. MSMEs is the second largest employer after agriculture and plays a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities. It also helps in industrialization of rural and backward areas, thereby reducing the regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. Employment under Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Cumulative employment under KVI (in lakh persons)
2015-16	137.83
2016-17	136.40
2017-18	140.36

(c) Number of Khadi Artisans in the country at present, State/UT-wise is placed at Statement-II.

(d) KVIC launched Workshed Scheme for Khadi artisans belonging to BPL Group during the year 2008-09. The objective of the scheme is to provide better work ambience, more working and storing space for storing raw material, implements and accessories, yarn/cloth, etc. thereby improving efficiency and productivity of the artisans. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is as follows:

Component	Area/Unit	Amount of Assistance
Construction of Individual Workshed	20 Sq.Mtrs.	Rs. 60,000/- or 75% of the cost of Workshed (90% for NER), whichever is less
Construction of Group Workshed (Minimum 5 & Maximum 15 Artisans)	10 Sq. Mtrs. per Artisan	Rs. 40,000/- per Artisan or 75% of the cost of workshed (90% for NER), whichever is less

A target of 442 worksheds construction has been set during the year 2018-19. 287 worksheds have been constructed upto 30.11.2018.

(e) State/UT-wise details of number of artisans given assistance under Workshed Scheme during 2017-18 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Following are the initiatives taken to make Khadi an international brand:

- To ensure genuineness of Khadi "Khadi Mark" has been notified by Government of India.
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India has extended KVIC, the status of Deemed EPC, for supporting promotion of Khadi and Village Industries

products in international market. 1088 Khadi & Village Industries Institutions and REGP/PMEGP Units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. KVIC through its assisted institutions and units participates in various international exhibitions:

- Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.
- Tie up arrangements for bringing out innovative export quality product designs with NIFT, etc.
- KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
- Financial support under International Cooperation (IC) Scheme of Ministry of MSME for Technology infusion and/or up-gradation of MSMEs, their modernization and promotion of their exports through participation in international exhibitions/trade fairs etc.
 - To and Fro economy class air fare subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower.
 - 100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower.
 - US Dollar 150 per day Duty allowance.
- Assistance would be provided under the MPDA Scheme to the eligible Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance would be as under:

Sl. No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance for KVIs
(i)	Space Rent	100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
(ii)	Air Fare	100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of Khadi artisans including Polyvastra and Solarvastra artisans in the country at present

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Artisans
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	21976
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3426
3.	Punjab	5053
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	54
5.	Haryana	57160
6.	Delhi	1180
7.	Rajasthan	28527
8.	Uttarakhand	17936
9.	Uttar Pradesh	132336
10.	Chhattisgarh	7264
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4245
12.	Nagaland	295
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	31
14.	Manipur	143
15.	Mizoram	14
16.	Meghalaya	107
17.	Assam	5083
18.	Bihar	72050
19.	West Bengal	33717

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Artisans
20.	Jharkhand	1807
21.	Odisha	5272
22.	Gujarat	18555
23.	Maharashtra	3404
24.	Andhra Pradesh	10367
25.	Telangana	2380
26.	Karnataka	28252
27.	Kerala	14331
28.	Tamil Nadu	19814
29.	Puducherry	465
Total		495244

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of number of Khadi artisans given assistance under Workshed Scheme during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Khadi artisans assisted under Workshed Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	120
3.	Punjab	65
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	0
5.	Haryana	51
6.	Delhi	0
7.	Rajasthan	0
8.	Uttarakhand	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1300
10.	Chhattisgarh	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	20
12.	Nagaland	30
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Meghalaya	0

1	2	3
17.	Assam	170
18.	Bihar	0
19.	West Bengal	100
20.	Jharkhand	0
21.	Odisha	80
22.	Gujarat	0
23.	Maharashtra	20
24.	Andhra Pradesh	113
25.	Telangana	80
26.	Karnataka	380
27.	Kerala	245
28.	Tamil Nadu	100
29.	Puducherry	0
Total		2874

[English]

Minimum Wages

1118. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and area-wise details of the minimum wages being paid to the labourers in both organized and unorganized sector especially in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has fixed the minimum wages for the workers working in factories and companies and as daily wagers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to save all the workers of different categories from exploitation;

(d) whether there is any proposal with the Government for universal minimum wages for all industries and workers, including those getting monthly pay higher than Rs. 18,000 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has also notified Wage

Code Bill to set a minimum wage across all sectors in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) State-wise range of minimum wages as per available information in this Ministry fixed by the various State Governments/UTs is given in Statement-I and minimum rates of wages area-wise as applicable in Central Sphere with effect from 01.10.2018 are given in Statement-II.

(b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government.

(c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is implemented by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government for universal minimum wages for all industries and workers including those getting pay higher than Rs. 18,000 under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948.

(e) In this regard, the Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2017 introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 has a provision for fixing "National Minimum Wage/Wages by notification, which may be different for different States or geographical areas. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government shall not be less than

the 'National Minimum Wage'. If the minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government earlier is more than the 'national minimum wage', then the appropriate

Government shall not reduce such minimum rate of wage fixed by it earlier.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/UT	Categories							
		Unskilled		Semi Skilled		Skilled		Highly Skilled	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central Sphere	321.00	558.00	328.00	617.00	356.00	679.00	389.00	738.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	895.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-
3.	Assam	244.56	-	285.32	-	356.65	-	458.55	-
4.	Bihar	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00
6.	Goa	307.00	465.00	321.00	465.00	386.00	465.00	418.00	465.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	276.00	105.00	284.00	115.00	293.00	-	-
8.	Haryana	326.82	-	343.17	360.32	378.34	397.26	417.12	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	184.87	210.00	199.12	227.00	228.37	254.17	242.40	314.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225.00	-	350.00	-	400.00	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	229.90	-	240.85	-	317.49	-	366.75	-
12.	Karnataka	262.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	607.32
13.	Kerala	287	510	289.70	498.00	278.60	533	284.60	556.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	283.65	-	316.65	-	369.65	-	419.65	-
15.	Maharashtra	180.00	315.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	189.00	-	201.00	-	212.00	-	235.00	-
17.	Manipur	273.00	-	248.00	-	225.00	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	270.00	-	300.00	-	370.00	-	460.00	-
19.	Nagaland	115.00	-	125.00	-	135.00	-	145.00	-
20.	Odisha	200.00	-	220.00	-	240.00	-	260.00	-
21.	Punjab	311.12	-	341.12	-	375.62	-	415.32	-
22.	Rajasthan	207.00	-	217.00	-	227.00	-	277.00	-
23.	Sikkim	300.00	-	320.00	-	335.00	-	365.00	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	182.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	505.10
25.	Tripura	179.96	359.00	197.42	389.00	220.76	419.00	325.00	630.84
26.	Uttarakhand	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	228.07	284.63	260.65	313.10	310.78	350.72	324.90	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	437.00	-	494.00	-	579.00	-	637.00	-
30.	Chandigarh	350.00	-	356.00	359.00	367.00	376.00	391.00	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277.70	-	285.70	-	293.70	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	287.50	-	295.50	-	303.50	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	538.00	-	592.00	-	652.00	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	314.80	-	339.80	-	364.80	-	389.80	-
35.	Puducherry	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Telangana	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	413.63

* Rates for unskilled workers for Assam and West Bengal exclude Tea Garden Workers

Statement-II

Area wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere

As on 01.10.2018

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Rates of wages including V.D.A per day (in Rs.)		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	355.00	324.00	321.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	389.00	357.00	328.00
	Skilled/Clerical	422.00	389.00	356.00
	Highly Skilled	467.00	434.00	389.00
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	1. Excavation & removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:			
	(a) Soft Soil		376.00	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		566.00	
	(c) Rock		750.00	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		302.00	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		2312.00	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1977.00	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		1160.00	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		952.00	

1	2	3	4	5
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	558.00	466.00	373.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	679.00	617.00	527.00
	With Arms	738.00	679.00	617.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	558.00	466.00	373.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	558.00	466.00	373.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	617.00	527.00	437.00
	Skilled/Clerical	679.00	617.00	527.00
	Highly Skilled	738.00	679.00	617.00
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground	Below Ground	
	Unskilled	373.00	466.00	
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	466.00	558.00	
	Skilled/Clerical	558.00	651.00	
Highly Skilled	651.00	728.00		
Name of Scheduled Employment		Nomenclature		
1. Agriculture	Agriculture			
2. Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing			
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning excluding Activities prohibited under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993			
4. Watch and Ward	Employment of Watch and Ward			
5. Loading and Unloading	Employment in Loading and Unloading in (i) Goods Sheds, Parcel Offices of Railways; (ii) Other Goodsheds, Godowns, Warehouses etc. and; (iii) Docks and Ports			
6. Construction	Construction or maintenance of Roads or Runways or in Building Operations including laying down Underground Electric, Wireless, Radio, Television, Telephone, Telegraph and Overseas Communication Cables and similar other Underground Cabling Work, Electric Lines, Water Supply Lines and Sewerage Pipe Lines			
7. Non-Coal Mines	Employees engaged in the employment of Gypsum, Barytes, Bauxite, Manganese, China Clay, Kyanite, Copper, Clay, Magnesite, White Clay, Stone, Steatite (including the mines producing Soap Stones and Talc), Orchre, Asbestos, Fire Clay, Chromite, Quartzite, Quartz, Silica, Graphite, Felspar, Laterite, Dolomite, Red Oxide, Wolfram, Iron Ore, Granite, Rock Phosphate, Hematite, Marble and Calcite, Uranium, Mica, Lignite, Grave, Slate and Magnetite Mines			

Classification of Area

Area – “A”					
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)	Faridabad complex	
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)	Ghaziabad	
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)	Gurgaon	
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)	Noida	
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)	Secunderabad	
Navi Mumbai		Pune	(UA)		
Area – “B”					
Agra	(UA)	Gwalior	(UA)	Port Blair	(UA)
Ajmer	(UA)	Hubli-Dharwad	(M. Corpn)	Puducherry	(UA)
Aligarh	(UA)	Indore	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Jabalpur	(UA)	Raurkela	(UA)
Amravati	(M. Corpn)	Jaipur	(M. Corpn)	Rajkot	(UA)
Amritsar	(UA)	Jalandhar	(UA)	Ranchi	(UA)
Asansol	(UA)	Jalandhar-Cantt.	(UA)	Saharanpur	(M. Corpn)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Jammu	(UA)	Salem	(UA)
Bareilly	(UA)	Jamnagar	(UA)	Sangli	(UA)
Belgaum	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)	Shillong	
Bhavnagar	(UA)	Jhansi	(UA)	Siliguri	(UA)
Bhiwandi	(UA)	Jodhpur	(UA)	Solapur	(M. Corpn)
Bhopal	(UA)	Kannur	(UA)	Srinagar	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar	(UA)	Kochi	(UA)	Surat	(UA)
Bikaner	(M. Corpn)	Kolhapur	(UA)	Thiruvananthapuram	(UA)
Bokaro Steel City	(UA)	Kollam	(UA)	Thrissur	(UA)
Chandigarh	(UA)	Kota	(M. Corpn)	Tiruchirappalli	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Kozhikode	(UA)	Tiruppur	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Ludhiana	(M. Corpn)	Ujjain	(M. Corpn)
Dehradun	(UA)	Madurai	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Dhanbad	(UA)	Malappuram	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Durgapur	(UA)	Malegaon	(UA)	Vasai- Virar City	(M. Corpn)
Durg-Bhilai Nagar	(UA)	Mangalore	(UA)	Vijayawada	(UA)
Erode	(UA)	Meerut	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(M. Corpn)
Firozabad		Moradabad	(M. Corpn)	Warangal	(UA)
Goa		Mysore	(UA)	Gorakhpur	(UA)
NandedWaghala	(M. Corpn)	Greater Visakhapatnam	(M. Corpn)	Nasik	(UA)
Gulbarga	(UA)	Nellore	(UA)	Guntur	(UA)
Panchkula	(UA)	Guwahati	(UA)	Patna	(UA)

Area “C” will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Establishment of MSEFC

1119. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) facilitation Councils established in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of delayed payment cases filed with the said councils till date along with the number of cases that have been disposed of so far, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of delayed payment cases by the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Sixty Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils have been established in the country as per the details given in Statement-I.

(b) The details of delayed payment cases filed with the Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils and the number of cases disposed off by these Councils are given in Statement-II.

(c) SAMADHAAN portal has been launched by the Ministry of MSME (https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/MSEFC/MSEFC_Welcome.aspx) to facilitate on line filing & monitoring of cases filed by the Micro and Small Enterprises. Besides, Review meetings, sensitization workshops & training programmes have been organized for officials of the State/UT MSEFCs.

Statement-I*Number of MSEFCs set up in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of MSEFCs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	1
5.	Bihar	1

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of MSEFCs
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	NCT of Delhi	1
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	1
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Karnataka	4
18.	Kerala	1
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1
21.	Maharashtra	7
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Odisha	1
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	8
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	4
32.	Telangana	5
33.	Tripura	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1
35.	Uttarakhand	1
36.	West Bengal	1
	Total	60

Statement-II*Details of delayed payment cases filed with MSEFC Councils*

Sl. No.	MSEFC Council	State	Total Application	Cases Disposed
1.	MSEFC Haryana	Haryana	837	562
2.	MSEFC-Nagpur	Maharashtra	757	371
3.	MSEFC Rajasthan	Rajasthan	675	45
4.	MSEFC Gujarat	Gujarat	557	151
5.	MSEFC-Pune	Maharashtra	531	149
6.	MSEFC West Bengal	West Bengal	523	88
7.	MSEFC Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	477	203
8.	MSEFC Punjab	Punjab	453	0
9.	MSEFC-Chennai	Tamil Nadu	415	188
10.	MSEFC-Konkan Thane	Maharashtra	411	183
11.	MSEFC-Mumbai	Maharashtra	333	93
12.	MSEFC Telangana	Telangana	309	111
13.	MSEFC-Nashik	Maharashtra	266	46
14.	MSEFC Delhi	Delhi	180	13
15.	MSEFC Odisha	Odisha	170	45
16.	MSEFC Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	169	67
17.	MSEFC Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	166	2
18.	MSEFC Chhattishgarh	Chhattishgarh	153	48
19.	MSEFC Kerala	Kerala	135	71
20.	MSEFC Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	127	79
21.	MSEFC-Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	120	60
22.	MSEFC Bangalore	Karnataka	107	58
23.	MSEFC Jharkhand	Jharkhand	99	68
24.	MSEFC-Madurai	Tamil Nadu	99	71
25.	MSEFC Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	83	0
26.	MSEFC Pondicherry	Puducherry	63	0
27.	MSEFC-Amravati	Maharashtra	43	18
28.	MSEFC Belagavi	Karnataka	42	21
29.	MSEFC Chandigarh	Chandigarh	32	7

Sl. No.	MSEFC Council	State	Total Application	Cases Disposed
30.	MSEFC Goa	Goa	31	18
31.	MSEFC-Aurangabad	Maharashtra	30	1
32.	MSEFC Bihar	Bihar	23	0
33.	MSEFC Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	22	20
34.	MSEFC Assam	Assam	20	15
35.	MSEFC-Trichy	Tamil Nadu	15	12
36.	MSEFC Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	13	4
37.	MSEFC Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11
38.	MSEFC-Mysuru	Karnataka	7	0
39.	MSEFC Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	3	3
40.	MSEFC Meghalaya	Meghalaya	2	0
41.	MSEFC Mizoram	Mizoram	0	0
42.	MSEFC Nagaland	Nagaland	0	0
43.	MSEFC Manipur	Manipur	0	0
44.	MSEFC Lakshadweep Islands	Lakshadweep	0	0
45.	MSEFC Tripura	Tripura	0	0
46.	MSEFC Sikkim	Sikkim	0	0
47.	MSEFC Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
48.	MSEFC Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
49.	MSEFC-Rangareddy	Telangana	0	0
50.	MSEFC-Medchal	Telangana	0	0
51.	MSEFC-Karimnagar	Telangana	0	0
52.	MSEFC-Warangal Urban	Telangana	0	0
53.	MSEFC-Kalaburagi	Karnataka	0	0
54.	MSEFC-Ludhiana	Punjab	0	0
55.	MSEFC-Jalandhar	Punjab	0	0
56.	MSEFC-Amritsar	Punjab	0	0
57.	MSEFC-SAS Nagar	Punjab	0	0
58.	MSEFC-Patiala	Punjab	0	0
59.	MSEFC-Bathinda	Punjab	0	0
60.	MSEFC-Sangrur	Punjab	0	0

LPG Subsidy

1120. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government possesses the details of the domestic subsidised LPG connections surrendered in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of surrendered LPG connections, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise, rationalise or withdraw the subsidy rates of domestic LPG consumers/connections in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with number of times prices of LPG were hiked during the last three years and the measures to provide LPG at a reasonable price to the consumers;

(d) whether the Government has noticed that the absence of guaranteeing a free second refill under PMUY has created much financial burden on the poor beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken to provide free of cost LPG to poor in the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any scheme to supply gas cylinders at doorsteps of rural consumers/gas connections to all families and if so, the details thereof along with the percentage increase in the number of LPG consumers in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding difficulties being faced by domestic LPG consumers due to hike in the price of natural gas and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) As on 12.12.2018, more than 1.03 crore LPG consumers have voluntarily surrendered their LPG subsidy under 'GiveltUp' campaign. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b), (c) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The Government continues to modulate the effective price of Domestic LPG supplied to consumers. Details of Retail Selling Price (RSP) of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder at Delhi during the year 2014-18 are as under:—

Year	Subsidised RSP at Delhi
2015-16	Rs. 417.82 - Rs. 419.33
2016-17	Rs. 419.13 - Rs. 434.93
2017-18	Rs. 440.90 - Rs. 495.69

Domestic LPG prices are revised every month in line with international price of LPG with corresponding revision in monthly LPG subsidy under PAHAL Scheme. Entire subsidy burden is borne by the Government.

(d) PMUY beneficiaries are entitled to get subsidy under PAHAL Scheme. Applicable subsidy is transferred directly to the bank account of beneficiary upon purchase of refill at non-subsidised price. OMCs have reported that PMUY beneficiaries have purchased 22,91,66,657 refills as of 30.11.2018. Details of average subsidy per cylinder on domestic LPG during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to 1st half) are as under:—

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 1st half)
Average Subsidy (Rs. per cylinder)	Rs. 108.78	Rs. 173.41	Rs. 219.12

(e) OMCs have reported that all distributors, except Durgam Kshetriya Vitraaks, are under instructions to make home delivery of LPG cylinders in their authorised area of operation including rural areas. Further, with a view to strengthen the LPG distribution infrastructure and distributorship/cylinders at doorsteps, OMCs have recently advertised more than 6400 locations across the country, which are mostly in rural areas.

Year	2016	2017	2018	As on 01.12.2018
LPG coverage as on 1st April	61.9 %	72.8 %	80.9 %	89.5 %

Statement*Details of LPG Consumers who voluntarily surrendered their LPG Subsidy*

State/UT	Opted out
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,851
Andhra Pradesh	2,36,595
Arunachal Pradesh	23,272
Assam	1,87,633
Bihar	4,19,675
Chandigarh	20,083
Chhattisgarh	1,35,824
Daman and Diu	3,228
Delhi	8,25,304
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,483
Goa	43,112
Gujarat	4,52,899
Himachal Pradesh	70,392
Haryana	3,42,772
Jharkhand	97,865
Jammu and Kashmir	1,50,872
Kerala	3,06,319
Karnataka	7,44,409
Lakshadweep	143
Manipur	47,098
Meghalaya	7,660
Maharashtra	16,71,612
Mizoram	43,985
Madhya Pradesh	4,42,848
Nagaland	31,569
Odisha	1,58,417
Puducherry	16,738
Punjab	4,17,166
Rajasthan	6,41,560
Sikkim	7,793
Telangana	3,86,040

State/UT	Opted out
Tamil Nadu	6,58,583
Tripura	18,753
Uttar Pradesh	12,64,139
Uttarakhand	1,47,561
West Bengal	3,48,701
Total	103,80,954

Inflow of tourists

1121. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI AJAY NISHAD:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited India during each of the last three years and the current year and the foreign currency earned by it;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists in India has declined due to the terrorist activities and global recession;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the State-wise details of the places in the country where the foreign tourists have visited most?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and estimates of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2015-2018 are as below:

	FTAs (in million)	FEEs (in US\$ billion)
2015	8.03	21.013
2016	8.80	22.923
2017	10.04	27.310
2018	9.37 *	23.537#

(provisional)

*: January-November, 2018

#: January-October, 2018

There was no decline in FTAs in the last three years.

(d) As per the latest available data with Ministry of Tourism, the 10 most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Archaeological Survey of India Monuments for Foreign Visitors during the year 2016-17 are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Monument with State	No. of Foreign Vvisitors
1	Taj Mahal (Uttar Pradesh)	668403
2	Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh)	441326
3	Qutb Minar (Delhi)	421084
4	Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)	224234
5	Itimad-ud-Daulah (Uttar Pradesh)	129177
6	Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh)	126114
7	Mattancherry Palace Museum (Kerala)	117745
8	Red Fort (Delhi)	114181
9	Lord Cornwallis Tomb (Uttar Pradesh)	86657
10	Group of Monument in Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu)	62110

[Translation]

PMUY

1122. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring smoke free lives for every Indian family through Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and if so, the number of gas connections provided so far in each State under the PMUY which aims to safeguard the health of women and children, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether PMUY is proving to be unsuccessful in most of the States as most people could not refill the gas cylinders after they were empty because they could not arrange for the amount required for refilling a cylinder;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with subsidy provided to consumers under PMUY for regular consumption and the response of the Government to provide subsequent refilling of cylinders;

(d) whether the PMUY is fairing badly in most of the States due to the high cost of gas and the requirement of rustic/rural people being much lesser than the 14.2 kg cylinders;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with price of subsidised and non-subsidised cylinders since inception of PMUY and the response/action taken by the Government to reduce price of domestic gas; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) As on 13.12.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 5.85 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). State/UT-wise details of number of LPG connections released under PMUY are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) PMUY beneficiaries are entitled to get subsidy under PAHAL Scheme. Applicable subsidy is transferred directly to the bank account of beneficiary upon purchase of refill at non-subsidised price. OMCs have reported that PMUY beneficiaries have purchased 22,91,66,657 refills as of 30.11.2018. Details of average subsidy per cylinder on domestic LPG during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to 1st half) are as under:-

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 1st half)
Average Subsidy (Rs. per cylinder)	Rs. 108.78	Rs. 173.41	Rs. 219.12

(d) to (f) Details of subsidised and non-subsidised Retail Selling Price (RSP) of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder at Delhi during the year 2016-18 and 2018-19 (up to 1st half) are as under-

Year	Subsidised RSP at Delhi	Non-subsidised RSP at Delhi
2016-17	Rs. 419.13-Rs. 434.93	Rs. 466.50-Rs. 737.50
2017-18	Rs. 440.90-Rs. 495.69	Rs. 524.00-Rs. 747.00
2018-19 (up to 1st half)	Rs. 491.21-Rs. 499.51	Rs. 650.50-Rs. 820.00

Statement*State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,240
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,89,935
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,128
4.	Assam	23,54,742
5.	Bihar	69,66,002
6.	Chandigarh	46
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,50,873
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,063
9.	Daman and Diu	410
10.	Delhi	62,984
11.	Goa	1,052
12.	Gujarat	18,88,542
13.	Haryana	6,08,360
14.	Himachal Pradesh	87,506
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,11,340
16.	Jharkhand	25,56,282
17.	Karnataka	18,13,665
18.	Kerala	1,52,725
19.	Lakshadweep	286
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52,36,880
21.	Maharashtra	34,14,177
22.	Manipur	99,055
23.	Meghalaya	1,32,009
24.	Mizoram	25,069
25.	Nagaland	45,675

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
26.	Odisha	35,22,285
27.	Puducherry	12,740
28.	Punjab	11,35,764
29.	Rajasthan	43,15,581
30.	Sikkim	5,198
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,53,967
32.	Telangana	5,14,664
33.	Tripura	1,88,369
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98,62,562
35.	Uttarakhand	2,66,007
36.	West Bengal	67,95,443
Total		585,26,626

*[English]***Weight of School Bags**

1123. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:
SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:
KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the States to restrict the weight of school bags and issued guidelines especially for I and II class children regarding homework and subjects to be taught, if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the physical and mental development of young children is affected by carrying heavy school bags and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any empirical study was made in the country before making the said decision, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for which schools are not allowed to prescribe any other subject except language, mathematics and Environmental studies for II and III classes;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to issue tablets for the use of children in lieu of books and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that private schools are not following guidelines issued by the Union Government to States from time to time and are adding more weight of school books to children and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in consultation with States to ensure the compliance of guidelines in letter and spirit so issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras, *vide* order dated 29.05.2018 in W.P. 25680 of 2017-M. Purushothaman Vs Union of India and others, has passed interalia the following directions to the Union of India:

- (i) Direct the State Governments and Union Territories forthwith not to prescribe any homework for class I & II students in the State Board/Matriculation/Anglo Indian schools.
- (ii) Direct the State Governments and Union Territories forthwith, not to prescribe any other subjects except language and Mathematics for Class I and II students and language, EVS and Mathematics for Class III to V students as prescribed by NCERT.
- (iii) To disaffiliate schools prescribing homework and non-prescribed subject for Class I and II students and class III to V students.
- (iv) Direct the State Governments and Government of Union Territories forthwith to formulate "Children School Bag Policy" reducing the weight of the School bags in the line of guidelines issued by either State of Telangana or State of Maharashtra.

- (v) Direct the State Governments and Government of Union Territories forthwith to form special squads to inspect the schools and prevent the use of non-prescribed books.

In compliance of above directions, a communication was addressed to all States and UT's *vide* letter no. 1-4/2018-IS-3 dated 05.10.2018. Further, an expert group has been constituted to formulate a policy on children school bag.

(b) to (d) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 brought out by NCERT addresses the issue related to curriculum load keeping in view the Yash Pal Committee Report (1993) titled 'Learning Without Burden'. NCF states that 'Heavy School Bags' is the common source of physical discomfort due to heavy encyclopedic types of information loaded textbooks. To overcome this problem, NCF emphasizes upon shifting learning away from rote methods, connecting knowledge to life outside school, enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric, and making examination more flexible and integrated to classroom life.

The NCERT has taken following initiatives in this context:

- (i) New syllabi and textbook reflects the NCF 2005 perspective on curriculum load and are interactive and based on child centered pedagogy. The NCERT textbooks and other teaching learning materials are available online on its website www.ncert.nic.in.
- (ii) NCERT recommends only two books (language and mathematics) for Classes I and II and three books (language, EVS and mathematics) for Classes III to V.
- (iii) NCF 2005 suggests that autonomy should be given to the schools to develop their own flexible time table so that school can teach two or three subject each day giving students more time to do activities and develop deeper understanding of the concept. The NCERT addresses this issue incapacity building programme for teacher and school heads.

(e) As part of the digital initiatives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan (KVS), under 'Project e-Prajna' 5076 students in 25 Regions have been given Touch Tablets pre-loaded with e-Contents of Maths and Science Subjects. Teachers of these KVs are using tablets for classroom transaction.

For extending access of students, teachers and other stakeholders to variety of open ICT resources (teaching-learning), the NCERT has introduced National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER).

'e-pathshala' is another platform which contains e-resource for the students and teachers. The e-resources for students include e-books for all subjects from classes I to XII, e-contents (*i.e.* audio, video, interactive object, text images, maps), question banks, e-courses in various subjects etc.

(f) Education comes under the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the States and UTs are the competent authority for implementation of the guidelines in the schools under their territorial control. Central Government reviews the implementation of the different guidelines issued from time to time with the States and UTs.

CBSE has advised schools to ensure that no homework is given to students till Classes I and II *vide* circular dated 13th August, 2018. Circulars have been issued by the board specifying the number of textbooks to be prescribed in Classes I-VIII as per NCERT curriculum to reduce the weight of school bags.

[Translation]

Scholarship for Students

1124. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scholarship provided to the students in all the States including Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir students along with the number of students benefitted by the said scheme till date; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor and improve the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the following Schemes:

- (i) **National Means-Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme:** Under the Scheme, scholarship is awarded to the eligible meritorious students, having parental income up to Rs.1.5 lakh per annum, with the objective to arrest their dropping out in class VIII and encourage them to continue education at secondary and higher secondary stage up to class XII. 1,00,000 fresh scholarships are provided per annum. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 12,000/- per annum.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students:** Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to those eligible meritorious students who are above 80th percentile of successful candidates in the relevant stream from a particular Board of Examination, in class XII and having family income of less than Rs. 8 Lakhs per annum. 82000 fresh scholarships are provided per year (41000 for boys and 41000 for girls) and have been divided amongst the State Education Boards based on the State's population in the age group of 18-25 years. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 10,000/- per annum for the first three years and Rs. 20,000/- per annum for the fourth and fifth year.
- (iii) **Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir:** The Scheme aims to encourage the youth from Jammu & Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State, which would provide them an opportunity, to interact with their counterpart from the rest of the country, thereby be part of the mainstream. 5000 fresh scholarships are provided per annum.

Scholarship is provided towards Tuition fee and Maintenance allowance. The rate of scholarship towards tuition fee for General Degree course is Rs.30,000 per annum, for Engineering Course is Rs.1.25 Lakhs per annum and for Medical studies is Rs.3.0 Lakhs per annum. Fixed Maintenance Allowance of Rs. 1.0 Lakhs per annum is provided to all students.

The number of students who have been disbursed fresh and renewal scholarships is:

Year	No. of Beneficiaries (Fresh/Renewals)
2012-13	3687
2013-14	7335
2014-15	8249
2015-16	8109
2016-17	7098
2017-18	6417
2018-19 (November, 2018)	4756
Total	45651

The Government has taken several steps/initiatives to ensure that the benefit of the scheme is availed by all the deserving students. As a result of various initiatives including inviting of online application, online counseling & online allotment of seats, creation of supernumerary quota seats in Engineering, Architecture, Nursing, Pharmacy and Agriculture colleges, more number of students are taking admission in professional courses and thereby improving their employability.

Decline in FDI

1125. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of FDI made in the country include during each of the last four years;

(b) whether the inflow of FDI to the country is witnessing a steady decline;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost FDI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of FDI Inflow in the country during each of the last four years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Inflow (in USD Billion)
1.	2014-15	45.15
2.	2015-16	55.56
3.	2016-17	60.22
4.	2017-18	60.97

Note:- Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI, Mumbai.

(b) No, Madam. It has increased constantly from USD 45.15 billion in 2014-15 to USD 60.97 billion in 2017-18.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To boost the entire investment environment and to bring in foreign investments in the country, the Government has brought in FDI related reforms and liberalized various sectors of the economy. Government plays an active role in investment promotion through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India, and by advising prospective investors about investment policies.

[English]

PNG Network

1126. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 DR. K. GOPAL:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI PRATIAP SIMHA:
 KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
 SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the reach of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network to one crore households in the next five years and if so, the details thereof along with the names of cities identified for PNG network;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop a gas based economy by setting up PNG/LNG stations at large scale in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Delhi/ NCR and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up a target to connect 70 per cent population with the City Gas Distribution (CGD)/PNG network in three years and if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has been achieved so far;

(d) the names of the cities and percentage of coverage in each city/town which have already been connected with CGD network along with PNG facility as compared to LPG in the country particularly in Jharkhand and Bihar and the time by which all major cities are likely be connected with PNG network, State/UT- wise including Bundelkhand region;

(e) the details of production of natural gas available in the country along with the steps taken by the Government to boost PNG consumption and production in rural/urban areas of the country during the last three years and the current year including incentives being provided to distribution companies to attract more consumers and to expand their network in the country; and

(f) whether CGD network has been declared a 'Public Utility' under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to

boost the consumption by expanding CGD network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. PNGRB identifies GAs for authorizing the development of CGD network in synchronization with the development of natural gas pipeline connectivity/ natural gas availability. The authorized CGD entities develop the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network to supply natural gas to households, industrial and commercial units in their respective GAs.

Till September, 2018, there were 96 GAs for development of CGD Network across country, details are given in enclosed Statement. PNGRB has granted authorization for 84 GAs in 9th CGD Bidding Round in the month of August, 2018. CGD entity provide PNG connection as per their work plan. With the completion of 9th CGD Bidding Round, CGD would be accessible in 178 GAs covering approximately 280 districts spread over 26 States and UTs. PNGRB has also launched 10th CGD Bidding Round covering 50 GAs spread over 14 States and 124 districts (112 full and 12 part). After successful completion of 10th CGD Bidding Round, 70% of the country's population would have access to CGD network, and move toward gas based economy.

Government of India has envisaged to expand the coverage of PNG supply to one crore households.

(d) Upto the 8th bidding round, 96 GAs in 23 States/UTs where CGD network is accessible is given in enclosed Statement. There are 2445.1 lakh domestic active LPG consumer in the country as on 1.9.2018.

PNGRB, in 9th bidding round, has authorized Patna District GA, Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts GA, Begusarai District GA, Gaya & Nalanda Districts GA, East Singhbhum District GA, Ranchi District GA, Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh Districts GA and Giridih & Dhanbad Districts GA in the State of Jharkhand and Bihar for providing CGD network with PNG facility. As regards,

Bundelkhand region, Central UP Gas Ltd. is providing CGD service in 9th bidding round in Jhansi (part) District GA.

(e) and (f) Details of production of domestic natural gas in the country and its consumption in CGD section during financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 are as under:

(in MMSCMD)

Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Production	92.2	88.1	87.4	89.5
Consumption in CGD Sector	14.8	14.9	20.1	23.5

To expand CGD sector in the country, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas with the regular interaction with other Ministries, has facilitated following progressive steps among others for the growth of CGD sector (i) domestic gas has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segment of the CGD sector and it has been kept under 'no cut category', (ii) Public Utility Status granted to CGD on 20.06.2017, which has been extended for next six months by the Ministry of Labour & Employment *vide* notification dated 31.7.2018, (iii) Guidelines dated 11.08.2017 issued to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective Residential complexes, and (iv) Ministry of Housing and Urban Development has issued advisory dated 30.05.2017 to the State Governments on regarding (a) to standardize the Road Restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions, (b) earmarking of land plot for development of CNG Stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan, and (c) relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential & commercial buildings at architectural design stage.

Statement

List of Cities covered with CGD network

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada, East Godawari, West Godawari and Krishna

1	2	3
2.	Assam	Upper Assam
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Delhi/NCR (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	Delhi
5.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa
6.	Gujarat	Surat-Bharuch-Anklashwer, Bhavnagar, Hazira, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surendernagar, Valsad, Anand(excluding CGMSL area-including Khambhat), Panchmahal (including Halol), Kutch (West), Amerali, Dahej Vagra Taluka, Dahod District, Ahmedabad City, Anand area including Kanjari & Vadtal Village in Kheda District, Gandhinagar-Mehsana-Sabarkantha, Patan, Vadodara, Kutch East and Banaskantha.
7.	Haryana	Rewari, Sonipat, Faridabad*, Gurgaon*, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Ambala & Kurukshetra
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi and East Singhbhoom
9.	Karnataka	Bengaluru, Dharwad, Tumkur and Belgaum
10.	Kerala	Ernakulam
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Indore (including Ujjain), Gwalior and Dhar
12.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane and adjoining municipalities, Raigarh, Palghar District & Thane Rural, Pune City including Pimpri Chichwad & adjoining contiguous areas, Pune District excluding MNGL area, Ratnagiri, Solapur and Kolhapur

1	2	3
13.	Odisha	Cuttack and Khorda
14.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Bhatinda, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Ludhiana.
15.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi (Alwar District) and Kota
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad
17.	Tripura	Agartala
18.	UT	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
19.	UT	Chandigarh
20.	UT	Daman and Diu
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Gautam Budh Nagar**, Ghaziabad**, Firozabad (TTZ), Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Varanasi
22.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar
23.	West Bengal	Kolkatta & adjoining area

Note: *Matter *Sub-judice*

**Under Consideration of PNGRB

Trade dispute between India and the US

1127. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the outstanding trade disputes between India and the United States (US);

(b) whether the US has dragged India into the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism over export subsidies;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue and the extent to which this is likely to affect the subsidies to Indian companies and the GST refund to exporters;

(d) whether it is true that the Dispute Settlement body of the WTO has set up a panel to look into the complaints against certain export-subsidy measures by India;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of contentious issues which results in non-resolution of disputes between India and the US, issue-wise; and

(f) the details of the likely impact on India in case the decision goes in favour of the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) There are seven disputes between India and United States at various stages of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism under WTO. These pertain to poultry and poultry products from the United States, countervailing duties against India's export of steel products, measures against import of solar cells and modules under National Solar Mission, United States' Sub-Federal Renewable Energy Programmes, United States' measures concerning non-immigrant visas, India's export promotion schemes and United States' tariff hike on steel and aluminium products.

(b) to (f) Yes, Madam. The United States has challenged certain export promotion schemes of India. This has been contested by India in the WTO Panel. There will be no effect to the GST refunds provided to the exporters under the GST Act as GST issues have no linkage with this dispute. India considers that it does not provide any WTO non-compliant subsidies for exports.

CNG Filling Station

1128. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:

SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) service in the entire country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of places/ cities where CNG filling

stations have been set up in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide CNG filling stations in all the 650 districts centres of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the criteria/norms laid down for allotment of CNG fuel stations in the country;

(e) the details of mechanism being adopted for fixing the prices of CNG in various States; and

(f) whether the Government has constituted any committee to fix the prices of CNG and has conducted any mass contact programme to motivate people to use CNG and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. GAs are established based on technocommercial viability and natural gas pipeline availability. Establishment of CNG stations is the part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, and an authorized CGD entity establishes CNG stations within authorized Geographical Areas (GA), as per work plan.

PNGRB had authorized 92 GAs for development of CGD Network across country till 8th CGD Bidding Round. PNGRB has granted authorization for 84 GAs in 9th CGD Bidding Round. With the completion of 9th CGD Bidding Round, CGD would be accessible in 178 GAs covering approximately 280 districts (263 complete and 17 part) spread over 26 States and UTs. PNGRB has also launched 10th CGD Bidding Round covering 50 GAs spread over 14 States and 124 districts.

There are 1491 CNG stations in the country as on 01.11.2018, and details of the CNG stations are given in enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The prices of CNG is fixed by the respective CGD entity authorized in particular GA by PNGRB. CGD entities determine retail selling price of CNG on the basis of weighted average cost of procuring natural gas, operating expenses and applicable taxes and duties, etc. Variation in any of these factors leads to appropriate change in retail selling price of CNG.

To promote the usages of CNG in transport sector, the Government has accorded the priority to PNG/CNG segments of CGD sector in domestic gas allocation and supply and placed the same under no cut category. The authorized entities take up awareness programs to promote the use of CNG through advertisement in papers and radio, etc.

Statement

List of Cities covered with CGD network

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area	No. of CNG Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada, East Godawari, West Godawari and Krishna	27
2.	Assam	Upper Assam	-
3.	Bihar	Patna	-
4.	Delhi/NCR (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	Delhi	450
5.	Goa	North Goa and South Goa	-
6.	Gujarat	Surat-Bharuch-Anklashwer, Bhavnagar, Hazira, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surendernagar, Valsad, Anand(excluding CGMSL	469

1	2	3	4
		area-including Khambhat), Panchmahal (including Halol), Kutch (West), Amerali, Dahej Vagra Taluka, Dahod District, Ahmedabad city, Anand area including Kanjari & Vadtal Village in Kheda District, Gandhinagar-Mehsana-Sabarkantha, Patan, Vadodara, Kutch East and Banaskantha.	
7.	Haryana	Rewari, Sonipat, Faridabad*, Gurgaon*, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Ambala & Kurukshetra	55
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi and East Singhbhoom	-
9.	Karnataka	Bengaluru, Dharwad, Tumkur and Belgaum	9
10.	Kerala	Ernakulam	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Indore (including Ujjain), Gwalior and Dhar	32
12.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane and adjoining Municipalities, Raigarh, Palghar District & Thane Rural, Pune City including Pimpri Chichwad & adjoining contiguous areas, Pune District excluding MNGL area, Ratnagiri, Solapur and Kolhapur	282
13.	Odisha	Cuttack and Khorda	4
14.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Bhatinda, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Ludhiana.	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi (Alwar District) and Kota	5
16.	Telangana	Hyderabad	34
17.	Tripura	Agartala	8
18.	UT	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
19.	UT	Chandigarh	4
20.	UT	Daman and Diu	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Gautam Budh Nagar**, Ghaziabad**, Firozabad (TTZ), Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Varanasi	94
22.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar	1
23.	West Bengal	Kolkatta & adjoining area	7
Total			1491

Note: *Matter *Sub-judice*

**Under Consideration of PNGRB

Promotion of Marine Products Exports

1129. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the development of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Marine products exports promotion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to various States/UTs in last four years, year-wise;

(c) the total quantity and value of marine products exported from the country during the last three years and

the current year, item-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to support Tamil Nadu in increasing the exports of marine products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of fund allocated to APEDA and Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in last 4 years is given as below:—

APEDA:—

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount allocated (in Rs. crores)	142.06	104.94	180.00	100.00*

*RE for the year 2018-19

MPEDA:—

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount allocated (in Rs. crores)	135.00	102.50	105.00	120.00*

*This is the Revised Estimate as per the allocation made by Ministry of Finance to DoC, which is yet to be finalized.

The fund allocation to APEDA and MPEDA is for the schemes implemented across the country and no specific State/UT wise allocation is made.

(c) The total item-wise and country-wise quantity and value of marine products exported from the country during last three years and the current year may be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Government through Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) takes various initiatives and steps for the benefit of seafood exports from the country in r/o of all the states including Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Item-wise and Market-wise export figures of marine products

Item-wise exports

Item		2018-19 (upto Sept, 18)*	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	240532	5,65,980	4,34,486	373866
	V:	11938.84	30,868.17	24,711.32	20045.5
	\$:	1783.09	4,848.19	3,726.38	3096.68
	UV\$:	7.41	8.57	8.58	8.28
Frozen Fish	Q:	83714	3,53,192	2,96,762	228749
	V:	1222.44	4,674.03	4,460.90	3462.25
	\$:	177.13	733.17	672.47	529.85
	UV\$:	2.12	2.08	2.27	2.32
Fr Cuttle Fish	Q:	14425	69,183	63,320	65596
	V:	445.98	2,356.46	1,944.50	1636.11
	\$:	65.80	369.88	292.73	250.31
	UV\$:	4.56	5.35	4.62	3.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fr Squid	Q:	30439	1,00,845	99,348	81769
	V:	680.01	2,451.87	2,575.29	1615.21
	\$:	100.52	385.01	388.64	247.53
	UV\$:	3.30	3.82	3.91	3.03
Dried Item	Q:	27942	88,997	61,071	43320
	V:	438.15	1,042.37	871.74	725.58
	\$:	65.79	163.53	199.77	111.57
	UV\$:	2.35	1.84	3.27	2.58
Others	Q:	53391	1,99,047	1,79,960	1,52,592
	V:	1002.75	3,714.00	3,307.15	2,936.18
	\$:	149.42	581.77	497.61	451.99
	UV\$:	2.80	2.92	2.77	2.96
Total	Q:	455651	13,77,244	11,34,948	945892
	V:	15883.70	45,106.89	37,870.90	30420.8
	\$:	2364.97	7,081.55	5,777.61	4687.94
	UV\$:	5.19	5.14	5.09	4.96

Q: Quantity in Tons,

V: Value in Rs. crores,

\$: USD Million, Unit Value realization in USD/Kg

Source: MPEDA

* Figures are provisional for FY 2018-19.

Market-wise exports

Market		2018-19 (upto Sept, 18)*	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
Japan	Q:	28,018	85,651	69,039	75393
	V:	1,080	2,846.30	2,621.37	2610.74
	\$:	159	445.27	394.5	403.48
Usa	Q:	1,11,500	2,47,780	1,88,617	153695
	V:	6,111	14,769.83	11,482.16	8633.4
	\$:	912	2,320.05	1,731.81	1334.05
European Union	Q:	49,422	1,90,314	1,89,833	186349
	V:	1,785	7115.96	6892.19	6311.45
	\$:	266	1,116.74	1,038.59	970.77
China	Q:	42,352	49,701	45,443	50042
	V:	1,084	1,448.03	1,341.94	1432.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
	\$:	160	227.39	202.19	220.69
South East Asia	Q:	1,74,828	6,16,707	4,84,819	328900
	V:	4,400	14,250.26	11,461.83	7499.16
	\$:	654	2,237.07	1,728.19	1152.86
Middle East	Q:	14,473	62,220	52,973	53905
	V:	476	1,849.10	1,830.58	1793.67
	\$:	71	290.46	275.93	276.46
Others	Q:	35,059	1,24,871	1,04,224	97609
	V:	948	2,827.40	2,240.83	2140.16
	\$:	142	444.57	406.4	329.62
Total	Q:	4,55,651	13,77,244	11,34,948	945892
	V:	15,884	45,106.89	37,870.90	30420.83
	\$:	2,364.97	7,081.55	5,777.61	4687.94

Q: Quantity in Tons,

V: Value in Rs. crores,

\$: USD Million

Source: MPEDA

* Figures are provisional for FY 2018-19.

Paryatan Parva

1130. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has organized the 'Paryatan Parva' in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;
- (c) the number of participants along with major activities and events organized during the Paryatan Parva;
- (d) the amount incurred on organizing the Paryatan Parva;
- (e) the achievement made as a result of organizing

the Paryatan Parva; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (f) Paryatan Parv 2018 was organized by the Ministry of Tourism from 16th to 27th September, 2018, during which tourism related activities were organized through various Central Ministries, India Tourism Offices, Institutes of Hotel Management, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations etc. The main objective of Paryatan Parv was to promote domestic tourism and to propagate the ideas of 'Dekho Apna Desh', 'Tourism for All' and 'Tourism and Governance'. A total of 3150 activities were organized in 32 States/Union Territories over a 12 day period. The Delhi leg of the event was organized at Rajpath Lawns during this period, wherein; food stalls, handloom/handicraft stalls, theme pavilions, exhibition etc. were set up. Various activities such as yoga demonstrations, armed forces band performances, cultural programmes by the State Governments & North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), cookery demos etc. were also organized. The Ministry of Tourism appointed M/s Ashok Events – ITDC as event manager for organizing this event in Delhi and a budget of Rs.5.28 crore plus event management fee and GST was

sanctioned for this purpose. The event was able to provide a platform to project different cultural flavours and tourism destinations of India.

The Ministry of Tourism as part of its ongoing promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets and also undertakes other promotional activities under the Incredible India brand-line. Promotional campaigns with special thrust to project North East of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir are also released on different promotional platforms. In addition, various tourism products and destinations of the country are also promoted holistically, through the Ministry of Tourism's website www.incredibleindia.org and its social media handles.

Trade between India and Australia

1131. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the release of India Economic Survey by Australia recently which aims to make India most strategic partner in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said paper recommends India to be third largest partner of Australia by 2035 and Australia's export to \$45 billion and investment in India is likely to touch \$100 billion; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by India in response to Australia's strategic partnership with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The report, "An India Economic Strategy to 2035" commissioned by the Australian Government was released in July, 2018. The report sets the target for Australian exports to India to grow from \$14.9 billion in 2017 to around \$45 billion in 2035, and outward Australian investment to India to rise from \$10.3 billion in 2017 to over the \$100 billion in 2035. The report mentions that Australia should aim to make India one of its top three export markets, and third largest destination in

Asia for investment. It also mentions about bringing India into the inner circle of Australia's strategic partnerships. India is constructively engaged with Australia at many levels for promotion of bilateral trade, economic and cultural ties. Both the countries are also negotiating a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.

Insurance Scheme for Coir Workers

1132. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Coir Workers Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for providing financial compensation to deceased/disabled coir worker and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any MoU has been signed between Coir Board and Insurance company in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of Coir workers likely to be benefitted under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Coir Board was implementing a Scheme called "Coir Workers Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme" for providing financial compensation to deceased/disabled coir workers by paying the premium amount on behalf of coir workers in the country to the Insurance Company. The Scheme has been converged with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) with effect from 1st June, 2016. Coir Board is providing financial compensation under PMSBY by paying the premium amount on behalf of coir workers to Insurance Company.

(c) It is estimated that there are 7 lakhs coir workers in the country. All the coir workers in the country are likely to be benefitted under the scheme.

[Translation]

Professional Institutes

1133. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities like Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT), National Institutes of Technology (NIT) established or operational for providing Higher Education in the country, the number of students studying in the said institutes;

(b) the budgetary allocation made and utilised by these institutes during the last three years, institute-wise;

(c) the details of the action plan made with regard to Principals, Professors, Assistant Professors therein;

(d) the details of the programmes chalked out for the training of the professors, the details of policy to promote research and innovation initiatives along with the

details of action plan regarding National Training Agency; and

(e) the details of action plan formulated for reforms in Higher Education under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENTATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The reply in respect of like Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Indian Institutes of Management (IIM), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT), National Institutes of Technology (NIT) is given at Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(e) The reply is given in Statement-V.

Statement-I

Details of budgetary allocation made to various IITs

Amount in crore

Sl. No.	Institutes	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	IIT Bombay	186.83	322.35	157.50	345.00	651.45
2.	IIT Delhi	155.01	242.00	126.21	285.00	649.00
3.	IIT Kanpur	197.50	199.85	161.44	258.00	531.00
4.	IIT Kharagpur	230.13	280.00	180.33	315.00	973.19
5.	IIT Madras	177.50	240.00	159.92	295.00	705.41
6.	IIT Guwahati	165.00	117.15	210.00	150.00	663.00
7.	IIT Roorkee	110.00	202.50	97.00	241.47	475.00
8.	IIT BHU	100.66	100.00	94.40	132.51	266.00
9.	IIT Hyderabad	82.80	0.00	215.75	0.00	361.39
10.	IIT Bhubneswar	81.14	0.00	164.08	0.00	377.00
11.	IIT Gandhinagar	173.73	0.00	196.75	0.00	257.48
12.	IIT Jodhpur	146.25	0.00	250.00	0.00	551.27
13.	IIT Indore	142.80	0.00	200.00	0.00	386.44
14.	IIT Patna	100.31	0.00	159.97	0.00	242.60
15.	IIT Ropar	165.66	0.00	245.67	0.00	459.77
16.	IIT Mandi	153.68	0.00	196.38	0.00	363.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	IIT Tirupati	18.00	0.00	28.99	0.00	51.30
18.	IIT Palakkad	25.00	0.00	43.84	0.00	57.15
19.	IIT Jammu	10.00	0.00	59.34	0.00	171.60
20.	IIT Bhilai	5.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	43.30
21.	IIT Dharwad	5.00	0.00	26.18	0.00	45.86
22.	IIT Goa	0.00	0.00	26.18	0.00	25.00
23.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00
Total		2432.00	1703.85	3015.93	2021.98	8547.21

Number of Students: As per the information available with IITs, the total number of students in 23 IITs as on 01.11.2018 is 91448.

IITs follow flexible cadre for faculty and strive to maintain a faculty student ratio of 1:10. As on November, 2018, the combined sanctioned strength of faculty in IITs was 8856 against which, 6043 were in position with a vacancy of 2813. To bridge this gap, IITs have been taking various measures including year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to potential faculty in India and abroad, publication of vacancy advertisements in international journals. In addition, Government has also launched schemes such as Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach courses in the higher educational institutions, Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) to attract bright students into Ph.D programmes as well as relaxing the norms for appointment of OCIs, NRIs and foreigners as faculty in IITs.

Focus on Research: To complement the renewed focus of the Government on developing indigenous R&D capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating a successful startup culture in the country, a number of steps as detailed below have been taken:—

- (i) **Research Parks:** Complementing the renewed focus of the Government on developing indigenous R&D capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating a successful startup culture in the country, five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IIT Bangalore at a total cost of Rs.75.00 crore

each have been approved by the Government. Approval has also been accorded for continuation of two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs.100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of Rs.90 crore is being funded by the Department of Science & Technology. Construction of Research Parks at IIT Kharagpur and IIT Bombay to achieve 100% and 60% completion whereas five new Research Parks to reach 10% completion.

- (ii) **IMPRINT:** IMPRINT is a flagship national initiative of the Government, launched on November 5, 2015, which aims at providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology in 10 selected technology domains, viz. health care, energy, sustainable habitat, nano technology hardware, water resources and river systems, advanced materials, Information and communication technology, manufacturing, security and defence, and environmental science and climate change. It is a pan IITs and IITSc Joint Initiative seeking to develop a roadmap for research. 142 research projects at a total cost of Rs. 318.71 crore (First year cost: 153.25 crore, Second year: 91.41 crore, Third Year: 74.05 crore) for 3 years were accepted with joint funding by MHRD and various participating Ministries/Departments are currently under execution under IMPRINT-I. As on April, 2018, MHRD has released Rs. 123.71 crore and other

Ministries have released Rs. 59.62 crore as their share. An expenditure of Rs. 118.29 crore has been made by PIs at project level. Out of 142 projects, about 40 with potential of resulting in viable technologies, products and prototypes under IMPRINT-I have been identified, which are proposed to be exhibited in an Industry Outreach Workshop in the first week of February, 2019.

IMPRINT-II has now been launched with a dedicated funding support through a corpus jointly created by MHRD and DST. The Scheme is open to all CFTIs and CUs as principal investigator (PIs) while other institutions including private institutions can participate as Co-PI. The average cost of each proposal will be about Rs.2 crore with a duration of 3 years. An outlay of 670 crore consisting of an equal share of Rs.335 crore each from MHRD and DST has been approved. Other Ministries/Departments are welcome to join this Initiative. IMPRINT-II shall be administered by the IMPRINT-SERB vertical Chaired by the Secretary, SERB and the National Coordinator of IMPRINT.

There will be two calls of proposals, one each in 2018-19 and 2019-20 with the following approved outlays:

(Rupees in crore)

Funding	2018-19	2019-20	Total
MHRD	107.00	228.00	335.00
DST	107.00	228.00	335.00
Gr. Total	214.00	456.00	670.00

In the first call of proposals in 2018-19 more than 2100 proposals were received, out of which 122 proposals worth Rs.112.51 crore (excluding overhead) have been approved by the Apex Committee after various levels of scrutiny. These 122 projects selected under IMPRINT-II are to achieve 10% completion.

(iii) **Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY):** UAY was announced in the IIT Council meeting held on October 6, 2015 with a view to promoting innovation of a higher order that directly impacts

the needs of the Industry and thereby improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing. The project envisages collaboration between the academia and industry – within or outside India. The funding pattern of the projects selected would be 25% by Industry; 25% by participating Department/Ministry; and 50% by MHRD. Currently, 87 projects at a total cost of Rs.265.59 crore with joint funding by MHRD, participating Ministries and Industry are currently under execution. In the second call of proposals, the Apex Committee of UAY in its meeting held on 21.11.2017 has approved 65 projects at a cost of Rs.139.48 crore for a period of 3 years. 30 projects with potential to be used by the Industry for commercialization are proposed to be showcased in a joint Workshop for IMPRINT and UAY projects in the first week of February, 2019.

(iv) **Prime Minister's Research Fellows:** In order to attract best talent for undertaking research in the frontier areas of science & technology, the PMRF Scheme was announced in the Budget Speech 2018-19. It seeks to incentivize a maximum of 3,000 most talented students from IITs/IITs/NITs/IISERs who will be selected as per PMRF guidelines to enroll in the Ph.D program in IITs/IISc by providing attractive rates of fellowship @ Rs. 70,000/- per month for the first two years, Rs. 75,000/- per month for the 3rd year, and Rs. 80,000/- per month in the 4th and 5th years. In addition, a research grant of Rs. 2.00 lakh per year for a period of 5 years will be given to each fellow to meet the cost of presenting research papers. The Scheme was appraised by the EFC and approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 07.02.2018. In the first call, 119 students have been selected under the scheme. Now PMRF guidelines have been revised and the scheme is opened to eligible students from all institutes/universities recognized in India. Further they can now pursue research in IISERs as well along with IITs/IISc. Advertisement for selection in December, 2018 and May, 2019 has been issued.

Statement-II*Details of number of students studying in IIMs, budgetary allocation made and utilized*

Sl. No.	IIMs	(a) The number of students studying at IIMs	(b) Budget Allocation (in Lakh)	(b) Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IIM Udaipur	504	(Year) 2015-16 – 9000.00 2016-17 – 14005.00 2017-18 – 10161.92	(Year) 2015-16 – 9000.00 2016-17 – 14005.00 2017-18 – 10161.92
2.	IIM Bodh Gaya	105	(Year) 2015-16 – 150 lakh (5 la per student) 2016-17 – 235 lakh 2017-18 – 190 lakh 2018-19 – 165 lakh	
3.	IIM Nagpur	166	(Year) 2015-16 – 14 crores 2016-17 – 05 crores 2017-18 – 27.51 crores	
4.	IIM Amritsar	202	(Year) 2015-16 – 1285.00 2016-17 – 962.00 2017-18 – 1690.00	
5.	IIM Tiruchirappalli	369	(Year) 2015-16 – 7484.36 2016-17 – 14340.00 2017-18 – 7930.82	(Year) 2015-16 – 7853.13 2016-17 – 14625.26 2017-18 – 6861.40
6.	IIM Visakhapatnam	166	(Year) 2015-16 – 1361.99 2016-17 – 1796.92 2017-18 – 2524.80	(Year) 2015-16 – 952.24 2016-17 – 1629.85 2017-18 – 4149.98
7.	IIM Ahmedabad	886	(Year) 2015-16 – 0.00 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 0.00	
8.	IIM Bangalore	830	(Year) 2015-16 – 0.00 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 0.00	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	IIM Calcutta	912	(Year) 2015-16 – 81.27 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 74.50	
10.	IIM Lucknow	922	(Year) 2015-16 – 81.27 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 74.50	
11.	IIM Indore	969	(Year) 2015-16 – 0.00 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 184.48	
12.	IIM Kozhikode	797	(Year) 2015-16 – 0.00 2016-17 – 0.00 2017-18 – 0.00	
13.	IIM Shillong	357	(Year) 2015-16 – 3258.58 2016-17 – 4050.00 2017-18 – 6000.00	
14.	IIM Rohtak	504	(Year) 2015-16 – 6961.01 2016-17 – 9400.00 2017-18 – 13280.00	
15.	IIM Ranchi	502	(Year) 2015-16 – 1176.20 2016-17 – 2700.00 2017-18 – 7300.00	
16.	IIM Raipur	422	(Year) 2015-16 – 3040.58 2016-17 – 9660.80 2017-18 – 14500.00	
17.	IIM Kashipur	472	(Year) 2015-16 – 8150.00 2016-17 – 9515.00 2017-18 – 9110.28	

1	2	3	4	5
18.	IIM Sambalpur	152	(Year) 2015-16 – 1000.00 2016-17 – 988.00 2017-18 – 1690.00	
19.	IIM Sirmaur	167	(Year) 2015-16 – 1000.00 2016-17 – 1364.00 2017-18 – 1499.00	
20.	IIM Jammu	125	(Year) 2016-17 – 2216.50 2017-18 – 2080.00	

Statement-III

The information in respect of IIITs is as under:—

- (a) At present there are five (5) centrally funded IIITs and Nineteen (19) IIITs are set up in PPP mode. Total 11670 number students are studying in these Institutes.
- (b) The budgetary allocation made and utilized by these institutes during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation during last three (3) years.	Budget Utilized during last three (3) years.
1.	Support to Indian Institute(s) of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Kanchipuram)	464.75 cr.	396.13 cr.
2.	Setting up of Indian Institutes of Information Technology in PPP mode	239.45 cr.	238.25 cr.
3.	Setting up of IIIT in Andhra Pradesh	43.10 cr.	20.10 cr.

- (c) IIITs follows flexible structure for appointment of faculty. According to it, the faculty student ratio is

1:12. The current sanctioned strength of faculty in IIITs is 646.

- I. Professors of the institute are eligible for undergoing three week Leadership Academic Programme (LEAP) programme of the Government of India to acquire leadership and managerial skills to cope up with complexity and challenges of Government in HEI's, financial and general administration. Faculty of the Institutes has also participated in the training programme like FDP, IIT Chennai, Industrial Workshop, Anna University-Chennai etc.
- II. The institute provides financial assistance to its faculties to participate in National/ International Conference which enables them to interact with other leading institutions.
- III. The Research Council as well as Innovation Council has been constituted in the Institute to encourage and co-ordinate/supports the research activities including filing of patents etc.
- IV. MaDeIT Innovation Foundation, a design driven Technology Business Incubator, has been promoted with the support from a grant from the Department of Science and Technology (NSTEDB Division), Government

of India. MaDeIT encourages startup in the manufacturing and healthcare sectors with the technical capability of the Institute and Students. This eco system helps the faculty to interact with the startups.

- V. The institute also has Design Innovation Centre to inculcate, facilitate and spread the culture of innovation among the faculties and students to take up innovation project as a part of their programme.
- VI. The Institute are also eligible to impart training programs of National Training Agency like NIMAT-DST sponsored Technology Development Entrepreneurship program on IoT Cloud solutions, Skill Development in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing Sector (IoT specific), Apprenticeship program on IoT Cloud domain etc.

Statement-IV

The information concerning NITs / IEST is as under:-

- (a) The list of 31 NITs & IEST, Shibpur functioning in the country as Institutes of national importance is attached. As per available records, approximately 1,00,000 students are studying in the above mentioned Institutes.
- (b) A Sstatement indicating the Institute-wise details of releases made to above Institutes is attached.
- (c) The Recruitment Rules (RRs) for faculty of NITs and IEST, Shibpur have recently been amended to address the issues concerning stagnation, promotion and to accelerate the recruitment process. As a result, above Institutes could be able to initiate steps to fill up approximately 2900 positions of faculty on regular basis. The Institutes are at various stages of recruitment.

Sl. No.	Institutes	Located at	State/UT
1.	National Institute of Technology, Agartala	Agartala	Tripura
2.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	National Institute of Technology, Calicut	Calicut	Kerala
5.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur	Durgapur	West Bengal
6.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
8.	Dr. B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar	Jalandhar	Punjab
9.	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
10.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Haryana
11.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur	Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	National Institute of Technology, Patna	Patna	Bihar
13.	National Institute of Technology, Raipur	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
14.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	Rourkela	Odisha
15.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar	Silchar	Assam
16.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
17.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat	Surat	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Institutes	Located at	State/UT
18.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal	Karnataka	Karnataka
19.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu
20.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal	Warangal	Telangana
21.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia	Andhra Pradesh
22.	National Institute of Technology, Delhi	Narela	Delhi
23.	National Institute of Technology, Goa	Farmagudi	Goa
24.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	Imphal	Manipur
25.	National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya	Shillong	Meghalaya
26.	National Institute of Technology, Mizoram	Aizawl	Mizoram
27.	National Institute of Technology, Nagaland	Dimapur	Nagaland
28.	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry	Karaikal	Puducherry
29.	National Institute of Technology, Sikkim	Ravangla	Sikkim
30.	National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand	Srinagar	Uttarakhand
31.	National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur	Shibpur	West Bengal

Actual Amount Released to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST) during from Financial Year 2015-2016 to 2018-2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	NITs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Agartala	8799.60	11820.00	10916.00	4064.00
2.	Allahabad	9300.00	10280.00	12684.00	8111.00
3.	Bhopal	11100.00	9250.00	13267.00	9517.00
4.	Calicut	3000.00	12130.00	13340.00	12882.00
5.	Durgapur	11300.00	10330.00	16934.00	10303.00
6.	Hamirpur	5200.00	5830.00	9352.00	12309.00
7.	Jaipur	10600.00	13530.00	17662.00	12300.00
8.	Jalandhar	2998.00	4600.00	12724.00	6575.00
9.	Jamshedpur	9500.00	9450.00	14285.00	6738.00
10.	Kurukshetra	12200.00	10990.00	15229.00	9401.00
11.	Nagpur	12396.00	14350.00	17813.00	11188.00
12.	Patna	10400.00	10180.00	12189.00	7499.00
13.	Raipur	6100.00	4620.00	6443.00	6739.00
14.	Rourkela	14698.00	18821.43	23840.00	15343.00

Sl. No.	NITs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
15.	Silchar	11100.00	12865.60	12015.00	4227.00
16.	Srinagar	9400.00	8900.00	13090.00	13109.00
17.	Surat	11400.00	10900.00	6924.00	0.00
18.	Surathkal	9900.00	14240.00	22070.00	15255.00
19.	Truchirapalli	12304.00	12840.00	14588.00	12305.00
20.	Warangal	17700.00	16260.00	12593.00	12767.00
Total (A)		199395.60	222187.03	277958.00	190632.00
Sl. No.	New NITs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
21.	Goa	1700.00	2300.00	8600.00	1457.00
22.	Puducherry	4504.00	4000.00	3900.00	3392.00
23.	Delhi	1500.00	8270.00	3400.00	3934.00
24.	Uttarakhand	2300.00	699.98	3500.00	3909.00
25.	Mizoram	6594.65	5500.00	7316.00	831.00
26.	Meghalaya	4803.75	11970.00	7000.00	2278.00
27.	Manipur	7200.00	4400.00	4400.00	1251.00
28.	Nagaland	2800.00	8681.00	6200.00	725.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	12000.00	5171.00	3000.00	1208.00
30.	Sikkim	967.00	1200.00	1900.00	1817.00
Total (B)		44369.40	52191.98	49216.00	20802.00
Grant Total (A+B)		243765.00	274379.01	327174.00	211434.00
31.	NIT Andhra Pradesh		1000.00	5000.00	5425.00
32.	IEST Shibpur	6500.00	9882.00	13000.00	6275.00
Total (Old+New NITs+IEST)		250265.00	284261.01	340174.00	223134.00

Statement-V

Details of Action Plan formulated for reform in Higher Education

'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan'

The objective of the Scheme Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to engage reputed Higher Educational Institutions (Central and State; Public and Private) to understand and work in rural areas. With the intention of enriching rural India, the Higher Education Institutes are expected to adopt at least 5 villages and customize the available technologies or develop new technologies as per the local needs and also to improve the implementation of existing Government

programs. As if now 1832 Institutions are part of UBA and 9160 villages are adopted by the selected Institutions. It may be mentioned that program focuses on more of enrichment of rural India through technological interventions. Under the Scheme Subject Expert Group have been formulated which comprises of different experts from different fields. The role of these SEG's is to devise and suggest possible solutions for improvement in strategy adopted under different subjects like rural education, energy, water conservation etc. which will be valuable for improvement in higher education.

The faculty and the students, through close interaction with rural India, get sensitized with the ground realities to design the curriculum and research activities.

**Kendriya Vidyalayas for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes**

1134. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the districts which merit special attention due to large population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and if so, the details thereof, State/Location-wise;

(b) whether 50 per cent seats are likely to be reserved for SC and ST population in these schools and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the time by which such Kendriya Vidyalayas are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. At present, there is no proposal to open KVs in districts having large concentration of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) population.

(b) and (c) As per the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Admission Guidelines, out of the seats available for fresh admission, 15% are reserved for SCs and 7.5% are reserved for STs.

(d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

1135. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to expand the Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including its objectives and salient features; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the States including Odisha for implementation of the scheme during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government of India launched "Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)" during 2014-15 for holistic development of tribal people across the country. The VKY has been adopted as a strategic process. This process envisages to ensure delivery of goods and services to the tribal population across the country with outcome-oriented approach while striking at the critical gaps through appropriate convergence of resources and institutional mechanism. In 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 100.00 crore was allocated under VKY, which was released to ten States having Scheduled Areas. During 2015-16, allocation of Rs. 200.00 crores was made for 21 States based on their perspective plan. In 2016-17, only a token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was made that was released to State Government of Rajasthan. The details of the funds released to the State Governments including Odisha State during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 under VKY are given in Statement-I.

Since 2016-17, separate allocation of funds under VKY has been discontinued and it has been envisaged that the fund requirement under the VKY strategy will be fulfilled out of the TSP [now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC)] funds, which caters to sectoral development including support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. by way of specific fund allocation under various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments.

As a part of rationalization of Schemes, convergence of following schemes/interventions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been effected from 2016-17 as an Umbrella Programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana:

- (i) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce.
- (iii) Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(iv) Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education

(v) Monitoring and Evaluation

(vi) Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)

(vii) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

Allocation and Expenditure under the above mentioned schemes for the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released under VKY for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and utilization reported by the States

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16	
		Funds Released	Utilization reported	Funds Released	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	500.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	600.00	600.00
3.	Assam	0	0	852.00	852.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	760.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1000.00	1384.50	1273.44
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	1723.00	1419.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	700.10	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1000.00	1000.00	1344.80	1344.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	500.00	0
10.	Kerala	0	0	300.00	300.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	1909.28	1418.00
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0	1400.00	0
13.	Mizoram	0	0	490.50	490.50
14.	Nagaland	0	0	766.65	766.65
15.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00	1650.00	1650.00
16.	Sikkim	0	0	382.43	207.00
17.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	1046.42	1046.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	700.00	351.94
19.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00	427.42	427.00
20.	Tripura	0	0	613.00	613.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	200.00	0
22.	West Bengal	0	0	2450.00	2025.00
Total		10000.00	8700.10	20000.00	15085.07

Statement-II

Allocation and Expenditure under the Schemes of Umbrella Programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP	BE	EXP
		2016-17			2017-18			2018-19	
		(Up to 12.12.2018)							
1.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG)	200.00	340.00	340.21	270.00	240.00	239.49	260.00	150.38
2.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	158.00	3.00	2.00	100.00	25.00	8.59	130.00	64.70
3.	Aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Scheduled Tribes	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	119.94	130.00	64.70
4.	Tribal Festivals, Research Information & Mass Education	17.39	6.39	4.69	12.04	6.35	4.57	25.00	8.53
5.	Monitoring and Evaluation	8.00	2.00	1.39	3.00	3.00	1.25	5.00	1.81
6.	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)	0.39	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	0.01	0
7.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0	0	0.01	0
Grand Total		504.78	472.4	469.29	505.06	394.35	373.84	550.02	290.12

Outsourcing of Employment

1136. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outsourcing of employment in the country by different companies including Government and semi-Government departments, banks and public sector undertakings has reduced to 50 per cent in last three years period as compared to 2013-14 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IT firms of the country continue to register a slowdown trend of getting contract in the first quarter of 2018; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the plan/proposal with long term strategy of the Government for generating and/or making productive employment market therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Though there is no segregated data

in respect of outsourcing of employment in the country, the Labour Bureau's revamped Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) launched in April, 2016 measures relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy. The survey covers 8 major sectors which constitute around 81 per cent of the total employment of establishments employing 10 or more workers as per the 6th Economic Census, conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014. The Sixth QES has shown an increase of 64,000 jobs during the April-June quarter of 2017. This increasing trend is observed over and above the four preceding quarters. The details of Sector wise change in employment, including the change in IT/BPO Sector, are given in enclosed Statement.

Government runs various employment generation Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development, and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Further, the Schemes of Pradhan Mantri Mudra

Yojana (PMMY) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana promote employment generation. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides collateral free loans by Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises in the non-agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors *w.e.f.* 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises of a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Statement

Sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th QES Rounds are presented in the Table below:

Table: Sector-wise Change of Employment

Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th Round)

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct, 2016, 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan, 2017 over 1 Oct, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17)	Change Estimates (1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87
2.	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10
3.	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07
4.	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05
6.	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02
7.	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99
8.	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31
Total		205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64

Skill Development Training in Kerala

1137. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who received Skill Development Training in Kerala and total funds sanctioned/ utilised under various schemes of training and programmes in Kerala;

(b) the total number of trained skilled persons already recruited in the public/private sector in Kerala, district-wise and person-wise information including the name of the recruiters; and

(c) out of the total number of skilled unemployed in Kerala, the details of the percentage of employment of locals in different Central Government Undertakings/private sector, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship Scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT), Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project (SP) across the country including State of Kerala for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October, 2016 onwards, 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (23.19 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and SP (0.72 lakh) in various sectors across the country. Out of which, 1,03,774 candidates under STT (32,133), RPL (71,474) and SP (167) are from the State of Kerala. The district-wise details of candidates trained are given in Statement-I.

Further, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). In the State of Kerala, as on 30.11.2018, 25,181 candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified in the State of Kerala under Short Term Training 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 23,060. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 9,378 candidates have been placed in various sectors. The district-wise details of candidates placed are given in Statement-II.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 have been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Kerala Academy for Skills Excellence (KASE), Government of Kerala, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 71,450 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 110.01 cr. for FY 2017-20. Further, an amount of Rs. 22 cr. has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Kerala for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme.

Statement-I

District-wise candidates trained in State of Kerala under CSCM-PMKVY 2016-20 is as under:

Sl. No.	Districts	Candidates Trained (STT+SPL+RPL)
1.	Alappuzha	10856
2.	Ernakulam	10704
3.	Idukki	5154
4.	Kannur	7712
5.	Kasaragod	2149
6.	Kollam	5459
7.	Kottayam	5369
8.	Kozhikode	9264
9.	Malappuram	9142
10.	Palakkad	6195
11.	Pathanamthitta	5091
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	11598
13.	Thrissur	14381
14.	Wayanad	700
Total		103774

Statement-II

District-wise candidates certified (as on 31.08.2018) and reported placed (30.11.2018) in State of Kerala under CSCM – PMKVY 2016-20 is as under:

Sl. No.	District	Sum of Certified (STT+SP)	Reported Placement (STT+SP)
1	2	3	4
1.	Alappuzha	1550	1062
2.	Ernakulam	1728	601

1	2	3	4
3.	Idukki	318	191
4.	Kannur	1631	613
5.	Kasaragod	321	7
6.	Kollam	1641	1178
7.	Kottayam	279	119
8.	Kozhikode	2638	364
9.	Malappuram	4685	1516
10.	Palakkad	1057	551
11.	Pathanamthitta	1087	976
12.	Thiruvananthapuram	2783	773
13.	Thrissur	2857	1131
14.	Wayanad	485	296
Total		23060	9378

Revenue Generated by OMCs

1138. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year/PSU-wise revenue and dividends generated and paid by IOCL, BPCL, HPCL etc. through the sale of petrol, diesel and LPG in India and abroad during the last three years; and

(b) the barrel-wise price of various petroleum products in international market and respective selling price barrel-wise in Indian market during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
(a) The OMC-wise/year-wise revenue and dividend paid are as under:—

(in crore)

OMC	IOCL			BPCL			HPCL		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue from petrol, diesel and LPG	350603.00	445442.00	506428.00	154939.99	171484.88	194715.08	197438.00	213489.00	243227.00
Dividend paid	3399.13	9226.22	11168.58	2783.87*	5640.06*	3181.57*	1456.00#	3478.00#	2321.00#

*(excluding Corporate Dividend Tax)

#(excluding Dividend Distribution Tax)

(b) The average price of Indian basket of crude oil and major petroleum products *i.e.* petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG in the international market during the last three years and the current year is given below—

Year	Indian Basket of Crude Oil	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG
2015-16	46.17	61.72	55.02	55.71	394.08
2016-17	47.56	58.10	56.59	56.81	393.17
2017-18	56.43	67.83	68.19	67.65	485.92
2018-19 (till 10th December, 2018)	73.05	80.43	86.34	86.10	546.89

The details of retail selling prices of petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic subsidized LPG in the country during the last three years and current year (as on 1st of every month) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of retail selling prices of petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic subsidized LPG:-

As on Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic Subsidized LPG
1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2015	60.49	49.71	15.24	417.82
01.05.2015	63.16	49.57	15.24	417.82
01.06.2015	66.29	52.28	15.24	417.82
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22	15.24	417.82
01.08.2015	64.47	46.12	15.24	417.82
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45	15.24	417.82
01.10.2015	61.20	44.95	15.24	417.82
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93	15.24	417.82
01.12.2015	60.48	46.55	15.24	419.26
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03	15.24	419.33
01.02.2016	59.95	44.68	15.24	419.22
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43	15.24	419.13
01.04.2016	59.68	48.33	15.42	419.13
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95	15.36	419.15
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93	15.36	419.18
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70	15.02	421.16
01.08.2016	61.09	52.27	15.53	423.09
01.09.2016	63.47	52.94	15.94	425.06

1	2	3	4	5
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51	16.66	427.09
01.11.2016	66.45	55.38	17.17	430.64
01.12.2016	66.10	54.57	17.76	432.71
01.01.2017	66.10	54.57	18.28	434.71
01.02.2017	71.14	59.02	18.77	434.80
01.03.2017	71.14	59.02	18.77	434.93
01.04.2017	66.29	55.61	18.77	440.90
01.05.2017	68.09	57.35	19.65	442.77
01.06.2017	66.91	55.94	20.17	446.65
16.06.2017*	65.48	54.49	20.43	446.65
01.07.2017	63.09	53.33	21.09	477.46
01.08.2017	65.40	55.58	21.74	479.77
01.09.2017	69.26	57.13	22.27	487.18
01.10.2017	70.76	58.92	22.76	491.13
01.11.2017	69.14	57.73	22.76	495.69
01.12.2017	69.22	58.40	22.12	495.69
01.01.2018	69.97	59.70	22.39	495.64
01.02.2018	73.05	64.11	22.91	495.63
01.03.2018	71.57	62.25	23.44	493.09
01.04.2018	73.73	64.58	23.98	491.35
01.05.2018	74.63	65.93	24.51	491.21
01.06.2018	78.29	69.20	25.03	493.55
01.07.2018	75.55	67.38	25.56	496.26
01.08.2018	76.31	67.82	26.08	498.02
01.09.2018	78.68	70.42	26.61	499.51
01.10.2018	83.73	75.09	27.13	502.40
01.11.2018	79.37	73.78	27.66	505.34
01.12.2018	72.53	67.35	28.19	500.90

Note:-

1. Prices of petrol and diesel are as per IOCL at Delhi.
2. RSP of PDS kerosene is at Mumbai.
3. Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified PAHAL (DBTL) Scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL subsidy (up to the cap of 12 cylinders in a year) at Delhi.
4. *Since 16.6.2017, Daily price revision for petrol/diesel has been implemented.

Export of Pulses

1139. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has removed the prohibition on export of all types of pulses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure availability of pulses at affordable prices in the country while according permission for pulses' exports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which these steps are helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has removed the ban on export of all varieties of pulses, including organic pulses without any quantitative ceilings on 22nd November, 2017. There are various factors which led to removal of ban on export of pulses, which include:

- (i) The domestic production of pulses, which was stagnating at about 14-15 million tonnes till 2009-10 had reached 22.95 million tonnes in 2016-17 which was the highest ever and the production of pulses in 2017-18, was expected to sustain at the same levels;
- (ii) While the Government supported the farmers by providing attractive Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the pulses and public procurement of pulses to the tune of 20 lakh tonnes, there were reports of market procurement price of pulses falling below the MSP due to the increased production of pulses;
- (iii) There were demands from various stakeholders to allow export of pulses to enable the farmers to get a better realization; and

- (iv) There was adequate buffer stock of pulses to meet the domestic requirement at affordable prices.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to ensure availability of pulses at affordable prices in the country, which include:

- (i) Government has approved creation of a buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses;
- (ii) About 20.50 lakh tonnes of pulses were procured for the buffer stock, which includes 16.71 lakh tonnes procured domestically and 3.79 lakh tonnes imported during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17, which has helped in moderating the prices of pulses;
- (iii) Pulses from the buffer are released / disposed off through various channels such as supplies to States/UTs, open market operations, supplies to various Central Ministries/Departments implementing Schemes having nutrition components like MDM, ICDS etc., supplies to Army, CPMFs etc.
- (iv) Government has set up an Empowered Committee under Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution, comprising Secretaries of Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Department of Revenue, Department of Consumer Affairs and DGFT to regularly review the export/import policy on pulses and consider taking measures depending on domestic production and demand, domestic and international prices and international trade volumes.

(e) The creation of buffer stock of pulses, its disposal operations and bumper production of pulses during 2016-17 and 2017-18 have *inter-alia* helped in moderating the prices of pulses and ensuring its availability in the domestic market.

Blending of Ethanol

1140. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that blending of ethanol with petrol is reportedly causing a big damage to the vehicle Engine which is leading to break down of Engine in the end and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the details of the proportion of the ethanol and petrol mixing;

(c) whether the Government has any plan of making any revision in mixing ethanol and petrol in view of the possible damage to the engine and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has adopted technology to produce Ethanol from Cellulose and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has considered the partnership with the foreign companies for conducting collaborative Research and Development to boost ethanol production in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the innovative steps taken by the Government to increase the other sources of supply of ethanol apart from sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

(a) to (c) Government is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Ethanol blending in petrol started in 2003 with 5% blending. Studies were carried out by Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) to establish the vehicle performance of 10% ethanol blended petrol (E10). Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), after consultation with stakeholders concerned, issued fuel specification for E10 blending in 2014. At present, Public Sector OMCs are selling 10% ethanol blended petrol. Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels–2018 in June, 2018, which also provides for EBP Programme.

(d) and (e) Government has opened alternate route for production of ethanol from cellulosic and lignocellulosic

feedstock (second generation ethanol). Research and Development Wings of Public Sector OMCs, Department of Biotechnology, etc. undertake research and development work to boost ethanol production from second generation route.

(f) In June, 2018, the Government has notified National Policy on Biofuels–2018, which provides for ethanol production from other sources *viz.* sugar containing materials like sugar beet, sweet sorghum etc.; starch containing materials such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes, algae etc.; cellulosic materials such as bagasse, wood waste, agricultural and forestry residues or other renewable resources like industrial waste including petrochemical route; damaged food grains, surplus food grains during surplus season and fruit & vegetable wastes.

Government Set Benchmark of Minimum Wages

1141. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Wage Code Bill, 2017;

(b) whether the Bill enables the Government to set benchmark of minimum wages for different regions in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States will not be able to dilute the minimum wages below the benchmark set by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which legislation is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The Code on Wages, 2017 Bill provides that Central Government may, by Notification, fix 'national minimum wage', which may be different for different States or geographical areas. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the appropriate Government (including the State Government) shall not be less than the 'national minimum wage', notified for that area by the Central Government.

Directives to Universities to Stop Appointments

1142. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has recently issued directives to all Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed Universities receiving grant-in-aid from the Government or UGC to stop appointment of academic staff;

(b) if so, the details of the directives and the reasons for issuing such directives at a time when institutions of higher learning are screaming for academic staff;

(c) whether the implementation of reservation policy can be linked to stopping recruiting academic staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The recruitment of faculty was being done based upon clause 6(c) and 8(a) (v) of University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines, 2006 which prescribe that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/College' and not "Department/subject'.

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its order of C.M.W.P.No.43260 of 2016 dated 07.04.2017 quashed this Guideline.

Implementation of these orders could lead to reduction in the posts to be reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to examine the issue. Subsequently, on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee and after consulting the Law Ministry, the UGC and the Ministry have filed separate SLPs on 12.04.2018 and 16.04.2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Meanwhile, in view of the matter being *sub-judice*, directions have been issued by the UGC to the Higher Educational Institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway.

Promotion of Investments in MSMEs

1143. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce policies and incentives to attract further investments in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) specially to deal with the proposed Defence Corridor in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof the efforts made by the Government to link the MSMEs with the academic institutions of both Indian and Foreign institutions for conducting collaborative Research and Development in the proposed project if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises promotes investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including those in the defence sector through its Schemes and Programmes which include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), etc. The Defence Offset Policy of Ministry of Defence also promotes investment in the indigenous defence sector of India. Moreover, The Ministry of MSME links MSMEs with the academic institutions through the Incubator Scheme. Under this Scheme opportunity is provided to the innovators through various academic institutions including the IITs. The objective is to develop and nurture innovative ideas through collaborative research and development.

Visva Bharti

1144. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG audit of the Visva Bharti University has raised any point for non-compliance with the regulation relating to financial matters during the said period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps/action taken by the Government against authority of Visva Bharti and also to resolve the various issues of the University amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Visva-Bharati has informed that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) conducts annual audit on financial, administrative and establishment matters of the University as a routine feature. The CAG has made some observations on routine financial matters over the past few years. The University takes administrative action in connection with the audit observations, and reports its action taken in this regard to the CAG regularly as per extant procedure. The Separate Audit Reports duly audited by the CAG are submitted to Parliament every year. Besides, the various academic and administrative issues are resolved by the University Administration following the provisions of the Act & Statutes of the University and the relevant guidelines issued by the Government of India and the UGC from time to time.

Scheme for Circus Artists

1145. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI :
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of circus groups and people who are dependent on circus profession as their livelihood in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes and programmes of the Government to promote and support circus groups in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for promoting the welfare of circus groups and circus masters/experts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No formal study has been undertaken by the Government on this matter.

(b) and (c) The umbrella Scheme namely 'Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana' being administered by the Government for promotion, support and welfare of individual artists/not-for-profit cultural organizations covers all types of artists including circus artists.

[Translation]

Claim under RGUMY

1146. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide the total amount of outstanding claims of Rajasthan *i.e.* 18.74 lakh under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be released; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) had received a claim for release of Rs. 19.05 lakh under the erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) to the Government of Rajasthan. Against this claim, an amount of Rs. 27,800/- has been released. The claims of under RGUMY are released after proper examination as per scheme guidelines and considering the availability of funds.

[English]

Labour Market

1147. SHRI D. K. SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of detailed, reliable and comprehensive information on the labour market is critical to meet the employment challenge through well-targeted policies and programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there is a need to ensure such data available in the country to understand the ground realities of the labour market and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take steps to provide the said information as a part of National Employment Policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The availability of detailed, reliable and comprehensive Labour Market Information/Employment Market Information is important for employment planning and promotion, to assess the manpower shortages in various industries and in various occupations, for career counseling and vocational guidance, to tap the gaps between the quality and quantity of required skills and available skills, to assess and utilize the employment potentials of various sectors of the economy, etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the need and importance of such data in the country, the Government has taken various steps like (i) The nation-wide new employment and un-employment survey namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has been launched by NSSO from April, 2017 on continuous basis with the objective to measure quarterly changes of key labour force indicators (such as Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) & Unemployment Rate (UR)) in urban areas as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators both in rural and urban areas; (ii) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) with aim to serve a single window access point for all skill development related data in the country. The National LMIS maintains a robust repository of Training Providers, Training Centres, Assessors, Assessment Agencies, Trainers, and Certified Candidates; (iii) The employment linkage to LMIS is also facilitated on this Portal through the National Career Service (NCS) Portal, an initiative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The National Career Service (NCS) Project aims to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc.;

(d) and (e) The proposed National Employment Policy *inter-alia* purports to address macro-economic policy

issues, sectoral policy issues, Labour policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.

[Translation]

Delivery of Cylinders

1148. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of substantial delays in delivery of cylinders after booking across the country including Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take any remedial steps in this regard in a time-bound manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they endeavour to meet the genuine demand of customers across the country including Delhi within two working days. However, there could be variation in delivery time of LPG refills to consumers from one region to another in the country due to temporary disruption in LPG supplies due to floods/poor road conditions, bandh/agitations/strikes, unplanned shutdown of indigenous sources, occupancy of jetty at ports by other vessels, delay in berthing of vessels due to bad weather conditions both at overseas loading sources and discharge ports/breakdown of vessels etc.

As and when refill backlog gets generated, all out efforts are made by OMCs for clearing the same by augmenting bulk LPG supplies, arranging additional imports, positioning of bulk at the plants through alternate routes and operation of plants on Sundays/holidays/ extra time. OMCs also set up new LPG bottling plants, augment capacity of existing LPG bottling plants and expand the distribution network by commissioning new LPG distributorships with an objective to ensure uniform and reduced delivery time of LPG refills to customers across the country.

*[English]***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Funds**

1149. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that educational activities undertaken by State Government prior to launching of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001 is ineligible for Central funding and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States including Gujarat, which conducted primary education properly and made heavy investment therein prior to the coming into force of the SSA, suffer heavily *vis-a-vis* those States which created most of the infrastructure after the launch of SSA and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from State of Gujarat for providing funds in an equitable manner under SSA and also to provide special central assistance to over one lakh Primary School teachers appointed prior to coming into force of SSA; and

(d) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is under implementation since 2000-2001 for universalizing elementary education through coordinated and collaborative efforts with the States and UTs. Now, SSA along-with other two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) have been subsumed under a new Integrated Scheme for School Education-Samagra Shiksha, which has been launched from 2018-19. It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

The annual plans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are prepared

by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are then appraised and estimates are prepared in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical & financial progress and availability of budgetary resources. As per the SSA/Samagra Shiksha guidelines, the States/UTs are not entitled for financial support for activities that have already been implemented by them.

Foreign Contribution to NSDF

1150. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to the National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), Year and State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the Foreign Contributions to the NSDF since Foreign Contributions were exempted from the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) was incorporated on 23rd December, 2008 as a trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. It is fully owned by the Government, to act as a receptacle for financial contributions from Governmental sources, bilateral/ multilateral and other agencies and other private sector donors who would prefer to provide funds through the Government. Its main object is to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indian youth force by various sector specific programmes. The Trust accepts donation, contribution in cash or kind from the Contributors for furtherance of objectives of the Fund. The funds allocated to NSDF are not State/UT specific and as on 30.11.2018, the total funds received in NSDF since inception including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds received from Private/ PSU donors year-wise is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) NSDF has not yet received any Foreign Contribution.

Statement

As on 30.11.2018, total funds received in NSDF since inception including CSR funds received from Private/PSU donors year-wise:

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
	(Rs. in crores)											
A. GOI Corpus (Skilling Project)	995.10	-	-	501.90	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,747.00
Sub Total (A)	995.10	-	-	501.90	-	250.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,747.00
B. Ministry Funds-Schemes												
Ministry of Home Affairs-UDAAN	-	-	-	0.38	1.60	60.00	52.45	45.00	100.00	100.00	25.00	384.43
MSDE-STAR	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
MSDE-PMKVY-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	435.00	900.00	-	-	-	1,335.00
MSDE-PMKK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	157.75	-	-	232.75
MSDE-PMKVY-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550.00	-	-	550.00
MEA-PKVY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.99	-	-	9.99
DONER-CB & TA										25.00		25.00
DPE-CRR									1.68	25.50	1.90	29.08
M/o Youth Affairs-Sport Skill Study						0.16						0.16
British Council					0.39							0.39
NYKS					2.33			0.58				2.91
Sub Total (B)	-	-	-	0.38	4.32	1,060.16	487.45	1,020.58	819.42	150.50	26.90	3,569.71
C. CSR Contribution from PSU's/Others							1.31	25.24	11.69	14.53	16.15	68.92
Grand Total (A+B+C)	995.10	-	-	502.28	4.32	1,310.16	488.76	1,045.83	831.11	165.03	43.05	5,385.63

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 O'Clock.

11.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

 ...(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Sunil Jakhar, Shri Jayadev Galla and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members. I have received the notices of adjournment motion on different issues from some hon'ble members. Though issues are important, the proceedings must not be disrupted. These matters can be raised at some other occasions. I have not allowed any notice of adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House that Shri C.H. Mall Reddy, elected from Malkajgiri Parliamentary Constituency of Telangana, has resigned from the membership of the Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation *w.e.f.* 14 Dec., 2018.

 ...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):
 Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petro Resources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petro Resources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9864/16/18]

(b) (i) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9865/16/18]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ONGC Videsh Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the ONGC Videsh Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18,

alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9866/16/18]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9867/16/18]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9868/16/18]

(f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9869/16/18]

(g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the

Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9870/16/18]

(h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9871/16/18]

(2) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.671(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2018 under Section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9872/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): Madam I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring

- Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9873/16/18]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process Cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9874/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ram Nagar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ram Nagar, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9875/16/18]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9876/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9877/16/18]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9878/16/18]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9879/16/18]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9880/16/18]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool

- Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9881/16/18]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9882/16/18]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9883/16/18]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9884/16/18]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9885/16/18]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9886/16/18]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9887/16/18]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government

- of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9888/16/18*]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre, Kannauj, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9889/16/18*]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9890/16/18*]
- (19) A copy of the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSES) Amendment Order, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) Notification No. S.O.5670(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2018 issued under Section 11 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9891/16/18*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): Madam,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9892/16/18*]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9893/16/18*]
- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9894/16/18*]
- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2017-18.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9895/16/18*]
- (5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of

the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2017-18.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2017-18, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9896/16/18]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2017-18.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2017-18, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9897/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9898/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla SEZ Authority, Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla SEZ Authority, Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9899/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Tea Waste (Control) Amendment Order, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.4028(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9900/16/18]

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
22nd Report**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report* (English and Hindi versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2017-18) on the subject 'Sino-India Relations including Doklam, border situation and cooperation in international organizations'.

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 284th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)****

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 4 September, 2018 when the House was not in Session and the Speaker had permitted printing, publication and circulation of the Report under Rule 280.

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 9901/16/18.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 284th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

...(Interruptions)

12.04 ½ hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 141st Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 12) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 141st Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 12) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs

[English]

MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE) BILL, 2018**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT. 9902/16/18.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17.12.2018.

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Madam Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

...(Interruptions)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): I wish to oppose the introduction of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*. Madam Speaker, I wish to oppose the introduction of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill on four grounds. ...*(Interruptions)*. The Bill conflates civil law with criminal law by criminalizing a wrong form of divorce and by criminalizing an act which is already legally null and void, post the decision of the Supreme Court of India in Shayara Bano Vs. Union of India 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Second, the Bill is an attempt in creating a class-specific legislation on the grounds of religion. Instead of focusing on the larger issue of mistreatment and desertion of wives and dependents, which affects all communities, the Bill is couched in terms of a specific religion and therefore is in violation of Article 14 and Article 15 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

Third, the Bill has no procedural safeguards to prevent its misuse. It is, therefore, manifestly arbitrary and in violation of Article 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*.

Finally, the Parliament of India does not have the legislative competence to enact any law which is inconsistent with part III of the Constitution, in light of Article 13 (2) of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*.

So, I do believe that this Bill is a misconceived Bill. It should not be brought to the House. I do not believe, the Parliament has the competence to enact such a Bill; and so, I request you, Madam Speaker, to deny permission to introduce this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam Speaker, Triple Talaq Bill have been introduced for protection of women's rights. The Supreme Court has given a verdict that triple talaq is unfair, illegal & unconstititutional. Despite that, use of triple talaq was rampant in the country. All Muslim women folk went in trouble. Marriages were broken by simply Uttering Talaq, Talaq. Talaq is given on 'Whats app' only and petty reasons were being attributed to Talaq. This legislation has been brought after much deliberations. There is a penal provision in this Bill and some amendments have also been made there in. It is in the interest of the country. It is constitutional. This Bill has been brought to safeguard the interests of Muslim women. Therefore, whatever objection are there, They are totally bareless. I would like to request you to grant me permission to Introduce the Bill.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs

STATEMENT RE: MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS ON MARRIAGE) ORDINANCE, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I

beg to lay on the Table of the House an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 7 of 2018).

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a notice of question of privilege dated 17th December, 2018. The matter is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I want to draw your attention towards an important issue regarding a major tragedy occurred in my Parliamentary constituency Chamarajanagar. Madam, on 14.12.2018 at Maramma temple in Sulwadi village, Chamarajanagar district, Karnataka State, more than 150 innocent devotees took ill after consuming prasadam distributed in foundation stone laying puja for the construction of temple gopuram. Madam, 14 people have already lost their lives and 8 people are critical and 100 people are hospitalized. Hence, I request the Union Government to consider this kind of tragedy as national disaster and release compensation from Prime Minister's Relief Fund in the interest of poor families.

...(Interruptions)

Madam, there are 150 families which are Below Poverty Line; and they badly need funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

So, in order to help those families, I would urge upon the Union Government to release this Fund as early as possible. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Madam Speaker, Today Delhi High Court has given an important verdict. Innocent Sikhs were killed in 1984. One of the accused, Sh. Sajjan Kumar has been given life imprisonment today. ...(Interruptions) The House should welcome the verdict. No action taken against the culprits in the congress regime. They were given protection and

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT. 9903/16/18.

the lie was hidden. However with the change of power in the country, the accused face the witness box.

Madam Speaker, another point I would like to raise is that in Madhya Pradesh* ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not mention the name. It will not go on record.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: He is being nominated as Chief Minister and on the other side, his companions are being punished. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that 1984 massacre should be declared as genocide. Children were strugled to death by putting tyres on their neck, the Congress people were spectator to this massacre. I appeal that 1984 killings be declared as generide.

The Congress has not learnt any lesson from the past. If...* is nominated as CM, the congresss will have to face the wrath of Sikh Community. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: The Sikh Community has faced a lot at that time. It is delayed, but not good. "Kud Nikhute Nanka Orak Sach Rahi" ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ajay Mishra, Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi, Shri Rajendra Aggarwal, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Nishikant Dubey are allowed to associate with the issue raised the Shri Prem Singh Chendumajra.

Now, Sh. Ganesh Singh ji, please speak.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon. Speaker, today I raise in the House the issue of construction of Ram Mandir and demand from all the political parties of the country that by respecting the feellings of Hindus they should support the constraction of Ram Mandir at Ayodhya, which is center of the faith of crores of people. Hindu society is constantly struggling to build a temple at Shri Ram Janmabhoomi from 1528 AD. After independence in 1947, the then Home Minister, Shri Sardar Patel had rebuilt the Somnath temple, and at that time Nehru ji was the Prime Minister. Gandhiji had supported him, and then the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad ji erected Jyotirlinga

in the newly built temple. Today, there is an opportunity in the country where we should support this big idea and pave the way for the construction of the Ram temple.

I also urge the Supreme Court to initiate immediate hearing on the Ram Janmabhoomi, if required hearing can be held in the night. The issue of Ram temple is a symbol of faith of the millions of Hindus. Therefore, immediate decision should be taken in this regard.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Uday Pratap Singh, Dr. Kirit Solanki, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Subhash Chand Baheria and Shri Rattan Lal Kataria are allowed to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI PRAHALD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon. Speaker, I heartily welcome the judgment of the Supreme Court which has given the verdict on 1984 riots. But, it is a matter of sadness that one of the accused of 1984 riots is preparing to take oath in Madhya Pradesh today.

I demand through the House that such people should also be punished.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.14 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...*(Interruptions)*

(At this stage Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri R. Dhruvanarayana and some other hon'ble Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

*Not recorded.

14.01 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, Matters under Rules 377 will be placed on the Table of the House. Members who have been allowed to raise matters under rule 377 today and who are willing to lay them on the Table, may lay them individually within 20 minutes. Only those Matters will be treated as laid on the Table and the rest will be considered lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to construct an elevated pillared bridge on NH-8 at Kherwara Tehsil headquarters in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA (Udaipur): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards problems arising from the construction of overbridge over six-lane proposed on NH-8 at the Khairwada tehsil headquarters in my Lok Sabha constituency, Udaipur. The point-wise details are as follows:—

1. The main problem of Khairwad town is lack of facility of proper drainage due to which residential areas on either side of the highway get submerged during rainy season. This problem will worsen with construction of this over bridge.
2. After the overbridge, only 7 meter service lane has been proposed for local traffic, which is very less as per the normal standards and traffic load and there is no availability of land required for over bridge.
3. It is proposed to construct 1.5 to 2.0 km over bridge on the highway from Dak Bangla to Rani Road is affected by the problem of movement of traffic and water logging. Therefore, it will be appropriate to make only elevated overbridge (with Pillars) at this place.

There for, keeping in view the points mentioned above, I request the Government to make the

proposed over bridge as elevated fly overbridge (with Pillars) at Khairwada Tehsil headquarters of Udaipur Lok Sabha constituency so that the people of Khairwada could get rid of water logging problem in rainy season and benefit by it.

(ii) Need to promote tourism in Deoghar, Jharkhand

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Deoghar, which falls under Santhal Pargana region, is an unique and extremely revered site of one of the 51 Shaktipeeths and also of the Dwadash Jyotirlinga in the country. This is a religious and cultural capital of Eastern India which catapults the holy place to an international acclaim and is visited by over 5 crore pilgrims every year. Other prominent personalities associated with the place like Guru Rabindernath Tagore wanted to set up Shanti Niketan here, Mahatma Gandhi in his biography mentioned this place as his ashram, Maharishi Arvind shifted to Puducherry from here only, this place is also the birth place of well known social reformer Late Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar.

The potential for cultural tourism of Deoghar in Jharkhand is still insufficiently researched and poorly utilized. The State as a whole is not valued as a cultural destination, this often results in neglect of the State's hidden cultural treasures. Deoghar cultural centre will conceptualize the aim of projecting cultural kinship which transcends territorial boundaries. The idea is to show how these local cultures merge into the diversity of India's composite culture.

(iii) Regarding branches of Nationalised banks in villages in Sawai Madhopur district, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA (Tonk-Sawai Madhopur): There is an important demand of about 30 villages of Tehsil Gangapur city in the district of Sawai Madhopur in my Parliamentary Constituency that a Public Sector Bank should be opened in village Kusai and Shyaroli. There is 10 km distance between these two

* Treated as laid on the Table.

village. There is a population of about 20 thousand in these villages and there is no branch of any Public or Private Sector bank, due to which all pensioners and employees of the Government and Private Sector undertakings in Kusai and Shayroli and Surrounding areas have to go to Gangapur city to get salaries. They suffer financial loss along with wastage of time. In this regard, I received applications of about 30 Gram Panchayats in which they have stressed upon, opening of a branch of a Government or Private Sector bank in that area. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had started a very successful and popular scheme in the name of Bhamashah during his tenure, in which the elderly woman is made the head of the family and the pension of elderly woman comes in the bank under the Bhamashah Yojana.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Modi has a dream that there should be a bank in every village. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to open a branch of any bank in village Kusai and Shayroli at the earliest so that people of nearby villages could also get the benefit of his.

(iv) Need to regularize the services of daily wage BSNL labourers in Daltonganj circle, Jharkhand

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): The matter of providing regular service to 109 workers of Dainik Bhogi Mazdoor Sangh of Daltonganj Circle of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is pending for a long time in Palamu division under my Lok Sabha Constituency Chatra.

In the Court case no 47/2007 of Dainik Bhogi Mazdoor Sangh, Palamu division, Daltonganj versus B.S.N.L. Daltonganj, the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad and Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi Case No. 5056/2015, a judgement was given in January, 2018 to regularize 109 workers of Dainik Bhogi Mazdoor Sangh in January, 2018. However, BSNL Daltonganj has not complied with the above decision so far.

Therefore, I request the Ministry of Communications to issue strict instructions to the authorities to follow the order of the court, and provide justice to 109 workers soon by regularising their services.

(v) Need to set up industries in Chitrakoot and Banda districts of Banda Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): There is no big and medium industry in the district of Chitrakoot and Banda in my Parliamentary Constituency. A large number of people migrate from this region. The granite and silica sand and building stones are available in abundance here. Mahua and Tendu leaf are available in large quantity among the forest produce.

I would like to request the Government to check the migration and unemployment in this region by setting up industries here in constitutions with the State Government.

(vi) Need to shift antique statue of Devi Rukmani from Archaeological Museum at Vidisha to Damyanti Archeological Museum, Damoh district, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Kundalpur of Damoh district is an important place in terms of archeology. There is a century old Jain temple, as well as Amba Mata Mandir and Rukmani Temple of Mahabharata period. The statue of Rukmani ji had been stolen years ago, which was recovered in Rajasthan. A case is going on in Hata court in Damoh district. After the statue was recovered, the Madhya Pradesh Government has kept this idol to ASI store at Gyaraspur district of Vidisha. I wrote a letter and contacted the officials and discussed this issue. That this statue should be displayed in Damoh. Its safety should be ensured and it should be displayed in the Damayanti Archaeological Museum in Gayaraspur of Damoh.

(vii) Need to construct a flyover in Gaya city in Bihar

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): My Parliamentary Constituency, Gaya (Bihar) is a religious, cultural and an important historical city of the world in terms of tourism. The lakhs tourists from the country and abroad visit the Bodhgaya and Vishnupad. Besides, VVIP People also visit these places due to which the problem of traffic jam is faced is there. The school children and labourers face huge difficulties along with the common people. There is not a single flyover in the city and hence there is traffic jam in Gaya.

Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to construct a flyover in Gaya at the earliest.

(viii) Regarding production and marketing of ayurvedic medicine for Acute promyelocytic leukemia

SHRI AJAY MISHRA TENI (Kheri): Acute promyelocytic leukemia is a kind of blood cancer. 13 people out of one lakh are likely to have such type of cancer. With allopathic medicines, it gets cured, and controlled, but does not get completely cured and relapses.

Dr. Balendu Prakash, Vaidya in Uttarakhand, had successfully treated many patients of such cancer before 1997, in which the disease was completely cured. Therefore, the Government awarded him a research project. In this research, the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRC) was also involved. In 1997, a pilot study was conducted on 11 patients and M.P. M.L. was confirmed in their pathological tests. After 90 days of treatment, in which they were given Ayurvedic medicines made by Dr. Balendu Prakash. They were completely cured and this disease did not relapse. As a result, the Government considered it authentic. Even a U.S.-European patent for this drug has been taken and for this research, Dr. Balendu Prakash was honored with Padma Shri at the age of 39 years. But the commercial manufacturing and extensive use of this drug has not been started yet.

I would like to request the Government and the Ministry of AYUSH to manufacture this drug and ensure its commercial use.

(ix) Need to construct railway lines between Arrah and Bhabhua Road, and Dehri-on-Sone and Banjari in Bihar

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): In the magazine published by the East-Central Railway, Hajipur, the achievements of Railways in Bihar mentions about construction of new railway line at Serial No.-18, Page No. 7 (Dehri on-Sone to Banjari-36.4 km) and Serial no-20 (Aara to Bhabhua Road-122 km), but so far no scheme has been started which is causing resentment among the people of this region.

With the completion of the above mentioned new

railway projects, the Government's revenue will enhance as these areas are connected to the Buddha Circuit as well as many ancient and medieval world tourism sites, which are religiously historically and culturally the center of attraction for tourists from the country and abroad. With the expected development of the Railways in these areas, there will be an increase in the number of tourists on one hand and on the other hand, large population of these areas will get facility of regular traffic and commercial resources, which will result in a huge increase in Government revenue.

Therefore, I would like to request that construction of new railway line from Aara to Bhabhua Road and Dehri to Banjari should be started at the earliest.

(x) Need to build three overbridges on level crossings in Ranchi Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI RAMA TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards construction of three overbridges in my Parliamentary Constituency, Ranchi. In the absence of the rail overbridge at Maikulariganj, Khelari, on the new railway line between Ranchi and Palamu, traffic jam remains on roads near the station and accidents occur, which is causing troubles for the people. For this reason, the demand for making a bridge over here is being made for many years. The second over bridge should be built at the Rai. Station because it is a coal mining area and the loading and unloading of coal is done here more than other stations, the movement goods trains loaded with coal causes traffic jam near the station. The need for the third rail over bridge is felt at the Saudag village located on the Ranchi-Lohardaga railway line, where the traffic jams remain due to increase in the movement of traffic. I would like to request the Railway Minister that the Garib Rath train should be stopped at Khelari and Muri stations. This demand has been made by public of my Parliamentary Constituency for many years. I have also raised the above issue in the House and have given several letters in this regard.

I would like to request the Railway Minister to construct an over bridge at Maikulariganj and Khelari, Roy and Saudag village railway stations and stoppage of Garib Rath be provided at Khelari and Muri railway stations.

(xi) Regarding setting up of Pradesh Council with executive power in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

[English]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Presently Andaman and Nicobar Islands is UT governed by the Hon'ble LG, Chief Secretary and group of officers. As far as political set up is concerned, we have 70 Gram Panchayats, 7 Panchayat Samitis (Block level), 2 Zilla Parishads, 1 Municipal Council and one Member of Parliament.

There is no adequate political set up in the Islands to represent people voice at the ground level. Presently the officers concerned decide the fate of people in their own way due to lack of democratic set up. The people's representatives are toothless.

Earlier, in 1979, a 30 member indirectly elected Pradesh Council was constituted by promulgation of the Andaman and Nicobar (Administration) regulation, 1979 to advise the Administration. The Pradesh Council was in existence from 1985 to 1995. The set up of Pradesh Council was advisory in nature but to some extent helpful at least to address pily local issues. But after the 73rd and 74th amendment to the Constitution in 1994, this system was also abolished.

There is a long pending demand of the people as well as all the political parties which was reflected in our election Manifesto many times in the past, that there should be a Pradesh Council with executive power in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to address the aspiration of the people and take decisions in many matters which now come to the Ministries in Delhi causing delay in many projects and decisions by amending the Andaman and Nicobar (Administration) regulation, 1979 and changing its nature from 'advisory' to 'executive'.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a small place and after the introduction of 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj, there are overlapping of works and power in many cases.

I, therefore, urge the Government to set up Pradesh Council with executive power in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(xii) Regarding connecting Udaipur to Assam and Amritsar by trains and provide a Demu train between Udaipur and Kota

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI (Chittorgarh): My Parliamentary Constituency Chittorgarh, is an important tourist destination of Rajasthan and a industrial Hub too. There is a great need for Udaipur-Kamakhya train from Udaipur to Assam and Udaipur to Amritsar. Along with this, daily running of Demu train from Udaipur to Kota will benefit the workers and students who travel daily.

So, I would like to urge that these trains should be started at the earliest as a gift to the entire South Rajasthan, including my constituency.

(xiii) Need for corrective action relating to Jeevan Saral Life Insurance Policy

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hundreds of complaints have been received regarding mis-sale, cheating of Jeevan Saral Life Insurance Policy of LIC of India. A total of 5 crore policies were issued including 1 crore to Senior Citizens. In 5 years, policy holders are not getting the amount they paid. After 10 years also return is 5%. LIC acknowledged the errors/blunders but did not take corrective actions. I urge upon the Finance Ministry to check and take care of senior citizens, who are policy holders.

(xiv) Regarding Kendriya Vidyalaya in Supaul and Madhepura districts in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): I would like to raise the issue of non-existence of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Supaul and Madhepura under the Kosi division of North Bihar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya is established in the district headquarters with the objective of providing good and affordable education the students across the country by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But even after nearly 70 years of independence, Kendriya Vidyalaya has not yet been established in two districts of Kosi division,

Supaul and Madhepura. As a result thereof, good and affordable education is not available to the poor students living here. Recently the rail engine factory has been setup by the Ministry of Railways in Madhepura and there is also a sleeper factory. As a result thereof, there are a large number of Central Government employees as well as university employees. The High Dam is an establishment of Government of India in Supaul. So, a large number of Central Government employees reside there. In such a situation, establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya each at both the places is very important.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Supaul and Madhepura under the Kosi Division.

(xv) Regarding setting up of a Central Hill university in Manipur

[English]

SHRI THANGSO BAITE (Outer Manipur): Manipur is an emerging State of North East India and sharing a common border of about 400 Kms. with Myanmar. The existing Manipur Central University is not able to accommodate the high demand of admissions at Post Graduate level. The Reservation Quota of ST students is found to be very inadequate. The tribal population of 34% has no other alternative except to go to Manipur University which has very limited seats. A considerable number of Tribal Students who could not get admission are bound to bear the pains of abandoning their studies as they could not afford to go outside the State owing to financial difficulties. It may be pointed out that owing to constant financial constraints in a State which has a limited resource of its own, it could not afford to establish State University. It is, therefore, proposed that a Central Hill University may please be established in Manipur as a special case.

(xvi) Regarding adequate funds for preservation of Pallikarnai Marsh land in South Chennai Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (Chennai South): The Pallikarnai Marsh land located in my South Chennai Constituency is one of the world's largest fresh water marsh lands initially spread across 5000 hectares of which only

500 hectare remain now. It serves important function of flood mitigation, recharging ground water after acting as a filter layer to filter impure water, drought mitigation. It holds twice the quantity of water than any reservoir and plays an important role of ecosystem and also prevents incursion of sea water. However it has been my repeated request that the fund allocated by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change is insufficient. I request that sufficient funds must be allocated to the State Government to the tune of several thousand crores for efficient preservation of the marsh land and prevent sewage effluents to be discharged into the marsh land.

(xvii) Regarding Cyclonic storm 'Gaja' in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN (Sivaganga): The recent cyclonic storm 'Gaja' has devastated Tamil Nadu severely affecting the Districts of Nagapattinam, Thanajvur, Tiruvarur, Pudukottai and Sivagangai. 63 people died and 10 lakh left homeless. It would affect the food security of the State as 10 lakh hectares of paddy fields have been destroyed. More than one crore Coconut trees along with Tamarind, Jack fruit, Cashew nut, Pappaya, Banana, Mango, Casuarina, and teak have been affected in the delta districts of Tamil Nadu. Besides, Flower gardens and Pepper plantations have been destroyed. 1.04 lakh cattle and birds perished, over 2.30 lakh electric poles were either uprooted or mangled.

The Tamil Nadu Government had sought a Rs. 14,910 crore relief from Centre besides seeking an immediate release of Rs.1500 crore towards renovation activities. Although the Tamil Nadu Government had released Rs.1000 crore for immediate relief and rehabilitation efforts, The Centre has sanctioned only Rs.350 crore as interim relief and 200 crore for compensatory measures for coconut farmers.

In Pudukkottai District, Thirvarankulam, Aranthangi, Arimalam, Thirumaiyam, Ponnamaravathi, Avudayarkoil, Manamelkudi Unions, Gandharvakkottai and Viralimalai assembly constituencies and Pudukkottai Town, Ponnamaravathy, Keeramangalam, Arimalam Town Panchayats were badly affected. The Unions of S.Pudur, Tirupattur, Sakkottai, Singampunari and Town Panchayats of Pallathur, Kanadukaththan (Chettinadu), Kottaiyur,

Puduvayal, Kandanur, Nerkuppal, Karaikudi Town in Sivagangai District were severely affected. The destruction is very severe and it will take several years for the situation to become normal.

I, therefore, urge the Government to provide immediate financial assistance to Tamil Nadu and also take necessary steps to deposit Rs.10,000/- for each of the affected families through their Jan Dhan Bank Accounts as an immediate relief measure.

(xviii) Regarding procurement of Rafale aircraft

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): The huge escalation of per-aircraft cost from Rs.715 crore to Rs.1600 crore has not been convincing to the people of India. The procurement procedures were bypassed in acquisition of Rafale and the presence of Anil Ambani in France during Modi's announcement to acquire 36 fully built Aircraft will raise questions on government's intention. The Public Undertaking, HAL was bypassed in Rafale contract. The escalation of prices was only to help one industrialist who is very close to the ruling party and Prime Minister. Government is saying the differences between the GA and the proposed acquisition under MMRC tender, the new agreement had provisions for training, a better performance-based logistics package and aircraft maintenance and overhaul facilities that were not present in the original proposal is only to misguide the country. Indian Government led by Narendra Modi is trying to defame the capabilities of government-owned Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) to help Reliance for the offset deal with Dassault. Former French President Francois Hollande has been quoted by an article on a French Mediapart, an online investigative and opinion journal as stating that the Indian government had asked the French Government to nominate Reliance Defence Ltd. as its India partner in the Rafale deal. This shows the Government is keen to pave the way for breaching our security by changing the policies of procurement to help Reliance Defence Ltd for getting the part of the contract by alleged unfair means. The offsets contracts in the deal are alleged to be the biggest example of crony capitalism. I demand to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee to investigate the biggest scam of the Government after Independence.

(xix) Regarding closure of DVC Power Plant in Durgapur, West Bengal

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) established 2 units of power plant in 1960 at Durgapur for production and supply of electricity to industrial plants and public use in Durgapur. Both the units have closed down due to fire outbreaks. 3rd unit was built and after about 35 years of use, authority closed it giving some lame excuse. 4th unit established only in 1982 is now on the verge of closing down operation by order of authority. If this is closed down, about 5000 employees and 1 lakh people will suffer. There is a public demand for a new unit which can save the employees and the consumers.

(xx) Need to reduce rate of GST on Kendu (Tendu) leaves from 18 per cent to 5 per cent

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Kendu (Tendu) leaf, a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is the financial lifeline of the tribal people of Odisha. They collect it as part of their right defined under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and sell it. Prior to implementation of GST, 5 per cent VAT was collected on its sale but now, Government has been collecting 18 per cent GST on its sale. Such a high GST has been adversely impacting sale of such leaves, resultant, stocks of such leaves are piling up in various godowns across the State. Consequently, social security and livelihood of nearly 8.5 lakh Kendu (Tendu) leaf pluckers, seasonal workers and binding workers dependent on trade of such leaves are at risk across the State of Odisha. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to reduce GST on Kendu (Tendu) leaves from 18 per cent to 5 per cent.

(xxi) Regarding separate colour code and symbol for generic drugs

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): The Government is working in the direction to make generic medicines available in the country and the country's common man and the poor have also trusted it. The generic medicines are cheaper than other medicines and people who by these medicines do not know the actual cost of these generic medicines.

The Government has not set any criterion for identification of generic medicines, which makes it difficult to differentiate between generic and other medicines. If the market price of any 10 tablets of medicine is Rs. 90, the generic medicine costs only Rs. 30. Those who do not recognize these generic medicine have to buy these medicines from the market. This scheme was started for the poor of the country and due to indifferent attitude of the Government and lack of public awareness businessmen and middlemen are trying to cheat the public.

The way food items are identified by vegetarian and non-vegetarian signs, similarly, identification of generic medicines should be made by mark or color.

Therefore, the Government should take such steps which can make the identification of other medicines and generic medicines much easier and cheating by the businessmen and middlemen could be checked.

(xxii) Regarding grant of special category status to Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (Rajahmundry): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting the Union Government to accord Special Category Status (SCS) to Andhra Pradesh which was not considered by the Union Government under the pretext that the 14th Finance Commission objected to it. On the other hand, the Union Government went on to say that granting of SCS to Andhra Pradesh had not been defined/added in the APR Act 2014. The Union Government had also made a statement that the Special Status Category already granted to States will be abolished after implementation of GST.

In such a scenario, the Special Package or Special Assistance Measure (SAM) in lieu of SCS announced by Shri Arun Jaitely ji, Union Finance Minister on 07 September, 2016. had been accepted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as there was no other option for our Chief Minister. But to our utter dismay, it has been observed that not a single rupee has been allocated to the Andhra Pradesh even under Special Package/SAM so far.

Ironically, we are given to understand that the Union Government has recently extended such SCS to the 11

other States which were enjoying the benefit. It seems the Union Government had adopted the step-motherly treatment towards the State of Andhra Pradesh in fulfilling the promise of granting SCS. Thus; the Union Government has misled the people of Andhra Pradesh on the issue of Special Category Status (SCS). We have no objection for 11 other States which have been extended the benefit of SCS. Why should the Centre show such discrimination towards AP on this issue? When it is possible to continue SCS in other States, why not for Andhra Pradesh? I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to accord Special Category Status (SCS) without any further delay.

(xxiii) Need to consider National Youth Awardees for the post of District Youth Coordinators at Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): National development requires involving the nation's citizens in constructive opportunities. India, a nation of the youth, where more than 50% of our population is below the age of 25 has much wider scope of development by channelizing the young mind. Keeping this in mind, various Governments at different point of times have come up with youth specific programmes and policies. Most recent of them being, the National Youth Policy (2014) that identifies India's vision for its youth.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports which works for Youth development via 623 district level Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports also introduced National Youth Award to recognize and encourage outstanding work in the field of national development and social service. One of the aims of the National Youth Policy (2014) is to achieve a dynamic productive workforce that can effectively participate in governance. While all these policies and programmes seek one objective, they need to be jointed for improved efficiency. In this regard, the National Youth Awardees should be considered for the designation of District Youth Coordinators at NYKS.

The very idea of NYKS is to implement and execute Youth Development plans. These awardees are individuals who can act as role models. Their contribution to the implementation will be driven by their passion for the

national development. Besides, the Government will also go one step further in strengthening its youth engagement. These awardees are potential youth who have proven their calibre, providing them with employment will boost the youth cohort, as well as benefit the governance.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to consider the National Youth Awardees for the designation of District Youth Coordinators at NYKS.

(xxiv) Regarding alleged misuse of SARFAESI Act, 2002 by banks and financial institutions

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): The public sector banks and financial institutions are widely misusing the SARFAESI Act 2002, which is against the spirit of the constitution and social justice causing damages to the weaker sections of the society.

When a borrower makes a default of three instalments, the debtor has to discharge the full liability sometimes usually worth lakhs or millions which may not be possible, for a debtor. Failing this, the creditor is taking possession of the secured property which may be sometimes worth millions or crores more than the liability.

A creditor can grab a secured asset by simply issuing a notice under 13(2) of the Law since interference of court is negligible.

So, the Government should appoint a commission to study about the misuse of the Act and amend controversial sections of the law with immediate effect.

(xxv) Regarding problems of onion growers

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): The price of onions has plummeted in the country due to bumper production. Onions harvested at end of May are mainly grown in Maharashtra (Pune, Nashik) and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Due to abundance of onions, the price of summer harvested onions has fallen sharply to Rs. 1-3 per kg. To ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce, Government must intervene to buy onions directly from farmers through Market Intervention Scheme. Though the Centre has promised to reduce price volatility of Tomatoes, Onions and Potatoes (TOP) under Operation Greens Scheme in 2018 Budget speech, its implementation is questionable. To enable farmers to

make informed sowing choices, the Government must make real time data on onion sowing, cultivation and expected production made available to farmers. Thus, I urge the Centre to buy onions from farmers at remunerative price and provide better storage warehouses.

(xxvi) Regarding construction of road on bank of river Ganga in Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): In my Parliamentary Constituency Phulpur, road from Allahabad to Banaras is closed for 'Kaanwar' in the month of Sravana, which causes difficulties to the people and businessmen while travelling. Sometimes Kaanwaris me with road accidents and they become unruly. The business of farmers and traders from Allahabad to Handia is affected as commodities like fertiliser, seeds, brick kilns, mud, sand, can not be supplied by road on trucks.

A railway track is there along the Ganges and the land is also available there. If the road is constructed at that place, it can save Kaanwaris from accidents and the public also will not have to face difficulties. In Western UP, road has been constructed by the Irrigation Department for the Kaanwaris on both sides of the Ganga Canal. It will save Kaanwaris from difficulties and there will be no Problem to the common people, farmers and traders.

(xxvii) Need to give recognition to Sarna Religious code in Jharkhand

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK (Rajmahal): In my home State of Jharkhand, 27 per cent tribal people reside, whose economic and social condition is extremely pitiable. After efforts made by the Central Government, the condition has not improved much. There are several schemes and programs going on at the Central level for their development. I regret to inform that the benefits of these programmes and schemes are not reaching them. Rumours are being spread about the religion and caste of tribals by some selfish people, so as to bring down the number of tribals. In the census, they are shown as Hindus whereas they have no religion and caste. These tribals worship nature, trees and mountains and no idol worshiper is there. The tribals of entire country have demanded for Sarna

Dharma code. I would like to inform with great sadness that the schemes for the welfare of the tribals are not being implemented properly and according to rules, due to which after 70 years of independence, the tribal people settled in the forests are deprived of social and economic development.

I would like to request the Government to get a review the works related to Scheduled Tribes settling in the tribal areas, especially in the forests of the country, done by an agency and their demand for Sarna Dharma Code should be accepted immediately.

14.02 hrs

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL, 2016

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, item no. 12, the Bill for consideration and passing, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 – hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Speaker, the persons concerned and their organisations have been demanding since long to enact a law in this subject. ...(Interruptions) This matter was also taken up by the Supreme Court. In April, 2014 the Supreme Court gave a verdict and asked the Government to enact a law to protect the interests of these people, to bring them in the mainstream and to formulate a scheme for their welfare ...(Interruptions) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment drafted a Bill in this regard and

introduced the same in the Parliament. The debate on this subject is fixed for today and I am initiating that debate.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, an important Bill is there. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I would like to submit that Hon. Member Shri Tiruchi Shiva had introduced a Private Members Bill on this issue in Rajya Sabha and that was passed unianimously there. ...(Interruptions) That was discussed here also. That discussion was so long that it does not require further discussion now. I would like to tell the objectives of introduction of this Bill. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 is for the following persons—

This Bill is to define a transgender person and ban discrimination against transgender persons. ...(Interruptions) There are provisions in this Bill that the transgender person has a right to be recognised as such, the transgender person has a right to be recognised as such, the transgender person has a right to self perceived gender identity, issuing a certificate of identity as a transgender person, no establishment shall discriminate against any transgender person in any matter relating to employment, recruitment promotion and other related issues.

The Bill has been brought to provide for grievance redressal mechanism in each establishment, establishment of National Council for Transgender and punishment for contraventions of the provisions of the Bill ...(Interruptions)

I would like to request the House that a long discussion has been done on it. This was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Committee gave its recommendations after discussion ...(Interruptions) The Government has accepted 27 recommendations and included in original Bill as amendments ...(Interruptions). I think, this is a complete Bill. It does not require a long discussion ...(Interruptions) I would like to request that the Bill be passed ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

Please go to your seats. He is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam Speaker, I just wish to begin by saying that I am fully in support of my colleagues' demands that this Parliament should create a Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Rafale deal. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI AJRAN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Speaker, what is he saying? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: But, I believe, this Bill is important and, therefore, I will speak on it. But, I want to stress that my speaking is not dissociating from the very strong stand taken by my Party. ...(Interruptions)

The Congress Party has been asking for a Transgender Bill for some time. But the Bill given to us by this Government is weak and flawed. I myself have had to submit 21 amendments. If this Bill is going to get my Party's support, it needs severe reconsideration....(Interruptions) I want stress, I am proud to represent Thiruvananthapuram which witnessed the first legally registered trans couple marriage in Kerala May of this year. ...(Interruptions) I also stand here as a proud Indian because our country has the rich heritage of holding members of the transgender community in very high regard. We have accepted their place in society. ...(Interruptions) According to Hindu

theology, as you know, Lord Ram gave transgender persons the power to confer blessings on people. The Aravanis in Tamil Nadu consider themselves to be the children of both Aravan and the female form of Vishnu, namely, Mohini. ...(Interruptions) It must be noted that the transgender community has played an important role in the royal courts of the Mughals as well. ...(Interruptions) We should remember that our country is home to the oldest transgender community in the world, the Hijra community. ...(Interruptions) But, sadly, with the advent of the British and the searing of archaic Victorian ideas of morality in our minds, we have seen havoc created in India for transgender people especially after the adoption of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 which deemed the entire community as a criminal tribe.(Interruptions) The British have moved on. They have now adopted progressive laws like the UK Gender Recognition Act, 2004. ...(Interruptions) But, we are continuing the old negative British colonial legacy and their prejudice against the transgender community is continuing in this country. They are subjected to discrimination in all forms, subjected to mental and physical abuse and sexual abuse. ...(Interruptions) They are denied jobs. Many are abandoned by their families. This is why my Party has always said, it is time that we should take important legislative and policy steps to correct this anomaly, this injustice against the transgender community. ...(Interruptions)

We, of course, know that Article 14 of our Constitution says that every “person” has equality before law. It does not say man or woman; it says “person”, which means everybody in the gender spectrum has equality in our country. ...(Interruptions) Articles 15 and 16 prohibit discrimination on the ground of sex. The Supreme Court, as the hon. Minister has mentioned, has made it clear that the word ‘sex’ in the Constitution includes any gender identity and not merely the binary of male or female.

The need of the hour is a robust law which can transform these gender inclusive Constitutional values into ground reality. But Madam Speaker, this is where the Bill is a flawed Bill. It does not give us the robustness that we seek. ...(Interruptions) The law must clearly define and recognise transgender persons if we are going to protect their rights. But we need to recognise the term ‘gender identity’ both beyond the biological issues of

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

male and female. In fact, we have principles established internationally for all this. The Yogyakarta principles say that gender identity is an individual's deep and personal experience. It need not correspond to the sex assigned at birth. ...*(Interruptions)* It includes the personal sense of the body and other expressions such as one's speech and idiosyncrasies and the sad thing is, the Bill that has been given to us by the Government, still uses phrases like 'neither wholly female nor wholly male' or 'a combination of female and male' while defining a transgender person, which confines a transgender to a biological determination of gender which is reminiscent of the regressive and outdated principles rejected by the Supreme Court of India. The so-called corbett principle had been rejected by the Supreme Court. But the Minister, who has mentioned the Supreme Court, still has put this into his Bill. The Government has blindly borrowed this definition from the definition of 'intersex persons' under the Australian Law, thereby conflating two different concepts. From what we have seen in our research, persons who have variations in their primary sexual characteristics and their biological feature, when compared with a normative standard of female or male bodies, are referred to as intersex. We cannot confuse the two here. ...*(Interruptions)*

I had written to the Minister on the first of January of this year to tell him to revise the definition of transgender persons. While I am glad that he has agreed to drop his earlier definition and has adopted a large part of the definition that I am proposing before this House, the definition he is pushing for is still defective as it deems all intersex persons to be transgender persons. ...*(Interruptions)* The point is that clause 3 of the Bill prohibits discriminatory practices against transgender persons but it fails to define discrimination and it limits itself to only nine types of practices. It prohibits certain acts but it fails to specify the civil or criminal liability that may arise if somebody commits these acts. It is important for us to redraft this clause. So, we have an inclusive definition so that practices, which may not be stipulated under the provisions but which violate the rights of transgender persons, are covered under the ambit of the Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

The law must make it clear that even transgender persons without the certificate of gender identity must

be allowed to complain of gender discrimination. ...*(Interruptions)*

Clause 12 of the Bill states that every establishment consisting of 100 or more persons shall designate a person to be a complaint officer to deal with complaints relating to the provisions of this Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

But Madam, the average employment size of any economic establishment in India is 2-3 people according to the Sixth Economic Census. We are a country of small and micro enterprise. By placing such a high numerical threshold the Bill will exclude a majority of the establishments in India ...*(Interruptions)*

Furthermore, the Bill does not specify a mechanism to deal with complaints. It does not lay down a timeline to redress grievances. The redressal system is a complete failure from start to finish in this Bill. The Bill has prescribed the procedure involving a District Screening Committee to certify someone as a transgender person whereas we, in the Congress Party on every occasion, have insisted that self-determination of gender is an integral part of personal autonomy and that we cannot take away the liberty of a person to say "I believe I am transgender". By putting a Committee to decide for this person, what gender the person should belong to is unacceptable. ...*(Interruptions)* This is by the way is a fundamental right affirmed under Article 21 by the Supreme Court of India and it cannot be abridged by a District Screening Committee. What is the Minister thinking if he is going to ask a District Screening Committee to do something which the Supreme Court has said cannot be done? I want to stress also that this Committee has a Chief Medical Officer. ...*(Interruptions)* The Medical Officer may do physical test. Any form of such physical test to determine whether a person is transgender violates the dignity, the privacy and the autonomy of the transgender person.

It must be vehemently opposed and even prohibited. ...*(Interruptions)* Now the fact is, we need an identity provision so that people can actually be beneficiaries of the provisions envisaged in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* But what the Minister should do is, amend the law, take into account these suggestions, prescribe a swift time-bound approach whereby a transgender person can make or submit a self-declaration of gender to the District Magistrate

supported by a report from a registered psychologist ... *(Interruptions)*. Right now, we have got complete red tape and an inefficient bureaucratic system. ...*(Interruptions)* The law must also prescribe a time-bound procedure, if somebody wants to change their gender and change their names. ...*(Interruptions)* All of this should have been similar to Section 3 of the Gender Expression, Gender Identity and Sex Characteristics Act, 2015 of Malta and of the best practices in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

We are very happy to convey to the Government very specific amendments that will help the Minister fulfil these objectives. ...*(Interruptions)* This Bill sets up a National Council to advise the Government on its policies relating to the transgender community but the composition of the Council does not represent the various diverse groups within the transgender community. ...*(Interruptions)* The Council has no power to deal with grievances of the members of the community. And, surely, if you are going to have District Councils, we need State Councils to be set up along with the National Council on the same principle as the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commissions. We need the same for this too. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, there is a vexed question of sexual abuse. As per clause 19 (d) of the Bill, a person who subjects a transgender person to sexual abuse, gets punishment of minimum six months. ...*(Interruptions)* It is highly discriminatory as well as insulting. Madam Speaker, when women are subjected to sexual offences, we have harsh levels of punishment. The whole House supported a Bill on that. ...*(Interruptions)* Why should transgender persons be treated as second-class citizens when people who commit offences against them get much smaller punishment when they are abused? ...*(Interruptions)* This is in violation of Article 14 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* I would urge the Minister to amend this Bill whereby all applicable provisions under the IPC should apply when sexual offences are committed against transgender persons. ...*(Interruptions)* A sexual offence is a sexual offence. Whether the victim is a woman or man or child, there are very precise laws. Why should the transgender persons not also require that abuse of their person will attract the same kind of punishment? ...*(Interruptions)*

The criminalisation of those who indulge transgender persons to beg is also completely revealing the Government's lack of understanding on matters of the transgender community. ...*(Interruptions)* Very often, they do beg. We know the Hijras come often at traffic lights. They work in collectives of groups and beg. But this provision will be used to target such groups. ...*(Interruptions)* The Hijra community has so many practices in our culture where they come and get gifted money or alms at times of wedding and other celebrations. If we consider them begging, certainly, this law will criminalise most Hijra behaviour of this nature. ...*(Interruptions)*

I also fear that the Bill has completely omitted to address critical issues such as the application of laws of marriage, divorce and inheritance from members of the transgender community. ...*(Interruptions)* Even though the Supreme Court ruled that transgender persons are entitled to reservations, this has been neglected in the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* So, my worry, Madam Speaker, to summarise, is that instead of supplementing the Constitutional rights of the transgender community, this Bill actually supplants their rights and its flawed provisions defeat the very purpose of this legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*

I had pointed out these flaws before to the Minister in my letter of January, 2018. I once again urge him to withdraw this Bill, to consult the transgender community and to introduce a robust and comprehensive legislation for our consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, my Party is prepared to support a constructive Bill. We have in the past spoken for the rights of transgender persons but this Bill is not it. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, given the disturbance in the House, given that many are not participating, given the legitimate demand of my Party for a JPC on Rafale, may I request that before consideration that the Minister will rethink his Bill, look at these amendments and bring the issue back to the House where we can have a serious discussion on this issue? ...*(Interruptions)*

I thank you, Madam Speaker. Please request the Minister to withdraw the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]
to the term transgender described by the World Health Organisation (WHO). According to the World Health Organisation, "Transgender" is an umbrella term that includes persons whose sense of gender do not match with the gender assigned to them at birth. ...*(Interruptions)*

According to 2011 Census, the number of persons who do not identify as male or female but as others stands at 4,87,803, which is just 0.04 per cent of the total population of this country. This 'other category' applies to persons who did not identify as either male or female and included as transgender persons as per primary census abstract data for others in 2011. ...*(Interruptions)*

In 2013, the Government set up an Expert Committee to examine issues related to transgender persons. This Committee stated that transgender persons face social stigma and discrimination which affected their access to education, healthcare, employment and Government documents. ...*(Interruptions)*

In 2014, the Supreme Court recognized transgender persons right to self-identification as male, female or the third gender. Further, the Court directed the Central and the State Governments to grant legal recognition to transgender persons, address issues of social stigma and discrimination and provide social welfare schemes for them. The Supreme Court has held that self-determination of one's gender is a part of the fundamental right to dignity, freedom and personal autonomy guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Court upheld the right of transgender persons to determine their self-identified gender as a man, woman or as a third gender. This should protect their right to live with dignity and respect. This is the history on which the Government has bought this Bill for consideration of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Earlier, there had been a Private Member Bill which was passed in Rajya Sabha and has been subsequently pending in Lok Sabha for quite some time. I have three points to make for consideration of the Minister which deal with the incongruity that has been built in into this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

The first point is relating to clause 3 and clauses 9 to 16, which create provisions to protect transgender

persons from discrimination and provide welfare schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

In doing so, the Bill provides for both – self-perceived gender identity and a screening process to recognize the identity of transgender persons. These are the two pillars on which a transgender has to be identified. When it is said 'self-perceived gender identity', what does that actually mean? When the Bill states that a person will be recognized as transgender on the basis of a certificate of identity issued through the District Screening Committee and that certificate will be a proof of identity as transgender and confer rights under this Bill, then it is very unclear what the term 'self-perceived gender identity' entails and how it will be enforced. This provision is provided in clauses 4 to 7. ...*(Interruptions)*

If a person on his own perception claims that he is a transgender, he does not have to get a certificate. But what you are saying is that he has to get a certificate. In this Bill you have two branches. One is, self-perceived identity and the other is, identity through certificate from the District Screening Committee. So, my point is, if a self-perceived person says that he is a transgender, how is he going to get all the benefits that accrues after this Bill becomes an Act? ...*(Interruptions)*

If a transgender person is denied a certificate of identity, this Bill does not provide any mechanism for appeal or review of such decision of the District Screening Committee. This is another way by which you are denying it. If somebody is denied it, where is he going to appeal? There is no such mechanism in this Bill, which needs to be built in, in this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

My second point is that in sub-clause (i) of clause 2, the Bill defines transgender person as one who is neither wholly female nor wholly male; or a combination of female or male; or neither female nor male. In addition, the person's sense of gender must not match with the gender assigned to that person at the time of birth. This definition is not complete. It has ambiguity. ...*(Interruptions)* The Bill does not specify if the terms male and female refer to biological sex which includes human anatomy and chromosomes. Madam, you are very much aware that some weeks or some months back, I had raised that issue during 'Zero Hour'. ...*(Interruptions)* Subsequently, the Sports

Minister also supported it. Ultimately, the Government of India also took that up in the court in Switzerland that the chromosome of Dutee Chand was being contested and ultimately, she was declared a female. But here, how do you define a male and a female? It has not been defined in this Bill whether it is human anatomy or chromosome, or if being a male and female also refers to one's psychological sense of gender which includes how one chooses to feel, identify and express oneself. ...(*Interruptions*) International expert bodies like the World Professional Association for Transgender Health, the World Health Organisation and the American Psychological Association define a transgender person as one whose gender identity does not align with the sex assigned at birth. These expert bodies do not specify any biological criterion in their definition of transgender persons. ...(*Interruptions*) In line with such international standards, the Supreme Court of India, expert committee of the Ministry of Social Justice and Welfare and the Private Member's Bill of 2014 define transgender persons based on psychological criterion only. This Bill before us is at variance. Would the hon. Minister tell us why this Bill is at variance from all these criteria that have been defined? ...(*Interruptions*)

Further, I would say that terms like trans-men, trans-women, persons with inter-sex variations and gender-queers have been used in this Bill, but these terms have not been defined. If they are not defined, then it becomes unclear as to who would be covered under these terms. ...(*Interruptions*)

Now, I come to my third and last point. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to the issue relating to transgender persons and their status under the existing laws. Currently, several criminal laws and civil laws recognise two categories of gender, that is, man and woman. These laws include Indian Penal Code; 1860, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005; Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which contain some gender specific provisions. ...(*Interruptions*) This Bill recognises a third gender and that is transgender, but this Bill does not clarify how the laws that I mentioned just now apply to the transgender persons. This House is aware that the penalties for similar offences may vary because of the application of different laws based on gender identity. ... (*Interruptions*) For example, under IPC, sexual offences

related to woman attract a higher penal provision up to life imprisonment while the specified penalty for sexual abuse under this Bill is up to only two years as per clauses 19 and 21. I have a list of the laws that are prevalent today in India. ...(*Interruptions*)

Other than the Indian Penal Code of 1860 and the Code of Civil Procedure of 1973, Indecent Representation of Women Prohibition Act 1986, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 have gender specific provisions. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Hindu Marriage Act 1955, the Special Marriage Act 1954, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956, Hindu Succession Act 1956, the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act 1937 are the civil laws. You have other laws also, like the Mines Act of 1952, Factories Act of 1948, National Food Security Act of 2013, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the Companies Act 2013, where only male and female is mentioned. Where are you going to bring in transgenders? How are you going to give them protection? That is the right to life which is enshrined in the Constitution. This is missing in this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)

When this is the case, it seems adequate attention has not been paid in drafting the Bill. Despite a lapse of two years and deliberations on the Private Members' Bill in both the Houses, does the Minister intend to bring in more amendments in course of this discussion and add more rules to make this Bill an effective law? The Minister is already moving 27 amendments today. Shri Shashi Tharoor has moved 20 amendments on this Bill. Shri Premachandran, who is not present here, has also introduced a number of amendments. When the Minister himself is moving 27 amendments, can we not expect some more amendments from the Minister which I have mentioned in my speech today? We need answers to these questions. ...(*Interruptions*)

Thank you Madam.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): Madam Speaker, I stand on behalf of my Party in support of this Bill. The issue is very serious. Since they are all in the well, I will just mention a few points and will not repeat them. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule]

There is a category called 'others'. Most times it is male, female and others. The 'others' should be stopped completely and it should be made 'TGs', that is 'Transgenders' in every application. ...*(Interruptions)* This is going to be a social change. I know in a society like ours, it is not going to be easy for us to accept it. But we need to sensitise people right from schools and colleges for the society to accept these changes. Even in the Bill there is a point about Transgender Commission. A Transgender Commission just at the national level is not good enough. There are several States which have got their own Commission. If we can get these things implemented at the State level, it would be effective. There is no system today in any State for them to get any help.

The other demand which we are making is a Welfare Board. We need a separate Welfare Board for the transgenders because this is the first time they are coming out and they need equal rights. We have Welfare Boards for everybody. Earlier Dr. Tharoor and Shri Mahtab talked about giving them equal rights. We need a helpline for them. I am ashamed to share this information with you. But even in the police cases, there are several transgender cases where there are allegations that even police use their power to ill-treat them. So, why can we not have a helpline for them? If women can get several rights which this august House has given, then transgenders also deserve a redressal system where they will get help and they should get equal rights in every society. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, we must have a good helpline for the transgender people like we have for our children and women. Dr. Tharoor has talked about the punishment for abusing the transgender people. This is a completely neglected section of our society. Even their families do not give them respect. We need to look how we can make the law more applicable. We need laws for marriage, divorce and inheritance for them. Even reservation for them is very very critical. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, these people even do not get homes. Even if they are well-to-do, professionals or educated, it is very hard for these people to get homes. These are only people in the society who do not get equal rights of quality education and homes for them. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, I urge the Hon. Minister to take this Bill back for a better debate and give more time because it is a very serious and emotional issue for us. It is a big issue for social change in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I think because of the JPC issue, we will not be able to discuss this issue. So, I urge the Hon. Government to agree to the Joint Parliamentary Committee so that we can get the House in order and debate all other issues. So, I request the Government to relook into this Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: How can a discussion go on like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

14.36 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One-Minute past Fifteen of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...*(Interruptions)*

15.01 ½ hrs

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The next speaker to speak on the Bill is Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar.

...*(Interruptions)*

15.02 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujla and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

15.03 hrs

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL, 2016 — *Contd.*

[English]

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Thank you, hon. Madam. ...*(Interruptions)* I stand here to participate in the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, for already having formed a Board for the welfare of transgenders three years back, which is the call of the day. ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Government and all the other States should follow this to look after the transgenders. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I think that this is a very hastily drafted Bill, and the different clauses mentioned are totally inconclusive. ...*(Interruptions)* We have to first define what a transgender means. ...*(Interruptions)* Here, it is written that: "...a transgender person means neither wholly female nor wholly male; or a combination of female or male; or neither female nor male...". ...*(Interruptions)*

On this earth, as per medical science, there can be no being who is neither a 'male' nor a 'female'. ...*(Interruptions)* A person's external sexuality, that is, the phenotype is determined by the internal sexuality, that is, the genotype – combination of genes and chromosome ...*(Interruptions)* So, either it is 'X' 'X' or it is 'X' 'Y'. ...*(Interruptions)* A person who has 'X' 'Y' is a male, and a person who has 'X' 'X' is a female. ...*(Interruptions)* But sometimes, there are three 'X' chromosomes in a person who are known as super female or there is a combination of these in a person who are known either as true hermaphrodite or false hermaphrodite. ...*(Interruptions)* But transgender is not always a hermaphrodite. ...*(Interruptions)*

A transgender is a person who has the internal genetic code made up in such a way that the sexuality granted to the child after birth is not aligned to his or her mental capability, and gender dysphoria is a kind of distress that such a person goes through that can lead to distress related to it like eating disorder, suicide, depression, anxiety and social isolation. ...*(Interruptions)* None of this

is mentioned in the copy of the draft that we have here. ...*(Interruptions)*

This is a hastily drafted Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* I do not know who has done it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Doctors are still grappling with it because the American Association of Psychiatrists only as late as 2013 have defined this disease. In this disease, when a person has no discrimination between genotype and phenotype, that is the internal and the external manifestation of the chromosome, and still might feel being a female and that I am more comfortable being a male, that is the actual Transgender. This is not mentioned in the Bill. The Bill is totally null and void in that sense.

A lawmaker's actual duty is to look at the justice meted out to every kind of human being as is given by the Article 14 of the Constitution of India. We are indebted to the hon. Supreme Court for the verdict given on the 15th April, 2014 in which various steps have been directed to be taken by the Central and the State Governments for the welfare of the Transgenders. So, this Bill does not cater to those provisions. The American Society of Psychiatrists have described in detail the clauses those have to be brought into the Bill to make it a welfare Bill for the actual Transgenders.

As far as their educational help is concerned, there should be a third column during admission – the male, the female, and the Third Gender. They should be given reservation in jobs because they feel differently. They might dress differently. So, the provision must be there. Social milieu must be such that the society is compassionate to their disease condition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Hon. Speaker, this is contempt of the House. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell all the Members either they are from AIDAMK or Congress Party, that the Government is ready to discuss any issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Now a Bill is being discussed. So, all the Members should go back to their seats and from there, they can express their view. ...*(Interruptions)* This Government

[Shri Narendra Singh Tomar]
has no objection in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

So far as discussion on Rafale is concerned, as demanded by the Members of the congress, the Government is ready for it ...*(Interruptions)* Please take your seats. The Government is ready for a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please cooperate. This is not fair. You can't do something like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Behaviour of all of you is not good.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Dr. Kakoli.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: So, it appears that this Bill has been very hastily drafted and the opinion of specialists has not been taken into consideration because it says that even after a person has been identified he has to go to the municipality and he has to then take a certificate from the municipal doctor. When the American Society of Psychiatrists have only described this in 2013, how will the municipal doctor be informed of the latest disease? We don't take a Transgender person as an abnormality anymore. This is just a disease condition. The disease has to be studied. So, a Specialists Board has to be formed and the person has to be certified through that Specialists Board who are duly qualified.

It appears that proper attention was not given to different clauses while drafting the Bill. So, this Bill has to be recalled and a properly drafted Bill has to be tabled.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank Shri Shashi Tharoor, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab Ji, Shrimati Supriya Suleji and Shrimati Kakoli Ghoshji who have expressed their views and mentioned a few points on the Bill.

I would like to submit that this Bill has been formulated after a long deliberation and discussion with Law Department. The organisations and the persons who are working for the welfare of transgenders have also been consulted. We had started working on this Bill from year 2015. The opinion were sought through website also. The process was going on. The discussion on the Bill was held in this House through the Private Member's Bill. The Bill was referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee too. Th Government has accepted 27 suggestions made by the Standing Committee. We have also taken note of the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House. The Government would try to include certain issues in the Act while enacting rules in this regard.

I request the House to pass this Bill.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration. Hon. Minister may now move amendment Nos. 3 to 8 to clause 2.

Clause 2

Definitions

[Translation]

Amendments moved:

Page 2, after line 7, insert—

'(ba) "family" means a group of people related by blood or marriage or by adoption made in accordance with law'. (4)

Page 2, lines 9, for "along with other students learn together", *Substitute* "learn together with other students without fear of discrimination, neglect, harassment or intimidation". (4)

Page 2, line 12, *omit* "rehabilitation". (5)

Page 2, line 20, for "Gazette", *substitute* "Official Gazette". (6)

Page 2, after line 20, insert—

‘(ga) “person with intersex variations” means a person who at birth shows variation in his or her primary sexual characteristics, external genitalia, chromosomes or hormones from normative standard of male or female body;’.

(7)

Page 2, for lines 23 to 29, substitute—

‘(i) “transgender person” means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman (whether or not such person has undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy or such other therapy), person with intersex variations, gender-queer and person having such socio-cultural identities as kinnar, hijra, aravani and jogta.’.

(8)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N. K. Premachandran – Not present.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9,—

for “transgender students”

substitute “transgender and gender non-conforming students”.

(37)

Page 2, line 12,—

for “rehabilitation”

substitute “housing”.

(38)

Page 2, for lines 23 to 29,—

substitute ‘(i) “transgender person” means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-men and trans-woman, irrespective of whether or not such person has undergone sex reassignment surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy, and includes gender-queers and a number of sociocultural identities such as kinnars, hijras, aravanis, jogtas and other similar identities.’.

(39)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 37 to 39 to clause 2 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Prohibition against discrimination

[Translation]

Amendment moved:—

Page 2, line 32, after “No person,” insert “or establishment.”

(9)

(Shri Thaawarnchand Gehlot)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : I beg to move:

Page 2, for lines 32 and 33,—

substitute “3. (1) No person shall discriminate against a transgender person on the basis of such person’s gender identity and, or expression.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, discrimination shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction imposed on a transgender person which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights, fundamental rights and fundamental freedoms, including:—”.

(40)

Page 3, after line 6,—

insert “(j) For the purposes of this section, gender identity includes being a self-identified transgender person who does not possess a certificate of identity.”.

(41)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 40 and 41 to clause 3 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Recognition of identity of transgender person

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 11 and 12, –

substitute “(2) Every person shall have the right to determine their gender identity, whether as male, female or transgender.” (42)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.42 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 4 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Application for certificate of identity

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 13 to 15,–

substitute “5. (1) A transgender person may make an application to the District Magistrate for issuing a certificate of gender identity, in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(2) The application form shall include the following:–

- (a) A declaration stating that the applicant is a transgender person as defined in section 2(i) of this Act;
- (b) A declaration stating that the applicant identifies as a male or female or transgender person and wishes to be recognized as such; and

(c) Where the applicant also wishes to adopt a new name, a declaration stating such change in name.’

(3) The application form shall be accompanied by:–

- (a) a recent passport size photograph of the applicant; and
- (b) a report by a clinical psychologist or a psychiatrist, as defined under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 confirming gender incongruence of the applicant.”. (43)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.43 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 5 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 District Screening Committee

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran- Not present.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 18 to 26, –

substitute “6. (1) The District Magistrate may, while examining the application referred to in section 5, call for additional documents, if necessary, to verify the contents of the said application:

Provided that no applicant shall be required to provide proof of having undergone sex reassignment surgery, hormonal therapy or other similar medical interventions for the purpose of legal recognition of general identity:

Provided further that no applicant shall be subjected to any physical examination for the purpose of legal recognition of gender identity.

(2) The District Magistrate shall, after examining the application, grant a certificate recording the gender as male or female or transgender, as indicated by the applicant within a period of 30 days of receipt of such application:

Provided that where the applicant wishes to adopt a new name as provided under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 5, the certificate shall also record the adopted name of such applicant.

(3) The certificate referred to in sub-section (2) shall be issued in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”. (44)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.44 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 6 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Issue of Certificate of identity

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran - Not present.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 27 to 34, –

substitute “7. Every change in gender and name, as applicable, shall be published in the official gazette within a period of 60 days of obtaining the certificate referred to under sub-section (2) of section 6.”. (45)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.45 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 7 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Change in gender

[Translation]

Amendments moved:

Page 3, for lines 35 to 37, *substitute*–

Change in “8. (1) After the issue of a certificate under gender. sub-section (1) of section, 7, if a transgender person undergoes surgery to change gender either as a male or female, such person may make an application, along with a certificate issued to that effect by the Medical Superintendent or Chief Medical Officer of the medical institution in which that person has undergone surgery, to the District Magistrate for revised certificate, in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”

(10)

Page 3, line 38 and 39, for “an application under sub-section (1), and on the recommendation made by the District Screening Committee”, *substitute* “an application along with the certificate under sub-section (1), and on being satisfied with the correctness of such certificate”.

(11)

Page 3, line 42 for “The person who has been issued revised certificate”, *substitute* “The person who has been issued a certificate of identity under section 7 or a revised certificate”.

(12)

Page 3, line 46, for “section (1)”, *substitute* “section (2)”.

(13).

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran - Not present.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 35 to 46, –

substitute “8(1) The certificate granted by the District

Magistrate under sub-section (2) of section 6 or the publication in the official gazette under section 7, shall be valid for the purpose of changing one's gender and name (where applicable) in all official identity documents, whether issued by the appropriate Government or any other entity.

(2) All records related to the legal recognition of gender shall be kept confidential by the concerned authority and shall not be disclosed except for the purposes of this Act. (46)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.46 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 8 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Obligation of the appropriate Government

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 11, –
for "rehabilitation"

substitute "housing", (47)

Page 4, line 13, –

insert "(6) The appropriate Government shall take measures to include an entry for 'transgender' in the sex/gender column of every document, form or application issued or used by it", (48)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 47 and 48 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to clause 9 to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 Non discrimination in employment and obligation of establishments

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran - Not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 10 and 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 Grievance redressal mechanism

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 4, line 21, *omist* "Consisting of one hundred or more persons" (14)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 Right of residence

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 4, line 26, for "transgender person", substitute "child" (15)

Page 4, line 26, for "person", substitute "child" (16)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : I beg to move:

Page 4, line 24,–

for “transgender person”

substitute “transgender or gender non-conforming child”. (49)

Page 4, line 25,—

for “transgender”

substitute “transgender or gender non-conforming”. (50)

Page 4, line 35,—

for “rehabilitation centre”

substitute “a shelter, established by the appropriate government, for as much time as desired by the transgender person”. (51)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 49 to 51 to clause 13 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 Obligation of educational institutions to provide inclusive education to transgender persons

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 4, line 38, for “All educational institutions”, *substitute* “Every educational institution”. (17)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 38,—

for “14”

substitute “14(1)”. (52)

Page 4, after line 40,—

insert “(2) All educational institutions funded or recognised by the appropriate Government shall ensure inclusion of comprehensive, affirmative and accurate material on sexual, biological, physical and psychological diversity, and the human rights of people of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics, in curricula, taking into consideration the evolving capacity of the child.

(3) The appropriate Government shall ensure inclusion of comprehensive, affirmative and accurate material on sexual, biological, physical and psychological diversity, and the human rights of people of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and sex characteristics, in teacher training and continuing professional development programmes.

(4) The appropriate Government shall offer scholarships to transgender students, to encourage and promote their access to primary, secondary and higher education.”. (53)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos.52 and 53 to clause 14 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 Vocational training and self employment

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 3,—

after “Self-employment”,

insert “and offer incentives to private establishments that hire transgender persons as employees” (54)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 54 to clause 15 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 15 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 Health care facilities

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 5, line 9, for “Pre and Post”, substitute “before and after” (18)

Page 5, line 176, after “Scheme for”, insert “Sex Reassignment surgery, hormonal therapy, laser therapy or any other health issues of.” (19)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 16,—

after “medical expenses”

insert “including expenses for sex-reassignment surgery, hormonal therapy and other related medical procedures.”. (55)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 55 to clause 16 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 National Council for transgender

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 5, line 23, for “Council”, substitute “National Council”. (20)

Page 5, line 31, for “Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation”, substitute “Housing and Urban Affairs”. (21)

Page 5, line 33, for “NITI Aayog”, substitute “National Institute for Transforming India Aayog”. (22)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 Functions of the Council

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 6, after line 13, insert—

“(ca)”, to redress the grievances of transgender persons;” (23)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 Offences and penalties

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 19 and 20,—

omit “the act of begging or other similar forms of” (56)

Page 6, after line 31,—

insert “(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code, 1860, all provisions dealing with offences under the said code shall be applicable to transgender victims of such offences. (57)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 56 and 57 to clause 19 moved by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 19 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 Grants by Central Government

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 6, line 35, for “Council”, substitute “National Council”. (24)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 23 Power of appropriate Government to make rules

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 6, line 43, for “may, by notification”, substitute “may, subject to the condition of previous publication, by notification”. (25)

‘sub-section (1) of section 8:

(ca) the form, period and manner for issuing revised certificate under sub-section (2) of section 8;” (26)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 Power to remove difficulties

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 7, line 24, omit “make such order or give such directions”. (27)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title, extent and commencement

[Translation]

Amendment moved:

Page 1, line 6, for “2016”, substitute “2018”. (2)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula*[Translation]*

Amendment moved:

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty Seventh", substitute "Sixty Ninth". (1)

(Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.**The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Badaruddoza Khan. You may speak for only one minute.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad): Hon. Speaker, I wanted to speak on the Bill when discussion was going on, but I did not get on opportunities at that time. I would like to put two to four points before the House.

[English]

The definition of transgender person mentioned in the Bill is not sufficient and clear. As per the Standing Committee Report, it is against global norms and violates the rights of self-determined gender identity. A transgender person may choose to identify as man, woman, or transgender irrespective of sex reassignment surgery and hormonal therapy.

The Standing Committee Report also recommended that the Bill must include definition of discrimination. It also

recommended a redressal mechanism for those facing discrimination to be included in the Bill. As per the Bill, any establishment with more than a hundred persons is required to designate a person as a complaint officer. This requirement must be extended for all establishments.

A transgender person must not be separated from parents. There is some provision in this Bill but the provision should be imposed strictly so that the transgender person can get some relief. In cases of sexual harassment, the punishment is for six months. This is not enough; it must be corrected.

In case of sports at the district, State, and national levels, under what group would these transgender people take part? There is no mention about that in this Bill. It must be made clear in the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Hon. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 18th December, 2018 at 11 a.m.

15.32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 18, 2018/Agrahayana 27, 1940 (Saka).

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