

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

**Monday, April 02, 2018/Chaitra 12, 1940 (Saka)**

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

**11.01 hrs**

*(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri P.R. Sundaram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

...(Interruptions)

**11.02 hrs**

#### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 481 - Dr. K. Gopal.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

#### **Reservation System/Formula for Faculty**

@  
\*481. DR. K. GOPAL:

DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has recently submitted a new reservation system/formula for appointment of faculty in Universities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government had asked UGC to make a department-wise roster of reserved vacancies of teachers instead of the current institution-wise;

(c) whether this move is likely to reduce the number of posts meant for reserved categories including SCs/STs

and other educationally backward classes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee to review the new reservation system for appointment of faculty in universities across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said committee is likely to be set up and submit its report; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (e) There is no new formula in the percentage of faculty posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class (SC/ST/OBC) candidates. University Grants Commission (UGC), with the mandate of maintaining the standards of higher education, has issued Guidelines for strict implementation of reservation policy of the Government in Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Colleges and other Grant-in-Aid Institutions and Centers, 2006. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provided for filling up of teaching posts by preparing rosters treating University/College as a Unit. However, Hon'ble Allahabad High Court vide its order dated 7.4.2017 has, *inter-alia*, quashed the relevant clauses 6(c) and 8(a)(v) of the UGC Guidelines 2006 and this judgement has been upheld by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

2. In compliance with the Allahabad High Court judgement, which was upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the University Grants Commission (UGC) had constituted a Committee which had recommended amendments to clauses 6(c) and 8 (a)(v) of the UGC Guidelines, 2006. Based on these recommendations, UGC has amended the said clauses now providing for preparation of department/subject-wise rosters.

3. On receipt of representations from various quarters, this Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to assess the impact of the fresh reservation rosters on the representation of reserved categories. Based on the recommendations of the said Committee and advice of Ministry of Law and Justice, legal opinion of the Law

@Since Dr. K. Gopal and Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan were not present, Hon. Speaker asked the hon. Minister to lay the reply on the Table.

Officer in the matter of filing of SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court was sought. He has opined that UOI and UGC may file SLPs. Accordingly grounds for appeal are being finalized.

4. The Constitutional provisions mandating reservation for SC/ST/OBC categories will continue.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. Let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### **Withholding of Admit Cards of Students**

\*482. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has warned schools against withholding of admit cards of 10th and 12th class students on any pretext, including poor performance in pre-board examinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that CBSE has received complaints about withholding of admit cards by certain schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued an Advisory to the Principal/ Heads of the Institutions of all its affiliated schools on 23rd February, 2018 to not to hold the Admit Card of candidate(s) of Class X/XII Examination as per Rule 15 of the CBSE Examination Bye Laws, if the candidate(s) are otherwise eligible. This advisory can be accessed on the CBSE website at <http://cbse.nic.in/newsite/circulars/2018/advisory23.pdf>.

(c) and (d) While there is no instructions with regard to conduct of pre-board examination from the Board's side, yet instances came to notice of the Board through mails as well as telephonic queries from the parents stating that the admit card of their ward(s) were being held up on the

ground of some pretext such as poor performance in the pre-board test as well as school dues, etc. The Board took the cognizance of such instances and these were resolved by issuing the Advisory on 23.02.2018.

### **SEZ Policy**

\*483. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that various States have not enacted the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act and have not framed SEZ Policy;

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

(c) whether the Government has not impressed upon the States to introduce single window system for SEZs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some States have not enacted the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Acts and have not framed SEZ Policy. The States that have enacted their SEZ Acts are as under:

- (i) Madhya Pradesh, 2003
- (ii) West Bengal, 2003
- (iii) Gujarat, 2004
- (iv) Tamil Nadu, 2005
- (v) Haryana, 2006 and
- (vi) Punjab, 2009.

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.

(c) and (d) As per Rule 5 sub-rule 5(h) of the SEZs Rules, 2006, the State Government shall endeavour to provide a single window clearance system to the proposed SEZs Developers and Units, under their State Acts and Rules. The Central Government has advised State Governments from time to time for implementation of effective Single Window Mechanism to ensure timely State Government clearances for SEZs Developers and Units.

#### **Adoption of Monuments**

\*484. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monument has been adopted under Public Private Partnership model in order to conserve and maintain the ancient and heritage sites across the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the conservation and maintenance of heritage sites during the last four years along with the details of unspent funds and the reasons therefor during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has launched "Adopt a Heritage Project" to provide world class tourist facilities at the various natural/cultural heritage sites, monuments and other tourist sites to make them tourist friendly, enhance their tourist potential and cultural importance in a planned and phased manner across the country.

The project primarily focuses on providing basic amenities that include cleanliness, public convenience,

drinking water, ease of access for tourists, signage etc. and advanced amenities like TFC, Souvenir shop, Cafeteria etc.

The project envisages to collaborate with private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals for development of tourist amenities. They would become 'Monument Mitra' and adopt the sites essentially under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity. They would also look after the operations and maintenance of these amenities. The 'Monument Mitras' would associate pride in adoption of these monuments/heritage sites.

Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued to 24 agencies for 76 sites under the project till date. The list is given at the enclosed Statement. As on date, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the following 2 (two) Natural Heritage Sites have been signed for adoption under this Project:

- I. Gangotri Temple Area and Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand
- II. Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Ladakh, Jammu Kashmir

There is no budget allocation for 'Adopt a Heritage' Project.

However, the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last four years is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2013-14	17114.00	16936.16
2014-15	23572.61	23551.95
2015-16	24392.80	23744.16
2016-17	30375.07	30193.22

#### **Statement**

*The details of Letter of Intent (LoIs) Issued to 24 agencies under Adopt a Heritage project.*

Sl. No.	Agency	Opted Monuments/Heritage Sites/Tourist Site
<b>Phase-I: 7 agencies for 14 heritage sites</b>		
1.	Travel Corporation of India	(i) Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi (ii) Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kerala

Sl. No.	Agency	Opted Monuments/Heritage Sites/Tourist Site
2.	SBI Foundation *	(i) Jantar Mantar, Delhi
3.	National Building Construction Company	(i) Purana Qila, Delhi
4.	Global Vaish Organisation	(i) Agrasen Ki Baoli, New Delhi
5.	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)	(i) Gangotri Temple Area & Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand (ii) Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Laddakh, Jammu & Kashmir
6.	T.K. International	(i) Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha (ii) Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha (iii) Ratnagiri Monuments, Jajpur, Odisha
7.	Yatra Online	(i) Hampi, Karnataka (ii) Leh Palace, Jammu & Kashmir (iii) Qutab Minar, Delhi (iv) Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra
<b>Phase-II: 9 agencies for 39 heritage sites.</b>		
1.	GMR Sports Private Limited	(i) Red Fort, Delhi (ii) Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi (iii) Rock Cut Hindu Temple, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh (iv) Corridor from Taj Mahal to Red Fort, Agra, Uttar Pradesh (v) Red Fort, Agra, Uttar Pradesh (vi) Itimad-Ud-Daula, Agra, Uttar Pradesh (vii) Golconda Fort, Telangana (viii) Ramappa Temple, Palampet, Telangana (ix) Khajuraho Temples, Madhya Pradesh
2.	Drishti Lifesaving Private Ltd.	(i) Kolaba Fort, Alibaug, Goa (ii) Basilica Bom Jesus, Goa (iii) Se Cathedral Goa (iv) Chapel of St. Catherine, Goa (v) Church of St. Francis Assisi, Goa (vi) Museum of Christian Art (convent of St. Monica), Goa (vii) Church of St. John of God, Goa (viii) Our lady of Rosary, Goa (ix) Church of St. Augustine Ruins, Goa (x) Church of St. Cajetan, Goa (xi) Church of St. Ann's, Goa (xii) Church of our lady of Mount, Goa (xiii) Royal Chapel of St. Anthony, Goa

Sl. No.	Agency	Opted Monuments/Heritage Sites/Tourist Site
		(xiv) Pillar of flogging, Goa
		(xv) Aguada Fort and Lighthouse, Panjim, Goa
		(xvi) Morjim Beach, Goa
		(xvii) Chapora Fort, Goa
		(xviii) Cabo De Rama Fort, Old Goa
		(xix) Jaigarh Fort, Mumbai, Maharashtra
		(xx) Sassoon Docks, Mumbai, Maharashtra
		(xxi) Bekal Fort, Kerala
3.	ITC Hotels	(i) Rock Cut Hindu Temple, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
		(ii) Char Minar, Hyderabad, Telangana
4.	Dalmia Bharat	(i) Red Fort, Delhi
		(ii) Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi
		(iii) Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha
		(iv) Udayagiri & Khandagiri sites, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
		(v) Gandikota Fort, Kadappa, Andhra Pradesh
		(vi) Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka
5.	Archer & Angel	(i) Bio Diversity Park, Delhi
6.	Sanjay Chabra	(i) Bhuli Bhatiyariin, Delhi
7.	I Love Foundation	(i) Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan
8.	Mahesh Enterprise & India Infra	(i) Elephanta Caves, Mumbai
9.	Bluebells School International	(i) Adham Khan Tomb, Delhi
<b>Phase-III: 8 agencies for 23 heritage sites</b>		
1.	Yes Bank	(i) Bodhgaya, Gaya, Bihar
		(ii) Sanchi Stupa and group of monuments, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
		(iii) Ancient ruins of Nalanda, Bihar
2.	V-Resorts	(i) Amer Fort, Jaipur, Rajasthan
		(ii) Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur, Rajasthan
		(iii) Surajkund, Faridabad, Haryana
		(iv) Tipu Palace, Bangaluru, Karnataka
		(v) Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh, Rajasthan
3.	Agha Khan Trust for Culture	(i) Humanyun Tomb Complex, Delhi
		(ii) Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda, Hyderabad, Telangana
4.	Inter Globe Foundation	(i) Red Fort, Delhi
		(ii) Rahim Khan's Khan-I-Khana, Delhi
5.	Apeejay Park Hotels	(i) Jantar Mantar, Delhi

Sl. No.	Agency	Opted Monuments/Heritage Sites/Tourist Site
6.	JTI Group	(i) Kaziranga National Park, Assam
		(ii) Rang Ghar, Sibsagar, Assam
		(iii) Kareng Ghar, Sibsagar, Assam
		(iv) Shiva Daul, Sibsagar, Assam
7.	Caper Travel Company	(i) Moth Ki Masjid, Delhi
		(ii) Azim Khan Tomb, Lado Sarai, Delhi
		(iii) Jamali Kamali Mosque & Tomb, Mehrauli, Delhi
		(iv) Rajon Ki Baoli, Mehrauli, Delhi
8.	India Association of Tour Operators (IATO)	(i) Mahabalipuram Temples, Tamil Nadu
		(ii) Ellora Caves, Maharashtra

\*dropped by O&VC for non-submission of Vision Bid

### **Centres of Educational Excellence**

\*485. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any criteria and standards for Centres of Educational Excellence;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of Centres of Educational Excellence; and

(c) the manner in which such Centres are established along with the body/authority mandated to run them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no proposal for setting up 'Centres of Educational Excellence'. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified a regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

The selection shall be made through challenge method mode by Empowered Expert Committee (EEC)

constituted for the purpose. The EEC shall conduct its appraisal based on the fifteen year strategic vision plan as well as a five year implementation plan submitted by the applicant as well as any other measure of demonstrated commitment to the cause of developing an Institution of Eminence. The EEC shall engage with the Institutions to study their proposals, hear presentations and after a thorough scrutiny, rank the Institutions for their suitability for inclusion in this scheme. The recommendations of EEC shall be submitted to the Commission, which shall forward it to the Government for selection of Institutions of Eminence.

Applications from private sector as well as public sector have been received for selection of Institutions of Eminence.

### **Welfare of Tobacco Workers**

\*486. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

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

(a) the number of people engaged exclusively in farming, retailing, manufacturing and distribution of tobacco/tobacco products in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to reduce production/consumption of tobacco/tobacco products and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides or proposes to provide alternative livelihood opportunities to the people who are completely dependent on tobacco/tobacco products;

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

(e) whether the Government has not implemented any welfare scheme for tobacco workers who are engaged in unorganized sector, if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken/proposed to be 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 data available according to industry estimates, Indian tobacco industry provides livelihood to over 45.7 million people including farmers, farm labour, merchant traders, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers across the supply chain.

(b) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has brought in a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use for reduction of Tobacco consumption. Also, Tobacco Board regulates the production and curing of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco as per the mandate given under Tobacco Board Act, 1975. As a policy, Tobacco Board is not granting registration to new growers and not issuing any licenses for construction of new barns creating additional curing infrastructure and not expanding FCV tobacco cultivation to new areas and thereby restricting horizontal expansion of tobacco.

(c) and (d) Tobacco Board in collaboration with the Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) is providing economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing farmers who will be impacted by the reducing demand for tobacco. Educational and awareness programmes on cultivation of alternate crops to FCV tobacco are also being conducted. A booklet on crop management practices of different alternative crops for dissemination of knowledge on alternative crops has been published. Awareness

programmes are also being conducted on cultivation of alternative crops, while appealing to growers to divert at least 25-30% of their holdings for alternative crops.

In addition to this, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has initiated a Skill Development Programme for Beedi Workers and their dependants to shift them in alternative jobs.

(e) This Ministry is implementing various Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers and their dependants in the field of Health, Housing and Education. Details of the Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers*

#### **1. Health Schemes:**

Besides providing health care facilities to Beedi Workers through 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries located across the country, the following assistance is given to workers for treatment of certain categories of diseases, as under:-

Sl.No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
1.	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2.	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
3.	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
4.	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.

Sl.No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
5.	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

## 2. Housing Scheme:

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for Beedi Workers is being implemented in the country through Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation under this Ministry. The housing subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000/- is disbursed in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15.

## 3. Financial Assistance for Education of the Wards of Beedi Workers

Scheme	Nature of assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships to the wards of Beedi Workers	Scholarship is awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:-			
	Group	Class	Rates	
			Girls	Boys
	Group I	Class I to IV	250	250
	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII ITI	2440 10000	2000 10000
Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000	
Group VII	Professional Degree Courses <i>i.e.</i> B.E./B.Tech/ MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/ MBA.	15000	15000	

### Champion Services Sectors

\*487. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently identified 12 Champion Services Sectors for promoting their development and realizing their potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which the identification of these Sectors will be beneficial for their growth and development;

(c) whether the Government aims to provide support other than financial support for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Cabinet has recently approved the following proposals of the Department of Commerce:

- (i) Inclusion of twelve services sectors, namely Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS), Tourism and Hospitality Services, Medical Value Travel, Transport and Logistics Services, Accounting and Finance Services, Audio Visual Services, Legal Services, Communication Services, Construction and Related Engineering Services, Environmental Services, Financial Services and



Education services under the Champion Services Sector initiative.

- (ii) Directions to the nodal Ministries concerned with these sectors for formulation of action plan covering cross-cutting issues and sectoral action plans in consultation with stakeholders concerned and the Department of Commerce, so as to *inter-alia* include necessary targets and outcomes, timelines for implementation and other relevant elements.
- (iii) Constituting a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) Chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Secretaries concerned for the Champion Services Sectors, for timely and regular monitoring of Sectoral Action Plans on a quarterly/more frequent basis. Department of Commerce shall provide Secretariat support for the CoS.
- (iv) For situations requiring approvals and provision of funds at a level beyond the Department/Ministry concerned, an earmarked dedicated fund of Rs. 5000 crore to be created to support sectoral initiatives of the identified Champion Services Sectors to enable expedited approvals.

The initiative is aimed at formulation of sectoral / cross cutting action plans for focused attention on the identified Champion Services sectors to promote their growth, in the interest of employment generation and increasing exports, with necessary financial and other support.

#### **Inflation of Marks by State Boards**

\*488. SHRI OM BIRLA:  
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that there has been inflation of marks by different State Boards as a result of which the institutions are facing problems in conducting various admission processes for universities and colleges and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to address the issue;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any mechanism or directed the State Boards to stop inflating

marks and come up with a uniform pattern of courses, exams and assessment for better assessment of students from all over the country;

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

(d) whether the Government is also open to the establishment of an authority for assessing the marks and bringing them in uniformity with national boards like CBSE, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) A meeting to review the Policy of Moderation of marks to avoid spiking of marks was convened by the Secretary (School Education and Literacy) in Ministry of Human Resource Development on 24th April, 2017 with State Education Secretaries and Chairman of State Education Boards and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The following decisions in regard to moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks were taken unanimously:

- (i) All State Boards decided to stop awarding moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks from the current year except Kerala Board and subject to amendment in the State regulations, if required. However, Kerala Board conveyed to do away with moderation from the next year.
- (ii) All State Boards decided to continue with the policy of Grace Marks for lower level performance to improve the pass percentage but the policy should be placed on Board's web-site for transparency. It was also decided to show grace marks distinctly in the Marks Sheet.

All State Boards also decided to constitute an Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising of Chairman, Board of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) with Chairman, CBSE as the Convener of the IBWG.

Subsequently, two meetings of the Inter-Board Working Group were held to deliberate upon the issue.

In the light of the outcomes of these high level

meetings, it was decided to recommend implementation of the following by all School Education Boards:

- (i) Practice of awarding moderation marks should be done away with, except in the cases of ambiguity in the question paper, inter-set variation in difficulty level (if multiple sets system exists in the Board) and vagaries in the evaluation process based on statistical analysis. Bunching of marks and their spiking should be completely avoided.
- (ii) The practice of awarding grace marks should continue to pass the border line cases. The policy of grace marks should also be disclosed by all Boards on their websites.
- (iii) The weightage of extra-curricular activities should be same across all the Boards. Boards should show performance of students in extra-curricular activities separately on the marks statement rather than adding them into their scholastic performance.
- (iv) The moderation policy and quantum of moderation given, if any, should also be disclosed by all Boards on their websites on a year-to-year basis.

All the Educations Boards have been requested for implementation of the above decision in a transparent manner. The implementation of the above decision would help in bringing uniformity in evaluation process, parity of results and improve quality of Education with emphasis on learning outcomes.

#### **Minimum Wages for Workers**

\*489. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum wages being paid to the workers both in organized and unorganised sectors, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed minimum wages for the workers of factories and companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the workers from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Minimum Wages fixed for Agricultural and Non-Agricultural sector under the Scheduled Employments of Central Sphere for unskilled labourers in Area 'C' *w.e.f.* 01.10.2017 including Variable Dearness Allowances are Rs. 308/- and Rs. 359/- per day respectively. However, a detailed statement indicating minimum rates of wages applicable in Central Sphere with effect from 01.10.2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The range of minimum wages as per available information in this Ministry fixed by the various State Governments/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) 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. The Government has revised in the basic rate of minimum wages for all sectors in the Central Sphere on 19.01.2017.

(d) 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.

**Statement-I***Area-wise Rates of Minimum Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central Sphere*

As on 01.10.2017

Name of Scheduled Employment	Category of Worker	Category of Worker		
		Area A	Area B	Area C
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	Unskilled	341.00	311.00	308.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	373.00	343.00	315.00
	Supervisory			
	Skilled/Clerical	405.00	373.00	342.00
	Highly Skilled	449.00	417.00	373.00
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		360.00	
	(b) Soft Soil with Rock		544.00	
	(c) Rock		720.00	
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift		290.00	
	Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			
	(a) 1.0 Inch to 1.5 Inches		2224.00	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		1902.00	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		1115.00	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches		915.00	
3. Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
4. Watch and Ward	Without Arms	653.00	593.00	506.00
	With Arms	710.00	653.00	593.00
5. Loading and Unloading	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
6. Construction	Unskilled	536.00	448.00	359.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled	593.00	506.00	420.00
	Supervisory			
	Skilled/Clerical	653.00	593.00	506.00
	Highly Skilled	710.00	653.00	593.00

1	2	3	4	5
7. Non-Coal Mines		Above Ground		Below Ground
	Unskilled	359.00		448.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	448.00		536.00
	Skilled/Clerical	536.00		625.00
	Highly Skilled	625.00		700.00
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)
Nanded Waghala	(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.

**Statement-II***Category-wise variation in Minimum Wages per day in All States as on 01.03.2018 (Provisional)*

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
Central Sphere (as on 01.10.2017)	308.00	536.00	315.00	593.00	342.00	653.00	373.00	653.00
Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2016)	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	895.83
Arunachal Pradesh (as on 01.01.2015)	150.00	170.00	160.00	180.00	170.00	190.00	-	-
Assam (as on 31.12.2017)	244.56	-	285.32	-	356.65	-	458.55	-
Bihar (as on 01.01.2015)	181.00	197.00	188.00	206.00	232.00	251.00	282.00	308.00
Chhattisgarh (as on 01.10.2017)	234.00	325.00	249.95	350.00	242.79	380.00	338.00	410.00
Goa (as on 30.11.2017)	307.00	465.00	321.00	465.00	386.00	465.00	418.00	465.00
Gujarat (as on 01.01.2015)	178.00	276.00	276.00	284.00	284.00	293.00	-	-
Haryana (as on 01.01.2017)	318.46	-	334.39	351.11	368.66	387.10	406.45	-
Himachal Pradesh (as on 01.04.2017)	184.87	210.00	199.12	227.00	228.37	254.17	242.40	314.50
Jammu and Kashmir (as on 01.11.2017)	225.00	-	350.00	-	400.00	-	-	-
Jharkhand (as on 01.04.2017)	229.90	-	240.85	-	317.49	-	366.75	-
Karnataka (as on 13.12.2017)	258.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	592.14
Kerala (as on 31.12.2016)	287	510	289.70	498.00	278.60	533	284.60	556.00
Madhya Pradesh (as on 01.10.2017)	200.00	274.00	266.00	360.00	312.00	408.00	355.00	410.00
Maharashtra (as on 01.01.2015)	180.00	315.49	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya (as on 01.04.2017)	189.00	-	201.00	-	212.00	-	235.00	-
Manipur (as on 01.01.2015)	122.10	122.10	129.97	129.97	132.60	132.60	-	-
Mizoram (as on 01.04.2016)	270.00	-	300.00	-	370.00	-	460.00	-
Nagaland (as on 15.06.2012)	115.00	-	125.00	-	135.00	-	145.00	-
Odisha (as on 01.03.2017)	200.00	-	220.00	-	240.00	-	260.00	-
Punjab (as on 01.10.2017)	293.62	293.62	323.62	323.62	358.12	358.12	397.82	397.82
Rajasthan (as on 01.01.2017)	207.00	-	217.00	-	227.00	-	277.00	-
Sikkim (as on 01.07.2017)	300.00	-	320.00	-	335.00	-	365.00	-
Tamil Nadu (as on 31.08.2017)	182.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	505.10
Tripura (as on 01.01.2015)	179.96	359.00	197.42	389.00	220.76	419.00	325.00	630.84
Uttarakhand (as on 01.01.2015)	200.00	272.12	231.54	291.54	235.31	310.96	249.23	356.35
Uttar Pradesh (as on 01.04.2017)	228.07	284.63	260.65	313.10	310.78	350.72	324.90	-
West Bengal (as on 01.01.2015)	211.00	278.00	232.00	306.00	255.00	337.00	370.00	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (as on 01.01.2018)	437.00	-	494.00	-	579.00	-	637.00	-
Chandigarh (as on 01.10.2017)	350.00	-	356.00	359.00	367.00	376.00	391.00	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (as on 01.04.2016)	277.70	-	285.70	-	293.70	-	-	-
Daman and Diu (as on 01.04.2017)	287.50	-	295.50	-	303.50	-	-	-
Delhi (as on 01.04.2017)	522.00	-	575.00	-	633.00	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep (as on 10.01.2017)	267.20	-	292.20	-	317.20	-	342.20	-
Puducherry (as on 01.01.2015)	55.00	255.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana (as on 01.04.2015)	69.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	380.48

\*Rates for unskilled workers for Assam and West Bengal exclude Tea garden workers.

[Translation]

### Eco Circuit Projects

\*490. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Government behind setting up Eco Circuit along with the date from which it has been implemented;

(b) the details along with the names of the projects sanctioned under Eco Circuit in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan seeking inclusion of Sita Mata sanctuary under the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) For integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country, Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 with an objective to enhance tourist attractiveness in holistic and sustainable manner. Eco Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Eco Circuit theme of the above scheme are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Uttarakhand (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
2.	Telangana (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
3.	Kerala (2015-16)	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
4.	Mizoram (2016-17)	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07



Sl. No.	State/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
5.	Madhya Pradesh (2017-18)	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

(c) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a project proposal for Development of Sariska (Alwar)-Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary (Karauli)-Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary & Raoli Tadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasamand)-Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary (Sirohi)-Jalana Safari Park (Jaipur)- Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary (Pratapgarh) under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in January, 2018.

(d) The major components of the above proposal at Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary include Entry Gates, Camping Site, Toilets Blocks, Boating Facilities, Tourist Facility Centre, Viewpoints, Parking, Approach Road/Tourist Safari and Signages to the tune of Rs. 4.30 crore.

Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects 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 parameters, the Ministry will evaluate the project.

#### **Building and Other Construction Workers**

\*491. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of labourers engaged in building and other construction works in the country;

(b) whether only a small percentage of labourers engaged in building and other construction works have registered themselves with the Welfare Boards;

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

(d) whether the Government has carried out major amendments in the laws related to labourers engaged in construction works so as to provide benefits to maximum labourers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the said amendments are likely to facilitate effective implementation of the relevant Acts by the Union and the State Governments expeditiously and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per estimates of National Sample Survey (2011-2012), there are about 5.02 crore building and other construction workers in the country.

(b) and (c) The building and other construction workers are registered by the States/UTs through their State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board under Section 12 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. As per the information received from States/UTs, the approximate number of building and other construction workers registered upto 31.12.2017 is 2,86,15,785.

(d) and (e) Amendment in the provisions of the Act to realise its objectives is a continuous process. The Welfare provisions of the BOCW Act are comprehensive and to ensure its implementation, the Government *inter alia*, has constituted a Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (L&E). The Committee holds regular meetings with Principal Secretaries/Secretaries/Labour Commissioners of all the States so as to maximize coverage of the welfare schemes amongst the BOCW workers. The Monitoring Committee has so far met 8 times since its inception in 2015.

[English]

#### **Travel grant for Indian Artists**

\*492. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any Scheme for providing travel grant to Indian artists for holding events abroad to promote Indian culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government has allocated adequate funds for the purpose in 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the procedure/criteria adopted/proposed to be adopted for choosing/selecting arts/artists and number of artists, regional representation, etc. for the purpose?

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) The Scheme for providing travel grant to Indian artists holding events abroad to promote Indian Culture is under review.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been allocated for the proposed scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Loss of jobs due to closure of industries**

\*493. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers/ labourers in the country have got affected or become jobless due to closure of industries/factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of industries/factories closed and the workers affected thereby during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government provides/proposes to provide short-term skill development training to such workers to make them capable of starting selfemployment activities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other remedial steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the workers who have become jobless due to closure of industrial units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau receives information in respect of only those temporary work-

stoppages by way of strikes, lockouts and gheraos followed by lockouts and involving 10 or more workers, whether directly and/or indirectly. The State-wise information of Closure for the years 2015 to 2017 based on the returns / clarifications received in the Labour Bureau till 21st March, 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing Counseling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) Scheme to provide opportunities of self/wage employment to the employees (or dependents) of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) separated under VRS/VSS or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of CPSEs. The scheme aims at providing short duration skill development training programme to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment. CRR Scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise number of Permanent Closures & Workers affected thereby*

State/Union Territory	Number of Units	Number of Workers Affected
1	2	3
<b>2017 (Provisional)</b>		
Assam	1	109
Haryana	1	145
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
	1	547
Odisha	-	-
	1	429
Tripura	5	29
Uttar Pradesh	4	234
<b>Total</b>		
State Sphere	11	517
Central Sphere	2	976
Grand Total	13	1493
<b>2016 (Provisional)</b>		
Himachal Pradesh	2	67

1	2	3
Tripura	14	566
Uttar Pradesh	6	345
<b>Total</b>		
State Sphere	22	978
Central Sphere	(-)	(-)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>2015 (Provisional)</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	1	260
Chhattisgarh	-	-
	1	153
Goa	2	44
Himachal Pradesh	1	90
Karnataka	1	96
Maharashtra	-	-
	1	12
Odisha	1	36
Tripura	9	687
Uttar Pradesh	4	118
<b>Total</b>		
State Sphere	19	1331
Central Sphere	2	165
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1496</b>

Note: 1. This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau till 21-03-2018.

2. The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is either 'NIL' or 'Not reported'.

3. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

'-' = Nil

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla.

[English]

### Night Tourism

\*494. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is focusing/proposes to focus on night tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes the diverse tourist attractions of the country which includes the large gamut of experiences available in the evening, viz., evening Cruises, Illumination of Monuments, Sound and Light Shows, Evening Arti, Night Bazaars, Fairs, etc.

The Ministry under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/ UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The components under which funding is provided include, *inter alia*, illumination of monuments, illumination of heritage streets, SEL (Sound and Light) shows and laser shows, street lighting, high mast lights, Amphitheatres, tourist villages which would help in promoting tourism to these destinations after sunset as well.

### New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines

\*495. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas to the priority sector including Fertilizer and Power Sectors of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/ UT and sector-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such gap in demand and supply of gas has adversely impacted the production capacity and profitability of the major companies of the said sectors and if so, the details thereof, company-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the cases of violation of New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 by companies have come to the notice of the Government since inception; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against such companies?

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

(a) to (c) The gas demand is being met through the supply of domestic gas and imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). LNG is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. Details of consumption of natural gas during last 3 years and current year in the country is given in the enclosed Statement. Profitability of the industries is dependent on various factors including availability of gas which is sourced as per demand.

(d) and (e) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub (USA), National Balancing Point (UK), Alberta (Canada) and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are revised after every six months in accordance with said guidelines.

Further, on representations from various operators, Government notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deep-water, Ultra Deep-water, and High pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licencing Policy (HELP). The costs of exploration and Production are generally higher in deep/ultra-deep water blocks in comparison to shallow water or land blocks. Government has also granted pricing and marketing freedom to the gas produced from Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks.

### **Statement**

#### *Natural gas consumption in the country*

(Figures in MMSCMD)

Year	Domestic Gas	LNG	Total Gas Consumption
2014-15	73.97	42.85	116.78
2015-16	68.38	62.18	130.56
2016-17	69.14	69.98	139.12
Current Year (till Dec.2017)	71.29	72.30	143.58

### **Vulnerable employment**

\*496. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent report of the International Labour Organisation that has estimated over 77 per cent of India's active workforce to be in vulnerable employment by 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken to tackle this issue;

(c) whether special provisions have been instituted for creation of quality jobs in different sectors such as the manufacturing sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Report "World Employment and Social Outlook Trends – 2018", does not connote that 77% of the Indian workers will have vulnerable employment by 2019. However, as per the report, it is projected that the number of vulnerable employment in Southern Asia which includes India is expected to rise from 498.7 million in 2017 to 505.7 million in 2018 and 512.6 million by 2019. At the same time, vulnerable employment rate is 72.1% in 2017 and is expected to be 72% in 2018 and 71.9% in 2019.

As per the results of last four available labour force surveys of Employment-Unemployment conducted by

Labour Bureau in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Rate (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR)

based on Usual Principal Status UPS and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approaches for persons aged 15 Years & above are as follows:

(in per cent)

Survey Report	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		Worker Population Rate (WPR)		Unemployment Rate (UR)	
	UPS	UPSS	UPS	UPSS	UPS	UPSS
Second (2011-12)	52.9	55.4	50.8	53.6	3.8	3.3
Third (2012-13)	50.9	53.1	48.5	51.0	4.7	4.0
Fourth (2013-14)	52.5	55.6	49.9	53.7	4.9	3.4
Fifth (2015-16)	50.3	52.4	47.8	50.5	5.0	3.7

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Further, 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 Poverty Alleviation. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/ programmes are given as below:

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No.of Persons)	357502	323362	407840	231296 (22.01.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in lakh)	16,629	23,521	23577	20671 (01.03.2018)
Candidates placed in jobs after training (DDU-GKY) (No.of Persons)	54196	134744	84900	69471 (Jan., 2018)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	63115	33664	151901	83333 (Jan., 2018)

In addition, MUDRA and Start-Ups schemes are implemented by the Government for facilitating self-employment. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises 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.

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay

the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made for the new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-up) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

**Fee Exemption for OBC/SC/ST**

\*497. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the ongoing struggle against withdrawal of fee exemption for Other Backward Class (OBC), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), a publicly funded deemed university;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the details of the amount disbursed to TISS under various heads during the last five years, campus-wise; and

(d) the response of the Ministry regarding alleged massive cut in fund to the Institute during the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) In view of the ongoing struggle at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, the Government has constituted a Committee consisting of representatives of University Grants Commission (UGC), Acting Director TISS, representatives from teaching community and representatives of students to examine the financial viability of the Institution and also to examine the matters such as improving the internal revenues, the concessions presently given to the students. TISS has informed that the current exemption for Course Fee, Dining Hall and Hostel Charges to eligible SC/ST students will continue under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.

(c) and (d) The details of amounts released to TISS in the last five year are as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2012-13	351.12	5602.24	5953.36
2013-14	8708.00*	4447.22	13155.22
2014-15	70.00	5544.00	5614.00
2015-16	1217.16	4302.75	5519.91
2016-17	450.00	6171.00	6621.00

\*This includes a special grant of Rs. 8065.00 lakh to TISS for construction of building in Guwahati Campus for NER Plan Budget. In addition, an amount of Rs. Rs. 94.07 lakh has been released to TISS in the last five years for "Establishment of Centre in Universities for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy".

[Translation]

**Higher Education**

\*498. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing mechanism in place in University Grants Commission (UGC) to maintain the standards in education, research and quality in higher education in private universities/colleges;

(b) whether the Government/UGC proposes to review the present regulatory mechanism in the field of higher education;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government/UGC to deal with the emerging challenges in the field of higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Private Universities are established by the Acts of the respective State Legislatures, therefore, they are regulated as per the provisions of their respective Act. In addition, Private Universities are also regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) through UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. These Regulations were notified by the UGC for safeguarding the interests of the student community with adequate emphasis on the quality of education and to avoid commercialization of higher education. In order to ascertain quality of education imparted by these Universities,

UGC conducts periodic review of every Private University with the help of its Expert Committee consisting of eminent experts from the concerned fields and nominee from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. In case any deficiencies are found by the Committee, the University concerned is asked for rectification of the deficiencies.

(b) and (c) The Government has requested National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration (NIEPA) to constitute a working group to study the various Acts of Private Universities to find out the salient features of these Acts especially *w.r.t* autonomy provided to Private Universities, Monitoring/Regulating mechanism, etc. for these Private Universities. It has been also requested to look into the fee regulation being adopted by State Government *w.r.t* Private Universities. NIEPA has been further requested that the representative of UGC, AICTE & two legal experts may be included in the working group for the said study.

(d) In order to deal with the emerging challenges in the field of higher Education, UGC has taken the following initiatives:

- (i) UGC (Categorization of Universities (Only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 has been notified to provide autonomy to institutions of higher education as a way of promoting and institutionalizing excellence.
- (ii) UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 have been notified to create a distinct category of Deemed to be Universities, called Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities, which would be regulated differently from other Deemed to be Universities so as to evolve into Institutions of world class in reasonable time period. These Institutions shall be called as 'Institutions of Eminence'.
- (iii) UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 have been recently notified in the month of June, 2017 keeping in view the urgent need of appropriate regulations for monitoring of higher education through the open and distance mode.

- (iv) UGC has formulated the UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 in terms of facilitating the colleges and making the process of granting autonomous status to a college more prompt. These Regulations have been implemented in order to facilitate the colleges to achieve further qualitative improvement leading towards academic excellence.

[English]

### **Gas Pipeline Network**

\*499. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether gas pipeline projects have been sanctioned by the Government in metropolitan cities and the district headquarters in the country particularly in the Dwarka region and Mahavir Enclave of New Delhi and Vaishali district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of towns, metropolitan cities and districts covered with gas pipelines, the funds sanctioned/allocated and the expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, project/area-wise;

(c) the total length of gas pipelines across the country, State/UT-wise along with the details including the composition of entities/companies operating these pipelines;

(d) whether there are any proposals to start new projects or augment the length of gas pipeline, if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds sanctioned and the targets fixed for completion of the said projects during the said period, project/ area-wise; and

(e) the details of the pending, ongoing and completed projects during the last five years and the current year, project-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 in the year 2007 which is the authority to grant authorization for the development of Pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). PNGRB authorizes entities to develop City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network as per PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder based on gas availability and techno-commercial viability. The list of PNGRB authorized GAs for development of CGD Network, which includes metropolitan cities and district headquarters is given in the enclosed Statement-I. PNGRB has authorized Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) for development of CGD Network in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, which also includes Dwarka and Mahavir Enclave areas of New Delhi. Further, no CGD entity has been authorized till date, for development of CGD network in Vaishali District of Bihar.

(c) to (e) List of existing gas pipelines in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of Rs.5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs.12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of a 2539 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga" of Eastern India. GAIL has also been entrusted to develop Barauni (Bihar) - Guwahati (Assam) pipeline as an integral part of JHBDPL project which will connect North East region with the National Gas Grid.

On 3rd February, 2018, five CPSEs *i.e.* ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL and NRL have signed a MoU for formation of a Joint Venture Company to develop a Gas Grid in the North-Eastern Region.

List of sanctioned ongoing gas pipeline projects is placed at the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*List of Cities covered with CGD network*

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd
2.			Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd
3.			East Godawari	JV of APGDC & HPCL
4.			West Godawari	JV of APGDC & HPCL
5.			Krishna	Megha Engineering
6.	Assam	1	Upper Assam	Assam Gas Company Limited
7.	Bihar	1	Patna	GAIL
8.	Delhi	1	Delhi	Indraprastha Gas Limited
9.	Goa	2	North Goa	Consortium of GAIL Gas and BPCL
10.			South Goa	IOCL-Adani JV
11.	Gujarat	22	Surat-Bharuch-Anklashwer	Gujarat Gas Ltd
12.			Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
13.			Hazira	Gujarat Gas Ltd
14.			Jamnagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
15.			Nadiad	Gujarat Gas Ltd
16.			Navsari	Gujarat Gas Ltd



Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
17.			Rajkot	Gujarat Gas Ltd
18.			Surendernagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
19.			Valsad	Gujarat Gas Ltd
20.			Gandhinagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
21.			Anand (excluding CGMSL area- including Khambhat)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
22.			Panchmahal (including Halol)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
23.			Kutch (West)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
24.			Amerali	Gujarat Gas Ltd
25.			Dahej Vagra Taluka	Gujarat Gas Ltd
26.			Dahod District	Gujarat Gas Ltd
27.			Ahmedabad city	Adani Gas Ltd.
28.			Gandhinagar-Mehsana-Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Ltd
29.			Patan	Sabarmati Gas Ltd
30.			Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd(VGL)
31.			Anand	Charotar Gas
32.			Banaskantha	IRM Energy Pvt Ltd
33.	Haryana	8	Rewari	Indraprastha Gas Limited
34.			Sonipat	GAIL Gas
35.			Faridabad*	Indraprastha Gas Limited
36.			Gurgaon*	Indraprastha Gas Limited
37.			Panipat	IOCL-Adani JV
38.			Yamunanagar	BPCL
39.			Karnal	IGL
40.			Ambala & Kurukshetra	Consortium of HPCL and OIL
41.	Jharkhand	2	Ranchi	GAIL
42.			East Singhbhoom	GAIL
43.	Karnataka	4	Bengaluru	GAIL Gas
44.			Dharwad	IOCL-Adani JV
45.			Tumkur	Megha Engineering
46.			Belgaum	Megha Engineering
47.	Kerala	1	Ernakulam	IOCL-Adani JV

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity		
48.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Dewas	GAIL Gas		
49.			Indore (including Ujjain)	Avantika Gas Ltd		
50.			Gwalior	Avantika Gas Ltd		
51.			Dhar	Perigon Infratech Pvt Ltd		
52. & 53.	Maharashtra	9	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane City & Adjoining Contiguous area	Mahanagar Gas Limited		
54.			Raigarh	Mahanagar Gas Limited		
55.			Thane district excluding existing GA	Gujarat Gas Ltd		
56.			Pune	Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd		
57.			Pune District excluding MNGL area	Mahesh Resources		
58.			Ratnagiri	Unison Enviro Pvt. Limited		
59.			Solapur	IMC Pvt Ltd.		
60.			Kolhapur	Consortium of HPCL & OIL		
61.			Odisha	2	Cuttack	GAIL
62.					Khorda	GAIL
63.	Punjab	5	Jalandhar	Jay Madhok Energy Pvt Ltd		
64.			Amritsar	GSPL		
65.			Bhatinda	GSPL		
66.			Rupnagar	BPCL		
67.			Fatehgarh Sahib	IRM Energy Pvt Ltd		
68.	Puducherry	1	Yanam	KEI-ROSS		
69.	Rajasthan	1	Kota	GAIL Gas		
70.	Telangana	1	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd		
71.	Tripura	1	Agartala	Tirpua Natural Gas Company Ltd		
72.	UT	1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat Gas Ltd		
73.	UT	1	Chandigarh	IOCL-Adani JV		
74.	UT	1	Daman	IOCL-Adani JV		
75.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Saharanpur	BPCL		
76.			Gautam Budh Nagar	Indraprastha Gas Limited		
77.			Ghaziabad	Indraprastha Gas Limited		
78.			Firozabad (TTZ)	GAIL Gas		

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
79.			Meerut	GAIL Gas
80.			Khurja	Adani Gas Ltd.
81.			Lucknow	Green Gas Ltd
82.			Agra	Green Gas Ltd
83.			Kanpur	Central UP Gas Ltd
84.			Bareilly	Central UP Gas Ltd
85.			Jhansi	Central UP Gas Ltd
86.			Moradabad	Siti Energy Limited
87.			Mathura	Sanwariya Gas
88.			Allahabad	IOCL-Adani JV
89.			Baghpat	Essel infra
90.			Bulandshahr	IOCL-Adani JV
91.			Varanasi	GAIL
92.	Uttarakhand	2	Udham Singh Nagar	IOCL-Adani JV
93.			Haridwar	Haridwar Natural Gas Private Limited (Consortium of GAIL Gas and BPCL)
94.	West Bengal	1	Kolkatta & adjoining area	Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. (GCGSCL)

*Note:*\* Matter *sub-judice*. At present Adani Gas Limited and Haryana City Gas are operating CGD network in Faridabad & Gurgaon respectively.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)	States through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	57	4658	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	54	1119	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	6	24	Maharashtra
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	20	875	Gujarat, Maharashtra
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	61	Tripura

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	7	129	Maharashtra
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	3	8	Assam
8.	K.G. Basin network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	16	881	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
9.	Gujarat regional network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	18	671	Gujarat
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	9	278	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
11.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier- Agartala)	GAIL (India) Limited	0.26	5.2	Tripura
12.	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	152	Rajasthan
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad- Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	80	1469	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	43	2600	Gujarat
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	5.06	73.2	Gujarat
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	9.5	140	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited (3 pipeline sections)	2.428	104.73	Assam
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	31	835	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited	35	265	Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	16	1097	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
21.	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore- Mangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	6	41	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, UT of Puducherry
22.	Shadol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipeline Ltd (RGPL)	5	1302	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh
	* Partly Commissioned	Total	428	16788	

Note: Pipelines mentioned at Sl. No. 20 & 22 was completed during last 5 years.

**Statement-III***Details of sanctioned ongoing gas pipeline projects in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Year of Authorization	State through which it passes
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL	2655	2007 & 2016	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Barauni-Guwahati	GAIL	750	2018	Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim & Assam
3.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2007	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
4.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	July, 2011	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	July, 2011	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2042	July, 2011	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
7.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	August, 2014	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	IMC Ltd	525	December, 2017	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ennore-Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	May, 2015	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	Dec., 2015	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
11.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	July, 2016	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
12.	Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore	IMC Ltd.	522	Feb., 2018	Andhra Pradesh
Total			13105		

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance to Tourism Related Events**

\*500. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for organising

fairs/festivals and tourism related events based on their tourism potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total financial assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during 2016-17 and 2017-18, State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for organising fairs, festivals and events for the promotion of Tourism under its Domestic Promotion and

Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)- Fairs, Festivals and Tourism Related Events Scheme Guidelines. The State/UT-wise details of total financial assistance provided for organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism Related Events during 2016-17 and 2017-18 including the financial Assistance provided for such events to Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of total financial assistance provided for organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism Related Events during 2016-17 and 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year	Name of Fair/Festival/Event	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	2016-17	CFA for Organizing Fairs and Festivals	30.00
2.		2017-18	(1) World Tourism Day (2) Chandigarh Carnival (3) Rose Festival	30.00
3.	Haryana	2016-17	CFA for Organizing Surajkund International Craft Mela	30.00
4.		2017-18	(1) Pinjore Festival (2) Surajkund Mela	55.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2016-17	Celebration of Fairs and Festivals – (1) World Tourism Day Celebration (2) Sharad Utsav, Bhedaghat (Jabalpur) (3) Mundu Utsav, Manda (4) Pachmarhi Utsav (5) Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantiya	42.00
6.		2017-18	CFA for the Celebration of (1) Pachmarhi Utsav (2) Jal Mahotsav, Hanuwantia (3) Khajuraho Dance Festival	50.00
7.	Punjab	2017-18	(1) Harivallabh Sangeet Sammelan, Jalandhar (2) Hola Mohalla at Anandpur Sahib	20.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	Celebration of Ganga Mahotsav, Varanasi	25.00
9.			CFA for Celebration of Shilpotsav Noida	30.00
10.		2017-18	CFA for Shilpotsav, Noida and Organizing a two day seminar on Cultural/ Tourism Development at Naimisharanya in district Sitapur	50.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Andhra Pradesh	2016-17	CFA for organizing tourism events on the occasion of Krishna Pushkarma at Amravathi, Vijayawada, Srisailam.	25.00
12.	Kerala	2016-17	CFA for the 64th Nehru Trophy Boat Race and President's Trophy Boat Race, Kollam	50.00
13.		2017-18	(1) Home stay and Rural Tourism Travel Meet, Ernakulam (2) Sargalaya International Art & Crafts Festival (3) President Trophy Boat Race	50.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	2017-18	Indian Dance Festival at Mamallapuram	25.00
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	2017-18	(1) Tawang Festival (2) Menchuka Adventure (3) Orange Festival Dambuk	40.00
16.	Manipur	2016-17	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur	50.00
17.		2017-18	Celebration of Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth Adventure and Water Sports Festival Manipur	50.00
18.	Meghalaya	2016-17	Celebration of Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	42.22
19.		2017-18	Celebration of Wangala Dance Festival and Nongkrem Dance Festival	50.00
20.	Mizoram	2017-18	Celebration of - (1) Winter Festival (2) Chapchar Kut	50.00
21.	Nagaland	2016-17	Celebration of Hornbill Festival	25.00
22.		2017-18	Celebration of- (1) Rengm's Ngadah Festival (2) Hornbill Festival (3) Sekrenyi Festival	50.00
23.	Sikkim	2016-17	(1) World Tourism Day Gangtok (2) Celebration of Red Panda Winter Festival Gangtok	50.00
24.		2017-18	(1) Red Panda Winter Festival, Gangtok (2) World Tourism Day	50.00
25.	Tripura	2016-17	(1) Neermahal Festival at Rajghat, Melaghar in Sepahijala District (2) Devali Festival at Maabari, Udaipur in Gomati District (3) Pilak Festival, at Julaibari Santirbazar	18.00

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Gujarat	2017-18	Rann Utsav	25.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	2017-18	International Kullu Dussehra Festival	25.00
28.	Telangana	2017-18	(1) 3rd International Kite Festival (2) Golf Championship, Hyderabad	45.00
Total				1082.22

[English]

### NET Fellowship

5521. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some Dalit students at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have alleged discrimination based on caste and their research grant is not extended and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether since the total period of National Eligibility Test (NET) and NET fellowship combined cannot exceed five years as per University Grants Commission (UGC) guidelines and some students have already availed on non-NET fellowship for three years and five months and NET fellowship for the remaining period, there are some technical issues involved in it and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the students have to refund the amount which was sanctioned to them to go abroad but instead spent the money for other purposes;

(d) if so, whether some students fellowship has been stopped and they have been asked to return the money they took from the centre for field trip and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that JNU would look into the grievances of the Dalit scholars who are facing various problems while undergoing research; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve those issues related to Dalit students?

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 (f) Jawaharlal Nehru University has reported that no such allegations of discrimination from Dalit students/researcher have been received. Total period of fellowships is five years for non-NET/NET and the fellowship is disbursed accordingly. The advance taken for field trip/travel purpose has to be spent for this purpose only and in case it is utilized for any other purpose it has to be refunded. In case any amount is due to the University, the same could be adjusted against the fellowship of the students. The University is sensitive to the grievances of the Dalit students.

### New Education Syllabus for Defence Industry

5522. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the Government on representation to shape out new education syllabus for development of defence industries and defence related matter in consultation with Defence Research Development Organization (DRDO) to provide skilled manpower to domestic defence industries; and

(b) 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 information is being collected.

### Training of Teachers

5523. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any proposal to allot more funds to Tamil Nadu since it has fared well



in the training of teachers and also the only State in the country to have registered an increase in schools enrolment both in private and Government schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request/proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Department of School Education & Literacy has not received any such specific proposal in this regard. However, Tamil Nadu is not the only State in the country to have registered an increase in school enrolment. The States/UTs of Bihar, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and West Bengal have also registered an increase in total enrolment (all managements) in schools in 2015-16 over 2014-15 as per UDISE data base. The approved outlay/estimate for Tamil Nadu under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for 2017-18 is Rs. 2778.43 crore (including Rs. 27.28 crore for teachers' training) and Rs. 449.33 crore (including Rs. 5.52 crore for training) respectively.

#### **Traditional Wisdom of Tribals**

5524. DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government acknowledges the traditional wisdom such as handicrafting or other such skills, sports, indigenous knowledge of herbal medicines etc., prevailing among the tribal communities in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods to empower tribal students of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether for the progress of the tribal community, there is a dire need of educational bodies that blend well with the tribal background and lifestyle and if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if so, the initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The traditional wisdom is an integral part of tribal cultural heritage. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is committed to preserve, protect and promote the rich tribal heritage including art & artefacts, handicraft, sports, tribal medicines, traditional medicinal practices etc. Government supports Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) established in State, to work as a body of knowledge & research more or less as a think tank for tribal development and to work towards preservation and dissemination of distinctiveness/uniqueness of tribal culture and their traditional knowledge. 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, organisation of tribal festivals etc.

Funds are also provided to private institutions for carrying out research work on various tribal issue under the Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education'. National level tribal festival / carnival is organized 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. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in association with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), organized a National Tribal Festival *i.e* 'Aadi Mahotsav' from 16th November, 2017 to 30th November, 2017. Almost 800 Artisans and Artists from 27 States participated in the Mahotsav and sold their products and displayed their crafts and skill.

The Ministry has developed a central digital tribal repository capturing the diverse socio-cultural characteristics of the entire spectrum of Scheduled Tribes. The repository contains digital photos, videos and literature related to tribal rituals, festivals, cloths, ornaments, music, dance forms,

arts and crafts. The repository is available to the people across the world through a digital platform.

Even though there is no formal proposal to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, this is being followed in tribal institutions of learning through emphasis on traditional cultural heritage. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has asked the State Governments to develop bilingual primers containing text both in regional and local tribal languages through Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), which would help to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods to empower tribal students. Further, advisories have been issued to the States for synchronizing school vacations with local tribal festival and harvest seasons.

### **NEET Examination**

5525. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Prometric, a US-based agency which conducted National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission into Post Graduate medical course, admitted that its software could be breached;

(b) whether NEET PG was hacked and if so, the status of investigation and the action taken on culprits so far by the Government;

(c) if so, whether a company or agency which has been given the responsibility to conduct exam by the National Board of Examination could further sub-contract the conduct of examination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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 information has been collected from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. National Board of Examinations (NBE) is the designated authority for conducting National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission into Post Graduate medical

course. NBE works under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. NEET-PG 2017 was conducted by Prometric Testings Pvt. Ltd., USA. NBE has informed that Crime Branch, Delhi Police have registered FIR in the matter of alleged irregularity in conduct of NEET-PG. In the instant matter, as per the charge sheet filed by the Crime Branch, Delhi, it is mentioned that during the investigation, in a tele-conference with the senior officers of Prometric of USA, they have accepted that their software which was designed for the Test can be breached. Further, the Crime Branch, Delhi Police has also filed its status report before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) and (d) NBE informed that sub-letting or sub-contracting of a contract pertaining to conduct of exams is not permissible without explicit approval of exam conducting body.

### **Recruitment of Principal in Kendriya Vidyalayas.**

5526. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has conducted exams for recruitment of post of Principal for Kendriya Vidyalayas for the session 2016-17 and if so, the number of candidates appeared and how many selected out of them;

(b) whether any cases/complaints have come to the notice of the Government/KVs regarding alleged irregularities in conducting these exams and if so, the details of each of such cases; and

(c) the punitive action taken/being taken by the Government in each of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted exams for Direct recruitment to the post of Principal for Kendriya Vidyalayas for the session 2016-17. The details are as under:-

Candidate appeared – 5642.

Candidates selected – 84.

Apart from above, CBSE has also conducted Limited Departmental Examination for the post Principal in the year

2017. The details are as under:—

Candidate appeared – 250.

Candidates selected – 200.

(b) No cases/complaints about alleged irregularities in conduct of these examinations have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Allocation of Kerosene

5527. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita, monthly availability and allocation of kerosene oil under Public Distribution System in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the allotment of kerosene to all States in the country including Chhattisgarh is being made in equal quantity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for supply of kerosene as per demand of people in rural areas especially in tribal areas?

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

(a) to (c) The Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) makes allocation of Public Distribution

System (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting purposes only as per Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers including the consumers of rural/tribal areas is made by the concerned State/UT. The scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT.

PDS Kerosene allocation of States/UTs have been rationalized since 2010-11, by taking into account the factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, increase in electricity coverage, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc. Accordingly, allocation of PDS Kerosene made to the State of Chhattisgarh for the year 2017-18 is 115056 KL. State-wise details of quarterly allocation of PDS Kerosene, including Chhattisgarh, for the year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has issued Order dated 21st August, 2012 whereby each State/UT including Chhattisgarh can draw an allocation of one month's quota of Kerosene at non-subsidized rates (inclusive of excise/custom duty/taxes and excluding under-recovery/fiscal subsidy) during each Financial Year, for their special needs. States/UTs may seek further additional allocation of Kerosene beyond PDS allocation at non-subsidized rates (which are lower than the prices of Kerosene being sold at market rates) from this Ministry after exhausting this one month's quota.

### Statement

*State-wise quarterly allocation of PDS kerosene including Chhattisgarh for the year 2017-18*

State	Quarterly allocation in KL					Total (2017-18)
	Q1 (April to June)	Q2 (July to Sept.)	Q3 (Oct. to Dec.)	Q4 (Jan. to March)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh	28212	28212	0	0	56424	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1032	1032	1032	1032	4128	
Arunachal Pradesh	1980	1980	1980	1980	7920	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	61464	61464	61464	61464	245856
Bihar	151032	151032	110220	83148	495432
Chhattisgarh	28764	28764	28764	28764	115056
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	288	0	0	0	288
Daman and Diu	132	0	0	0	132
Goa	576	576	576	531	2259
Gujarat	86280	86280	85980	85980	344520
Himachal Pradesh	3624	3624	3624	3624	14496
Jammu and Kashmir	14520	10980	16488	16488	58476
Jharkhand	46692	46692	46692	46692	186768
Karnataka	39000	39000	39000	39000	156000
Kerala	15456	15456	13908	13908	58728
Lakshadweep	768	0	0	0	768
Madhya Pradesh	88476	88476	84048	84048	345048
Maharashtra	98640	98640	93708	93708	384696
Manipur	4476	4476	4476	4476	17904
Meghalaya	4860	4860	4860	4860	19440
Mizoram	1200	1200	1200	1200	4800
Nagaland	3204	3204	3204	2565	12177
Odisha	62112	62112	62112	62112	248448
Puducherry	480	320	0	0	800
Rajasthan	64992	64992	64992	64992	259968
Sikkim	864	864	864	864	3456
Tamil Nadu	53820	53820	48444	48444	204528
Telangana	27204	27204	24480	24480	103368
Tripura	7344	7344	7344	7344	29376
Uttar Pradesh	233640	233640	221964	221964	911208
Uttarakhand	6336	6336	6336	6336	25344
West Bengal	176004	176004	176004	176004	704016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1313472</b>	<b>1308584</b>	<b>1213764</b>	<b>1186008</b>	<b>5021828</b>

### Export of Sugar

5528. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting sugar to other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise indicating the quantity of sugar exported to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R.

CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India is exporting sugar to various countries. Export made to the top five countries during the last two years and the current year 2017-18 (till January, 2018 ) is given below:

Quantity in Tonnes/Values in Million USD

Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (till Jan-18)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sudan	435039	165782637	318138	153771237	377212	164676189
Somalia	474836	189332691	373231	184317959	249760	118931771
U Arab Emts	158639	59631946	120459	59330267	186163	86619440
Myanmar	1160279	459462744	813065	423289007	149177	66278195
Kenya	114286	42993438	85734	44387019	62745	30657660
Others	1501366	573314847	833387	425617059	509441	252386373
Total	3844445	1490518303	2544014	1290712548	1534498	719549628

[English]

#### Per-capita Spending on Education

5529. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita spending on education of every student in the country, primary, secondary and higher education- wise for the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is taking any measures to increase the per capita spending on students education to improve the quality and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set for education at various levels during the 12th plan;

(d) whether the Government has achieved its target of education and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) Per-capita Government spending on education of every student in the country,

primary, secondary and higher education-wise for the last five years is given below:

(in Rs.)

Year	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Higher Education
2011-12	7494	N.A.	33669
2012-13	7985	16483	39059
2013-14*	9223	17955	43948
2014-15*	11469	19841	44473
2015-16*	12510	21501	50665

\*Provisional.

Source: (i) DISE Flash Statistics-NIEPA, for enrolment in primary & secondary (ii) AISHE- Report for enrolment in Higher Education and (iii) Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education- MHRD, for figures on expenditure.

With the devolution of more funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States have been advised to prioritize allocating of funds to Education sector.

The priorities areas of Government on education during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) was focus on expansion, equity and excellence with greater emphasis on quality of higher education mainly by setting up of new institutions, greater emphasis on funding of State institutions to improve infrastructural facilities.

Government is implementing various schemes for education sector, the major schemes are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), under which financial assistance to the States and UTs are provided for additional teachers. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of New Government secondary schools and for development of infrastructure. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new Scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Further, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up by the Government to mobilize funds from the market as per requirements of the Centrally funded higher educational institutions. The Budget 2018-19 has announced to raise Rs. 1,00,000 crore through HEFA to fund education institute to fast track research & academic infrastructure.

#### **Academic/Non-Academic Staff under Ministry**

5530. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual status of permanent, temporary and guest academic/non-academic staff at each pay scale in academic institutions under direct control of the Ministry against sanctioned/prescribed strength in official documents for the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure to meet the salary/wages of these staff at each pay scale;

(c) the status of representation of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes (OBC) in it at each pay scale; and

(d) the reasons of differences, if any, between due and actual representation of SC, ST and OBC and the details of counter measures taken thereon?

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) Information in respect of 40 Central Universities under the purview of University Grants Commission indicating the sanctioned strength/filled up/vacant positions of teaching and non-teaching staff is enclosed in the given Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) So far as Central Universities are concerned the Centrally data on salary at each pay scale is not being maintained. However, the total expenditure incurred on salary of teaching and non-teaching staff during 2017-18 (as on date) is enclosed in the given Statement-III.

(c) The status of representation of SC, ST and OBC in at each pay scale is not Centrally being maintained in Central Universities. However, a Statement indicating the status of representation of SC, ST and OBC (Cadre-wise) of teaching and non-teaching staff is enclosed in the given Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) UGC is requesting all the Central Universities to make serious efforts to fill up the backlog vacancies for SC/ST/OBC/PH at the earliest to fulfil the statutory requirement of the Govt. Further, while communicating the non-plan budget estimate and revised budget estimate, UGC has also instructed the Central Universities to make serious efforts to fill up the teaching positions backlog vacancies for SC/ST/OBC/PH at the earliest to fulfil the statutory requirement of the Government.

**Statement-I**

(a) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Sanctioned Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professsor	37	7	3	0	1	48
			Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	3	95
			Assistant Professor	133	38	19	60	7	257
2.	University of Hyderabad		Professsor	96	8	8	0	0	112
			Associate Professor	172	38	18	0	5	233
			Assistant Professor	130	34	17	39	7	227
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University		Professsor	25	5	2	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	46	8	4	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	81	16	8	0	3	108
			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	5	269
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professsor	198	39	19	0	8	264
			Associate Professor	484	97	48	0	19	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia		Professsor	125	1	0	0	2	128
			Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203
			Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University		Professsor	148	29	14	0	6	197
			Associate Professor	274	54	27	0	11	366
			Assistant Professor	161	50	25	90	11	337
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	40	8	4	0	0	52
			Associate Professor	74	14	7	0	0	95
			Assistant Professor	85	30	15	54	14	198
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University		Professsor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	4	0	2	61
			Assistant Professor	67	20	10	37	4	138

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	194	0	0	0	6	200
			Associate Professor	376	0	0	0	12	388
			Assistant Professor	1006	0	0	0	32	1038
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	246	3	0	0	4	253
			Associate Professor	489	25	3	0	11	528
			Assistant Professor	795	91	26	220	17	1149
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	22	5	2	0	0	29
			Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	56
			Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	120
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201
			Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			Professor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685
			Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441
			Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	0	30
			Assistant Professor	33	9	4	14	0	60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	31
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	66	19	9	35	3	132
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	21	3	1	0	0	25
			Associate Professor	35	5	4	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	50	15	7	26	2	100
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	75	5	2	9	0	91
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	29	0	0	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	54	2	1	2	1	60
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	60	16	9	31	4	120
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	49	14	7	26	0	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total-II (New CUs)		Professor	252	38	13	0	5	308
			Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609
			Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290
	Total (I + II)		Professor	1670	194	89	0	40	1993
			Associate Professor	3288	450	213	0	99	4050
			Assistant Professor	5058	950	436	1499	210	8153
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	97	9	4	0	1	111
			Assistant Professor	195	30	15	34	2	276
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	5	3	0	1	50
			Associate Professor	56	11	5	0	2	74
			Assistant Professor	84	21	12	36	6	159
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	3	131
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	3	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	71	14	6	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	109	32	17	58	1	217
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	32	3	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	54	10	5	0	2	71
			Assistant Professor	59	18	9	34	6	126
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	37	6	3	0	0	46
			Associate Professor	53	9	5	0	2	69
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)		Professor	356	43	20	0	5	424
			Associate Professor	617	78	38	0	10	743
			Assistant Professor	1019	201	135	299	30	1684

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685	Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441							
															Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609															
							Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290								
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	2026	237	109	0	45								2417	Associate Professor	3905	528	251	0	109	4793
							Assistant Professor	6077	1151	571	1798	240	9837								

*(b) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/ Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Existing Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	29	1	1	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	48	0	0	0	1	49
			Assistant Professor	135	26	14	49	7	231
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	66	3	1	0	0	70
			Associate Professor	158	13	1	0	1	173
			Assistant Professor	107	28	13	30	6	184
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	17	2	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	32	5	0	0	1	38
			Assistant Professor	76	21	12	25	3	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	87	24	12	46	2	171
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	103	3	1	0	2	109
			Associate Professor	227	8	2	0	2	239
			Assistant Professor	275	55	24	42	17	413

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professsor	73	1	0	0	1	75
			Associate Professor	159	0	0	0	0	159
			Assistant Professor	362	67	20	0	8	457
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professsor	87	13	0	0	4	104
			Associate Professor	204	17	6	0	2	229
			Assistant Professor	161	37	16	35	10	259
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	23	2	0	0	0	25
			Assistant Professor	99	40	6	43	2	190
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	29	1	0	0	1	31
			Assistant Professor	58	20	10	36	4	128
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	5	1	0	0	1	7
			Assistant Professor	29	9	3	14	2	57
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professsor	23	1	0	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	73	15	0	0	3	91
			Assistant Professor	139	33	17	34	9	232
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	30	2	0	0	0	32
			Assistant Professor	188	17	4	19	2	230
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor	137	0	0	0	0	137
			Associate Professor	264	1	0	0	6	271
			Assistant Professor	791	1	1	60	22	875
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor	170	2	0	0	0	172
			Associate Professor	386	19	4	0	0	409
			Assistant Professor	622	138	51	141	7	959
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	33	5	0	0	0	38
			Assistant Professor	57	16	6	30	0	109
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	179	25	7	36	2	249
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor	39	4	0	0	0	43
			Associate Professor	96	10	2	0	0	108
			Assistant Professor	211	53	26	53	4	347

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)		Professor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	41	10	4	19	2	76
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
			Assistant Professor	29	9	4	13	0	55
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	31	9	5	18	2	65
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	27	5	2	14	1	49
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	32	10	4	11	3	60
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	43	11	5	23	2	84
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Associate Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Assistant Professor	34	9	4	14	1	62
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	38	11	5	18	1	73
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	20	5	2	9	0	36
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	25	2	0	0	0	27
			Assistant Professor	40	12	6	21	2	81

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	1	16
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	42	11	2	15	2	72
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	21	1	95
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	35	11	3	18	2	69
Total-II (New CUs)			Professor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	5	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	20	893
Total (I + II)			Professor	904	36	5	0	9	954
			Associate Professor	2011	107	17	0	19	2154
			Assistant Professor	4050	740	295	909	127	6121
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	21	1	0	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	78	5	2	0	1	86
			Assistant Professor	156	33	12	36	2	241
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	40	2	2	0	0	44
			Associate Professor	48	6	2	0	1	57
			Assistant Professor	83	20	12	35	5	155
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	26	4	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	68	9	22	27	2	128
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	42	4	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	136	15	10	7	0	168
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	46	1	1	0	0	48
			Associate Professor	83	1	5	0	0	89
			Assistant Professor	130	21	15	19	1	186

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professsor	24	0	0	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	44	3	1	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	161	26	19	28	3	237
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	41	1	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	94	13	11	18	1	137
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professsor	14	0	0	0	1	15
			Associate Professor	30	2	1	0	0	33
			Assistant Professor	50	17	12	28	3	110
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professsor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	28	2	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	73	18	17	26	2	136
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Professsor	189	5	5	0	2	201
			Associate Professor	420	28	18	0	2	468
			Assistant Professor	953	172	130	224	19	1498
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Professsor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
Total-II (New Central Universities)			Professsor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	3	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	30	893
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Professsor	1093	41	10	0	11	1155
			Associate Professor	2431	135	35	0	21	2622
			Assistant Professor	5093	912	425	1133	146	7619
*this information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.				8527	1088	470	1133	178	11396

## (c) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities													Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
			4	17	18	19	20	21	Total	No. of Vacant Posts							
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Existing	Vacant	
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>																	
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	400	22.00						
			Associate Professor	23	14	7	0	2	46	312							
			Assistant Professor	-2	12	5	11	0	26	88							
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	30	5	7	0	0	42	572	25.35						
			Associate Professor	14	25	17	0	4	60	427							
			Assistant Professor	23	6	4	9	1	43	145							
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	8	3	1	0	0	12	238	18.07						
			Associate Professor	14	4	5	0	-1	22	195							
			Assistant Professor	-2	1	-1	14	-3	9	43							
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	35	7	3	0	0	45	435	49.43						
			Associate Professor	47	14	8	0	3	72	220							
			Assistant Professor	45	16	8	26	3	98	215							
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	95	36	18	0	6	155	1706	55.39						
			Associate Professor	257	89	46	0	17	409	761							
			Assistant Professor	104	64	35	172	6	381	945							
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	52	0	0	0	1	53	837	17.44						
			Associate Professor	41	0	0	0	3	44	691							
			Assistant Professor	45	0	0	0	4	49	146							
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	61	16	14	0	2	93	900	34.22						
			Associate Professor	70	37	21	0	9	137	592							
			Assistant Professor	0	13	9	55	1	78	308							



8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	35	7	4	4	0	0	46	345	35.94
			Associate Professor	51	12	7	7	0	0	70	221	
			Assistant Professor	-14	-10	9	11	12	8	124	124	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	10	3	2	0	1	16	231	231	24.24
			Associate Professor	17	8	4	0	1	30	175	175	
			Assistant Professor	9	0	0	1	0	10	56	56	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	4	1	1	0	0	6	105	105	27.62
		Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	7	1	1	0	-1	8	76	76	
			Assistant Professor	7	2	2	4	0	15	29	29	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	30	8	4	0	0	42	489	489	28.83
			Associate Professor	36	6	10	0	1	53	348	348	
			Assistant Professor	22	8	3	12	1	46	141	141	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	468	468	41.45
			Associate Professor	33	10	6	0	3	52	274	274	
			Assistant Professor	-26	34	21	73	9	111	194	194	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	57	0	0	0	6	63	1626	1626	21.09
			Associate Professor	112	-1	0	0	6	117	1283	1283	
			Assistant Professor	215	-1	-1	-60	10	163	343	343	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	76	1	0	0	4	81	1930	1930	20.21
			Associate Professor	103	6	-1	0	11	119	1540	1540	
			Assistant Professor	173	-47	-25	79	10	190	390	390	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	7	4	2	0	0	13	205	205	20.49
			Associate Professor	10	4	4	0	0	18	163	163	
			Assistant Professor	5	2	2	2	0	11	42	42	
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professor	48	11	5	0	3	67	852	852	64.44
			Associate Professor	110	29	15	0	5	159	303	303	
			Assistant Professor	96	60	35	118	14	323	549	549	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	16	7	5	0	2	30	650	650	23.38

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Associate Professor	22	13	9	0	4	48	498	
			Assistant Professor	80	9	5	-28	8	74	152	
			Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989	32.61
			Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079	
			Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910	
			Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)								
<b>New Central Universities</b>											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	9	3	1	0	1	14	153	33.99
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	2	26	101	
			Assistant Professor	4	3	2	2	1	12	52	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	105	32.38
			Associate Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	71	
			Assistant Professor	4	0	0	1	0	5	34	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	9	2	1	0	1	13	147	42.86
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	84	
			Assistant Professor	10	3	1	4	1	19	63	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	19	225	75.56
			Associate Professor	41	9	4	0	2	56	55	
			Assistant Professor	39	14	7	21	2	83	170	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	19	4	1	0	0	24	188	60.64
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	74	
			Assistant Professor	21	6	4	17	0	48	114	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	14	3	1	0	1	19	158	38.61
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	2	35	97	
			Assistant Professor	2	2	1	1	1	7	61	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	7	3	1	0	0	11	152	50.00
			Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	0	37	76	
			Assistant Professor	12	4	2	10	0	28	76	

25. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	0	17	171	46.78
		Associate Professor	25	5	4	0	0	2	36	91	
		Assistant Professor	12	4	2	8	1	1	27	80	
26. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	153	67.32
		Associate Professor	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	50	
		Assistant Professor	55	0	0	0	0	0	55	103	
27. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	4	3	1	0	0	0	8	150	19.33
		Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	1	1	16	121	
		Assistant Professor	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	29	
28. Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	104	83.65
		Associate Professor	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	17	
		Assistant Professor	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	87	
29. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	0	17	147	36.05
		Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	1	24	94	
		Assistant Professor	0	1	4	7	0	0	12	53	
30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	13	3	1	0	1	1	18	188	34.57
		Associate Professor	12	6	3	0	1	1	22	123	
		Assistant Professor	8	1	3	10	3	3	25	65	
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	0	13	166	42.17
		Associate Professor	19	7	4	0	0	0	30	96	
		Assistant Professor	14	3	4	8	-2	27	27	70	
Total-II (New CUs)			173	37	13	0	5	228	2207	47.89	
		Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150		
		Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057		
Total (I + II)			766	158	84	0	31	1039	14196	52.13	
		Associate Professor	1277	343	196	0	80	1896	9229		
		Assistant Professor	1008	210	141	590	83	2032	4967		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>Ner Central Universities</b>											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	17	3	2	0	0	22	432	18.98
			Associate Professor	19	4	2	0	0	25	350	
			Assistant Professor	37	-3	3	-2	0	35	82	
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	1	3	1	0	1	6	292	9.54
			Associate Professor	8	5	3	0	1	17	256	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	1	1	4	27	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	14.85
			Associate Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13	172	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	0	1	3	30	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	17	4	3	0	0	24	347	33.14
			Associate Professor	29	10	3	0	0	42	232	
			Assistant Professor	-27	17	7	51	1	49	115	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	445	27.42
			Associate Professor	47	9	1	0	1	58	323	
			Assistant Professor	11	4	1	2	1	19	122	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	18	5	0	0	0	23	382	19.11
			Associate Professor	21	2	2	0	1	26	309	
			Assistant Professor	18	2	0	4	0	24	73	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	26	5	1	0	1	33	253	23.72
			Associate Professor	13	4	0	0	1	18	193	
			Assistant Professor	6	2	-4	3	2	9	60	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	11	4	2	0	0	17	229	31.00
			Associate Professor	24	8	4	0	2	38	158	
			Assistant Professor	9	1	-3	6	3	16	71	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	30	6	3	0	0	39	278	37.41
			Associate Professor	25	7	4	0	2	38	174	

	Assistant Professor	10	4	1	10	2	27	104
Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	167	38	15	0	3	223	2851
	Associate Professor	197	50	20	0	8	275	2167
	Assistant Professor	66	29	5	75	11	186	684
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989
	Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079
	Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	173	37	13	0	5	228	2207
	Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150
	Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + Ner CUs)	Professor	933	196	99	0	34	1262	17047
	Associate Professor	1474	393	216	0	88	2171	11396
	Assistant Professor	1074	239	146	665	94	2218	5651
*This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.								
		3481	828	461	665	216	5651	

**Statement-II**

(a) *Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/ Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University		Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities					
				No. of Sanctioned Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Non-Ner Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	53	6	3	7	0	69
			Group B	77	10	6	22	2	117
			Group C	151	28	10	43	4	236
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	73	3	0	6	2	84
			Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188
			Group C	640	132	60	205	31	1068
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	24	7	3	12	0	46
			Group B	23	7	3	13	0	46
			Group C	179	53	26	96	0	354
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	34	0	0	1	0	35
			Group B	52	3	3	1	0	59
			Group C	221	40	54	31	8	354
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	123	23	12	42	5	205
			Group B	410	88	44	43	5	590
			Group C	1372	373	186	487	67	2485
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	84	2	0	0	0	86
			Group B	83	3	2	0	0	88
			Group C	1045	114	7	0	10	1176
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	64	13	7	19	1	104
			Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259
			Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	48	1	0	5	1	55
			Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167
			Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	19	0	0	0	0	19
			Group B	20	4	1	7	2	34
			Group C	49	10	15	9	3	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Group A	14	3	1	6	0	24
		Antarrashtriya Hindi	Group B	22	7	3	11	2	45
		Vishwavidyalaya	Group C	29	9	4	14	2	58
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	58	5	3	1	1	68
			Group B	129	14	4	2	4	153
			Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	27	7	3	13	1	51
			Group B	24	16	4	14	3	61
			Group C	440	198	39	59	12	748
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	181	0	0	0	6	187
			Group B	1256	0	0	0	31	1287
			Group C	4940	0	0	0	148	5088
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	160	23	10	40	2	235
			Group B	1533	321	155	336	2	2347
			Group C	3314	657	221	1060	31	5283
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	24	2	0	3	0	29
			Group B	43	2	1	5	0	51
			Group C	66	19	2	19	0	106
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	47	2	0	10	0	59
			Group B	19	3	1	5	0	28
			Group C	707	215	31	346	0	1299
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	73	6	0	10	4	93
			Group B	198	30	13	15	6	262
			Group C	866	265	57	199	58	1445
Total (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Group A	1106	103	42	175	23	1449
			Group B	4338	580	271	525	68	5782
			Group C	15520	2627	941	2884	425	22397
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	20	0	0	0	1	21
			Group B	25	2	0	4	1	32
			Group C	53	5	2	13	1	74
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Group B	16	0	0	1	0	17
			Group C	25	0	0	4	0	29
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	18	1	0	0	1	20
			Group B	18	3	1	8	1	31
			Group C	42	10	4	16	3	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28
			Group C	43	3	0	8	2	56
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31
			Group C	68	0	3	2	0	73
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20
			Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31
			Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	25	0	0	4	0	29
			Group C	45	4	1	9	2	61
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	15	1	1	2	1	20
			Group B	27	2	0	5	1	35
			Group C	63	8	3	19	2	95
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	19	0	0	1	0	20
			Group B	34	0	0	0	0	34
			Group C	71	1	0	4	0	76
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Group B	25	1	0	3	1	30
			Group C	58	6	1	14	3	82
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	10	3	1	5	1	20
			Group B	15	4	2	7	1	29
			Group C	33	10	14	7	2	66
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	20	0	0	2	0	22
			Group B	27	1	0	5	1	34
			Group C	52	5	1	14	3	75
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	18	0	0	1	1	20
			Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35
			Group C	68	7	6	8	3	92
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	3	1	5	0	20
			Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32
			Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	238	8	3	16	6	271
			Group B	339	21	5	53	10	428
			Group C	707	74	41	146	23	991



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total (I + II)		Group A	1344	111	45	191	29	1720
			Group B	4677	601	276	578	78	6210
			Group C	16227	2701	982	3030	448	23388
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	30	1	1	9	0	41
			Group B	58	15	5	14	1	93
			Group C	131	28	12	55	1	227
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	27	4	2	6	0	39
			Group B	40	8	3	7	1	59
			Group C	89	26	13	47	8	183
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Group B	35	2	0	7	1	45
			Group C	115	14	6	20	1	156
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	21	5	3	9	1	39
			Group B	35	11	5	18	0	69
			Group C	212	51	42	95	9	409
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	67	0	0	0	0	67
			Group B	94	27	13	49	2	185
			Group C	376	7	335	37	10	765
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	33	2	1	3	0	39
			Group B	69	3	3	5	0	80
			Group C	280	0	93	5	6	384
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	33	0	0	2	1	36
			Group B	81	1	1	4	0	87
			Group C	347	0	135	0	6	488
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16
			Group B	18	3	1	7	1	30
			Group C	19	4	2	8	1	34
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	24	1	3	2	1	31
			Group B	40	1	1	3	1	46
			Group C	106	26	38	3	4	177
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	266	15	11	35	4	331
			Group B	470	71	32	114	7	694
			Group C	1675	156	676	270	46	2823

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Group A	1106	103	42	175	23	1449
			Group B	4338	580	271	525	68	5782
			Group C	15520	2627	941	2884	425	22397
	Total-II (New Central Universities)		Group A	238	8	3	16	6	271
			Group B	339	21	5	53	10	428
			Group C	707	74	41	146	23	991
	Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)		Group A	1610	126	56	226	33	2051
			Group B	5147	672	308	692	85	6904
			Group C	17902	2857	1658	3300	494	26211
				24659	3655	2022	4218	612	35166

*(b) Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Non-Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities						
			No. of Existing Posts						
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	51	3	3	4	0	61
			Group B	68	8	3	19	2	100
			Group C	150	26	8	40	3	227
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	49	5	2	8	0	64
			Group B	92	14	7	4	0	117
			Group C	363	132	42	51	12	600
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	13	2	3	1	0	19
			Group B	21	3	3	2	0	29
			Group C	54	46	18	33	2	153
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	18	1	1	2	0	22
			Group B	10	5	4	7	0	26
			Group C	92	32	33	79	4	240
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	71	16	3	7	3	100
			Group B	271	49	19	3	1	343
			Group C	641	219	19	127	26	1032
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	77	2	0	0	0	79
			Group B	80	3	2	0	0	85
			Group C	1001	114	7	0	10	1132

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	52	8	8	11	3	82
			Group B	147	26	14	8	3	198
			Group C	431	230	46	96	22	825
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	22	3	1	3	0	29
			Group B	58	5	1	3	0	67
			Group C	337	143	32	21	2	535
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	10	0	1	1	0	12
			Group C	34	5	11	9	0	59
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	8	5	2	4	0	17
			Group B	23	4	1	7	2	36
			Group C	16	6	2	16	1	41
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	28	8	0	6	1	43
			Group B	102	24	3	11	3	143
			Group C	235	59	21	21	7	343
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	21	1	0	0	0	22
			Group B	24	9	0	1	1	35
			Group C	363	107	7	26	8	511
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	130	0	0	0	0	130
			Group B	951	0	0	0	2	953
			Group C	4813	0	0	0	48	4861
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	125	20	7	30	0	182
			Group B	998	186	85	192	1	1462
			Group C	2006	447	175	668	15	3311
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	15	2	0	2	0	19
			Group B	29	1	0	4	1	35
			Group C	43	14	0	15	1	73
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	16	1	0	2	1	20
			Group B	13	2	0	1	0	16
			Group C	505	140	0	279	4	928
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	50	8	2	5	0	65
			Group B	162	27	12	5	0	206
			Group C	349	130	31	20	5	535
Total (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Group A	763	83	32	85	8	971
			Group B	3059	366	155	268	15	3863
			Group C	11433	1850	452	1501	170	15406

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	15	0	0	0	1	16
			Group B	20	1	0	3	1	25
			Group C	44	5	2	10	1	62
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Group B	7	0	0	1	0	8
			Group C	0	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	1	0	0	1	0	2
			Group C	5	1	2	0	0	8
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Group B	15	0	0	1	0	16
			Group C	39	3	0	8	1	51
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	4	1	0	0	0	5
			Group C	9	0	3	3	0	15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Group B	11	1	0	2	0	14
			Group C	24	0	1	5	0	30
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Group B	16	0	0	2	0	18
			Group C	41	1	1	6	1	50
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	8	1	1	2	0	12
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	17
			Group C	21	4	1	7	1	34
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	7	0	0	1	0	8
			Group B	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Group C	28	1	0	3	0	32
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	17
			Group C	24	1	0	5	0	30
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Group C	7	0	0	0	2	9
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	14	0	0	1	0	15
			Group B	13	0	0	2	0	15
			Group C	38	6	1	9	1	55

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	12	0	0	1	0	13
			Group B	16	1	0	1	0	18
			Group C	43	6	2	7	1	59
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	1	0	4	0	16
			Group B	12	0	0	1	0	13
			Group C	19	3	0	11	1	34
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	133	2	1	9	1	146
			Group B	158	6	0	18	1	183
			Group C	342	52	13	74	9	470
Total (I + II)			Group A	896	85	33	94	9	1117
			Group B	3217	372	155	286	16	4046
			Group C	11775	1882	465	1575	179	15876
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	25	1	1	9	0	36
			Group B	56	15	5	13	1	90
			Group C	106	27	12	54	1	200
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	25	4	2	5	0	36
			Group B	35	7	3	6	1	52
			Group C	86	24	12	46	8	176
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	4	0	14	0	0	18
			Group B	17	1	17	3	1	39
			Group C	59	2	78	10	1	150
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	15	2	4	1	0	22
			Group B	38	4	18	4	0	64
			Group C	178	15	74	6	4	277
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	51	0	0	0	0	51
			Group B	42	25	12	44	1	124
			Group C	171	5	206	30	1	413
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	28	2	1	3	0	34
			Group B	66	2	2	4	0	74
			Group C	260	0	82	4	5	351
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	26	1	4	1	1	33
			Group B	71	3	7	1	0	82
			Group C	334	0	132	0	6	472
24	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	13	0	0	1	0	14
			Group B	17	0	1	3	0	21
			Group C	20	4	2	6	1	33

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	23	0	3	1	0	27
			Group B	30	1	1	2	0	34
			Group C	89	22	29	2	3	145
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)		Group A	210	10	29	21	1	271
			Group B	372	58	66	80	4	580
			Group C	1303	99	627	158	30	2217
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Group A	763	83	32	85	8	971
			Group B	3059	366	155	268	15	3863
			Group C	11433	1850	452	1501	170	15406
	Total-II (New Central Universities)		Group A	133	2	1	9	1	146
			Group B	158	6	0	18	1	183
			Group C	342	32	13	74	9	470
	Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)		Group A	1106	95	62	115	10	1388
			Group B	3589	430	221	366	20	4626
			Group C	13078	1981	1092	1733	209	18093
				17773	2506	1375	2214	239	24107

*(c) Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities									% of Vacant
			No. of Vacant Posts						Sanctioned Existing Vacant			
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total				
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>												
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	2	3	0	3	0	8	422	8.06	
			Group B	9	2	3	3	0	17	388		
			Group C	1	2	2	3	1	9	34		
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	24	-2	-2	-2	2	20	1340	41.72	
			Group B	67	0	-3	2	5	71	781		
			Group C	277	0	18	154	19	468	559		
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	11	5	0	11	0	27	446	54.93	
			Group B	2	4	0	11	0	17	201		
			Group C	125	7	8	63	-2	201	245		
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	16	-1	-1	-1	0	13	448	35.71	
			Group B	42	-2	-1	-6	0	33	288		
			Group C	129	8	21	-48	4	114	160		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	52	7	9	35	2	105	3280	65.03
			Group B	139	39	25	40	4	247	1475	
			Group C	731	154	167	360	41	1453	1805	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	1350	4.00
			Group B	3	0	0	0	0	3	1296	
			Group C	44	0	0	0	0	44	54	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	12	5	-1	8	-2	22	1565	29.39
			Group B	23	11	4	22	1	61	1105	
			Group C	112	94	30	134	7	377	460	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	26	-2	-1	2	1	26	1138	44.55
			Group B	62	16	8	12	2	100	631	
			Group C	226	-17	102	57	13	381	507	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	2	0	0	0	0	2	139	36.69
			Group B	10	4	0	6	2	22	88	
			Group C	15	5	4	0	3	27	51	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	6	0	-1	2	0	7	127	25.98
			Group B	-1	3	2	4	1	9	94	
			Group C	15	3	2	-2	1	17	33	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	30	-3	3	-5	0	23	714	25.91
			Group B	27	-10	1	-9	1	10	529	
			Group C	160	5	-2	-13	0	150	185	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	6	6	3	13	1	29	860	33.95
			Group B	0	7	4	13	2	26	568	
			Group C	77	91	32	33	4	237	292	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	51	0	0	0	6	57	6562	9.42
			Group B	305	0	0	0	29	334	5944	
			Group C	127	0	0	0	100	227	618	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	35	3	3	10	2	53	7865	37.00
			Group B	535	135	70	144	1	885	9455	
			Group C	1308	210	46	392	16	1972	2910	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	9	0	0	1	0	10	186	31.72
			Group B	14	1	1	1	-1	16	127	
			Group C	23	5	2	4	-1	33	59	
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	31	1	0	8	-1	39	1386	30.46
			Group B	6	1	1	4	0	12	964	
			Group C	202	75	31	67	-4	371	422	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	23	-2	-2	5	4	28	1800	55.22
			Group B	36	3	1	10	6	56	806	
			Group C	517	135	26	179	53	910	994	
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	343	20	10	90	15	478	29628	31.69
			Group B	1279	214	116	257	53	1919	20240	
			Group C	4087	777	489	1383	255	6991	9388	
<b>New Central Universities</b>											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	127	18.90
			Group B	5	1	0	1	0	7	103	
			Group C	9	0	0	3	0	12	24	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	56	80.38
			Group B	9	0	0	0	0	9	11	
			Group C	25	-1	0	4	0	28	45	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	13	1	0	0	1	15	126	88.10
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	15	
			Group C	37	9	2	16	3	67	111	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	104	23.08
			Group B	11	0	0	0	1	12	80	
			Group C	4	0	0	0	1	5	24	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12	121	79.34
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26	25	
			Group C	59	0	0	-1	0	58	96	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	8	0	0	0	1	9	114	51.75
			Group B	14	0	0	2	1	17	55	
			Group C	24	3	0	4	2	33	59	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	110	27.27
			Group B	9	0	0	2	0	11	80	
			Group C	4	3	0	3	1	11	30	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	7	0	0	0	1	8	150	58.00
			Group B	13	1	0	3	1	18	63	
			Group C	42	4	2	12	1	61	87	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12	130	63.08
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26	48	
			Group C	43	0	0	1	0	44	82	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	133	54.89
			Group B	11	0	0	1	1	13	60	
			Group C	34	5	1	9	3	52	73	



1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	5	3	1	5	1	15	115	81.74
			Group B	8	4	2	7	1	22	21	
			Group C	26	10	14	7	0	57	94	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	6	0	0	1	0	7	131	35.11
			Group B	14	1	0	3	1	19	85	
			Group C	14	-1	0	5	2	20	46	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	6	0	0	0	1	7	147	38.78
			Group B	13	0	0	2	2	17	90	
			Group C	25	1	4	1	2	33	57	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	0	2	1	1	0	4	126	50.00
			Group B	5	5	2	7	0	19	63	
			Group C	19	9	5	8	-1	40	63	
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	105	6	2	7	5	125	1690	52.72
			Group B	181	15	5	35	9	245	799	
			Group C	365	42	28	72	14	521	891	
Total (I + II)			Group A	448	26	12	97	20	603	31318	32.82
			Group B	1460	329	212	292	62	2164	21039	
			Group C	4452	819	517	1455	269	7512	10279	
<b>NER Central Universities</b>											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	361	9.70
			Group B	2	0	0	1	0	3	326	
			Group C	25	1	0	1	0	27	35	
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	2	0	0	1	0	3	281	6.05
			Group B	5	1	0	1	0	7	264	
			Group C	3	2	1	1	0	7	17	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	19	0	-14	0	0	5	224	7.59
			Group B	18	1	-17	4	0	6	207	
			Group C	56	12	-72	10	0	6	17	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	6	3	-1	8	1	17	517	29.79
			Group B	-3	7	-13	-14	0	5	363	
			Group C	34	36	-32	89	5	132	154	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	16	0	0	0	0	16	1017	42.18
			Group B	52	2	1	5	1	61	588	
			Group C	205	2	129	7	9	352	429	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	503	8.75
			Group B	3	1	1	1	0	6	459	
			Group C	20	0	11	1	1	33	44	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	7	-1	-4	1	0	3	611	3.93
			Group B	10	-2	-6	3	0	5	587	
			Group C	13	0	3	0	0	16	24	
24	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	-5	2	1	3	1	2	80	15.00
			Group B	1	3	0	4	1	9	68	
			Group C	-1	0	0	2	0	1	12	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	1	1	0	1	1	4	254	18.90
			Group B	10	0	0	1	1	12	206	
			Group C	17	4	9	1	1	32	48	
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	56	5	-18	14	3	60	3848	20.27
			Group B	98	13	-34	34	3	114	3068	
			Group C	372	57	49	112	16	606	780	
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	343	20	10	90	15	478	29628	31.69
			Group B	1279	214	116	257	53	1919	20240	
			Group C	4087	777	489	1383	255	6991	9388	
Total-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	105	6	2	7	5	125	1690	
			Group B	181	15	5	35	9	245	799	52.72
			Group C	365	42	28	72	14	521	891	
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Group A	504	31	-6	111	23	663	35166	31.45
			Group B	1558	242	87	326	65	2278	24107	
			Group C	4824	876	566	1567	285	8118	11059	
				6886	1149	647	2004	373	11059		

**Statement-III**

*Grant Released under Salary head to CUs for Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff during 2017-18 as on date*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Grant Released under Salary
1	2	3
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>		
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	6477.34
2.	University of Hyderabad	17922.84
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University	5597.46

1	2	3
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	3895.94
5.	University of Delhi	34766.74
5a.	UCMS	8363.87
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	25074.70
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	22925.36
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	9086.24
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1991.08
10.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	745.72
11.	Pondicherry University	10695.97
12.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	7248.54

1	2	3
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	80487.11
14.	Banaras Hindu University	75064.89
15.	B.B.A.U.	3168.44
16.	University of Allahabad	22552.10
17.	Visva Bharati	17562.61
Total (I)		353626.95
<b>New Central Universities</b>		
18.	C.U. of Bihar	1676.54
19.	MGCU, Motihari	1264.45
20.	C.U. of Gujarat	405.13
21.	C.U. of Haryana	1127.58
22.	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	1558.50
23.	C.U. of Jammu	1656.65
24.	C.U. of Kashmir	1897.25
25.	C.U. of Jharkhand	1352.65
26.	C.U. of Karnataka	1430.65
27.	C.U. of Kerala	2160.87
28.	C.U. of Orissa	1278.07
29.	C.U. of Punjab	1370.80
30.	C.U. of Rajasthan	3266.55
31.	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	1336.36
Total (II)		21782.05
<b>NER Central Universities</b>		
32.	Assam University	9103.93
33.	Tezpur University	6326.48
34.	Rajiv Gandhi University	4100.46
35.	Manipur University	10166.01
36.	North Eastern Hill University	16697.21
37.	Mizoram University	8662.73
38.	Nagaland University	8894.56
39.	Sikkim University	2742.29
40.	Tripura University	5143.93
Total (III)		71837.60
Grand Total		447246.60

**Lay off Workers**

5531. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow factories with upto 500 workers to lay off workers or shut shop without seeking Government permission, in a bid to give flexibility to firms in hiring and firing employees and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been demand from the industry to increase the threshold limit for factories to seek permission for retrenchment from 100 workers to 500 workers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government held discussions with Group of Ministers recently in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Ministry of Labour & Employment has received request from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to increase the threshold limit for factories to seek permission for retrenchment from 100 workers to 500 workers.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the question above.

**Branding of Tribal Children**

5532. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States having the highest number of tribal population along with the cumulative

number of tribal children branding (including by hot object) in various States of the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to curb such incidents and if so, the details of the incidents reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has a headcount of traditional healers in various States across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase awareness amongst tribal population about the harmful effects of branding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have major concentration of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the country. The information relating to cumulative number of branding of ST children (including by hot object) in various States of the country, is not Centrally maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. There are statutory Acts/guidelines of Government of India for protecting rights of children.

(c) and (d) The details of traditional healers in the country are not available Centrally with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, the Ministry is propagating to the States/UTs the documentation of tribal medicine and medicinal plants/practices not only as very useful medical practices but also for the sake of bio-diversity and also for preservation of India's rich heritage.

(e) Government of India from time to time through print, electronic and social media provides awareness for various programmatic /schematic interventions on pan India basis including for ST population. This includes awareness /advisories on health issues and for utilizing the health infrastructure, etc.

#### **Budgetary Allocation to Rubber Board**

5533. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that most of the budgetary allocation to the Rubber Board is spent as establishment

expenditure on the wages and allowances of the staff, leaving only a small portion of the total allocation for the welfare of rubber farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to optimize the establishment expenditure of the Rubber Board and/or extend financial assistance to the Board to ensure sufficient spending on the stakeholders; and

(d) 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) Yes Madam. Around 77 percent of the total budgetary allocation of the Rubber Board is spent on establishment expenditure, which results in lesser allocation for implementation of the various activities to be taken up for development of Natural Rubber sector including the welfare of rubber farmers. Details are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Several steps have been taken by the Rubber Board to optimise its establishment expenditure which *inter-alia* includes reorganization/restructuring of offices and establishment, reduction of sanctioned staff strength, centralization of salary and wage payments and merger of different departments in Head office. Efforts have also been made for more budgetary allocation to the Rubber Board and increase of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of the Rubber Board.

Besides, Rubber Board is also carrying out developmental activities to support growers through convergence of schemes with Central and State Ministries/Agencies. For instance, the Rubber Board implemented skill development activities under Pradhan Mantri Kusal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in 2017-18 with an outlay of Rs. 6.17 crores. Further a Scheme "Rubber Production Incentive Scheme" is under implementation by Govt. of Kerala for providing financial support to rubber growers in 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. The Scheme is operated through Rubber Producers Societies (RPS) promoted by Rubber Board.

**Statement***Medium Term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20)*

Components and approved outlay (Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1.	Rubber Plantation Development & Extension	25.02	31.27	40.33	96.62
2.	Rubber Research	3.00	4.31	6.76	14.07
3.	Support for Processing & Marketing, Infrastructure Development and Specialised Services	7.99	9.11	8.35	25.45
4.	Human Resources Development	3.00	3.94	4.87	11.81
5.	Pending Liability	18.00	0	0	18.00
6.	Salary & Pension	142.67	152.66	163.35	458.68
7.	Increase in Salary due to 7th CPC	9.43	10.09	10.80	30.32
8.	Increase in Allowance due to 7th CPC	5.00	5.35	5.72	16.07
9.	Arrear of 7th CPC	14.96	0	0	14.96
10.	Establishment Cost (other than Salary & Pension)	12.00	12.00	12.00	36.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241.07</b>	<b>228.73</b>	<b>252.18</b>	<b>721.98</b>

*[Translation]*

**Special Package to States for  
Development of Tourism**

5534. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of priority projects being implemented for development of tourism in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total funds sanctioned and utilised under these projects during the last three years along with the current status of these projects, project-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government provides any special package to States/UTs for development of tourism;

(d) if so, the details of package provided for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether any monitoring mechanism has been set up by the Government to review the progress of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under various schemes subject to receipt of suitable Detailed Project Reports, availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Ministry of Tourism launched its two flagship Schemes namely 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to promote tourism in the country. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits and under the PRASHAD Scheme, 25 religious cities/sites have been identified for development in the country.

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to the various State Governments/UT Administrations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism does not provide special packages for tourism projects in the country.

progress of the projects through field inspections and periodically review meetings with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

(e) The Ministry of Tourism monitors the physical

**Statement**

*The details of the projects to sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Schemes to the various State Governments/UTs Administrations*

**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
<b>Year 2014-15</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
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	92.04
<b>Year 2015-16</b>					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	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-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
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.	80.37	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	56.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
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	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
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	43.05
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	74.27
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-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1503.09	894.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2016-17</b>					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
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	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist & Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	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	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	31.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	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	19.06



1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	29.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	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	47.25
41.	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
42.	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	44.52
43.	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
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	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
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00	15.20
49.	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.	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76	19.95
54.	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	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	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	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1032.29
<b>Year 2017-18</b>					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65	8.93
58.	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
59.	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
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (BalaQuila)-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	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	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	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	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	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53
67.	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	161.83
Grand Total till Date				5638.87	2180.30

**PRASHAD Scheme**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. 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 Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45	9.49
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	2.14
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	13.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13
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	5.11
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	17.39
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	4.56
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 issued on 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under PRASHAD Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval issued on 08.02.2018
Total				687.92	247.9

### Development of Cultural Centres

5535. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/ financial assistance provided by the Government to cultural centres for their development during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to grant

assistance to the State Governments for organising a three-day programme to commemorate the memory of Sant Kabir; 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) To protect, preserve and

promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Annual grant-in-aid is released to these seven ZCCs for organizing various cultural activities and programmes all over India including Jharkhand. The details of funds released to these ZCCs during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	NZCC, Patiala	433.39	1412.50	642.21
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	652.39	885.15	895.26
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	336.10	560.56	841.27
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	456.54	813.659	861.32
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	319.61	1115.00	588.43
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	345.07	517.37	491.58
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	1431.78	1530.10	1765.00
Total		3974.88	6834.330	6085.07

No State/UT wise funds are released for this purpose.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India in this regard.

[English]

#### **Skills in disposal of e-wastes**

5536. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a plan to skill kabariwalas for efficient collection and disposal of e-wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of kabariwalas trained, so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of the plan across the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has created Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) as part of Skill India Mission to act as a bridge between the Government, Industry and various key stakeholders for developing strategy & implementing programmes for Skills Development and address skilled manpower requirement of the Green Business Industry including e-wastes.

In order to promote waste management sector, SCGJ has recently developed standardised qualification packs (QPs)/job role which includes Recyclable Waste Collector and Segregator (kabariwalas for recycle waste). As per the QP, Recyclable Waste Collector and Segregator is responsible for collection and proper segregation of Recyclable waste. However, no skill development training on this job role has been done so far.

[Translation]

#### **Central Universities**

5537. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Universities at present; and

(b) the details of the present teaching/non-teaching staff in each Central University and the number of vacancies therein Central University-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) At present there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. The details indicating the sanctioned, filled up and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff as on 01.01.2018 in 40 Central Universities are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The details of sanctioned and vacant teaching and non-teaching staff in respect of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), as on 01.04.2017 and 28.03.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

**Statement-I**

(a) *Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Sanctioned Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professsor	37	7	3	0	1	48
			Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	3	95
			Assistant Professor	133	38	19	60	7	257
2.	University of Hyderabad		Professsor	96	8	8	0	0	112
			Associate Professor	172	38	18	0	5	233
			Assistant Professor	130	34	17	39	7	227
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University		Professsor	25	5	2	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	46	8	4	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	81	16	8	0	3	108
			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	5	269
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professsor	198	39	19	0	8	264
			Associate Professor	484	97	48	0	19	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia		Professsor	125	1	0	0	2	128
			Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203
			Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University		Professsor	148	29	14	0	6	197
			Associate Professor	274	54	27	0	11	366
			Assistant Professor	161	50	25	90	11	337
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	40	8	4	0	0	52
			Associate Professor	74	14	7	0	0	95
			Assistant Professor	85	30	15	54	14	198
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University		Professsor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	4	0	2	61
			Assistant Professor	67	20	10	37	4	138

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	15	2	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professsor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professsor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor	194	0	0	0	6	200
			Associate Professor	376	0	0	0	12	388
			Assistant Professor	1006	0	0	0	32	1038
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor	246	3	0	0	4	253
			Associate Professor	489	25	3	0	11	528
			Assistant Professor	795	91	26	220	17	1149
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professsor	22	5	2	0	0	29
			Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	56
			Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	120
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professsor	60	11	5	0	3	79
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201
			Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor	55	11	5	0	2	73
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			Professsor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685
			Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441
			Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professsor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professsor	11	3	1	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	0	30
			Assistant Professor	33	9	4	14	0	60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professsor	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professsor	24	4	2	0	1	31
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	66	19	9	35	3	132
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professsor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professsor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professsor	21	3	1	0	0	25
			Associate Professor	35	5	4	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	50	15	7	26	2	100
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professsor	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	75	5	2	9	0	91
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professsor	15	0	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	29	0	0	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	54	2	1	2	1	60
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professsor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	60	16	9	31	4	120
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	49	14	7	26	0	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total-II (New CUs)		Professor	252	38	13	0	5	308
			Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609
			Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290
	Total (I + II)		Professor	1670	194	89	0	40	1993
			Associate Professor	3288	450	213	0	99	4050
			Assistant Professor	5058	950	436	1499	210	8153
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	97	9	4	0	1	111
			Assistant Professor	195	30	15	34	2	276
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	5	3	0	1	50
			Associate Professor	56	11	5	0	2	74
			Assistant Professor	84	21	12	36	6	159
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	3	131
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	3	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	71	14	6	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	109	32	17	58	1	217
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	32	3	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	54	10	5	0	2	71
			Assistant Professor	59	18	9	34	6	126
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	37	6	3	0	0	46
			Associate Professor	53	9	5	0	2	69
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163
	Total-III (Ner Central Universities)		Professor	356	43	20	0	5	424
			Associate Professor	617	78	38	0	10	743
			Assistant Professor	1019	201	135	299	30	1684

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685							
								Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441
								Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	252	38	13	0	5	308							
								Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609
								Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	2026	237	109	0	45	2417							
								Associate Professor	3905	528	251	0	109	4793
								Assistant Professor	6077	1151	571	1798	240	9837
*This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.				12008	1916	931	1798	394	17047					

*(b) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Filled up Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	29	1	1	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	48	0	0	0	1	49
			Assistant Professor	135	26	14	49	7	231
2.	Hyderabad	University of Hyderabad	Professor	66	3	1	0	0	70
			Associate Professor	158	13	1	0	1	173
			Assistant Professor	107	28	13	30	6	184
3.	Chhattisgarh	The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	17	2	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	32	5	0	0	1	38
			Assistant Professor	76	21	12	25	3	137
4.	Delhi	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	87	24	12	46	2	171
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	103	3	1	0	2	109
			Associate Professor	227	8	2	0	2	239
			Assistant Professor	275	55	24	42	17	413

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professsor	73	1	0	0	1	75
			Associate Professor	159	0	0	0	0	159
			Assistant Professor	362	67	20	0	8	457
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professsor	87	13	0	0	4	104
			Associate Professor	204	17	6	0	2	229
			Assistant Professor	161	37	16	35	10	259
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	23	2	0	0	0	25
			Assistant Professor	99	40	6	43	2	190
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	29	1	0	0	1	31
			Assistant Professor	58	20	10	36	4	128
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	5	1	0	0	1	7
			Assistant Professor	29	9	3	14	2	57
11.	Puduchery	Pondicherry University	Professsor	23	1	0	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	73	15	0	0	3	91
			Assistant Professor	139	33	17	34	9	232
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	30	2	0	0	0	32
			Assistant Professor	188	17	4	19	2	230
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor	137	0	0	0	0	137
			Associate Professor	264	1	0	0	6	271
			Assistant Professor	791	1	1	60	22	875
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor	170	2	0	0	0	172
			Associate Professor	386	19	4	0	0	409
			Assistant Professor	622	138	51	141	7	959
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	33	5	0	0	0	38
			Assistant Professor	57	16	6	30	0	109
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	179	25	7	36	2	249
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor	39	4	0	0	0	43
			Associate Professor	96	10	2	0	0	108
			Assistant Professor	211	53	26	53	4	347

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)		Professor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	41	10	4	19	2	76
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
			Assistant Professor	29	9	4	13	0	55
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	31	9	5	18	2	65
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	27	5	2	14	1	49
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	32	10	4	11	3	60
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	43	11	5	23	2	84
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Associate Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Assistant Professor	34	9	4	14	1	62
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	38	11	5	18	1	73
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	20	5	2	9	0	36
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	25	2	0	0	0	27
			Assistant Professor	40	12	6	21	2	81

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	1	16
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	42	11	2	15	2	72
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	21	1	95
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	35	11	3	18	2	69
Total-II (New CUs)			Professor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	5	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	20	893
Total (I + II)			Professor	904	36	5	0	9	954
			Associate Professor	2011	107	17	0	19	2154
			Assistant Professor	4050	740	295	909	127	6121
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	21	1	0	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	78	5	2	0	1	86
			Assistant Professor	156	33	12	36	2	241
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	40	2	2	0	0	44
			Associate Professor	48	6	2	0	1	57
			Assistant Professor	83	20	12	35	5	155
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	26	4	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	68	9	22	27	2	128
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	42	4	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	136	15	10	7	0	168
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	46	1	1	0	0	48
			Associate Professor	83	1	5	0	0	89
			Assistant Professor	130	21	15	19	1	186

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professsor	24	0	0	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	44	3	1	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	161	26	19	28	3	237
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	41	1	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	94	13	11	18	1	137
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professsor	14	0	0	0	1	15
			Associate Professor	30	2	1	0	0	33
			Assistant Professor	50	17	12	28	3	110
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professsor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	28	2	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	73	18	17	26	2	136
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Professsor	189	5	5	0	2	201
			Associate Professor	420	28	18	0	2	468
			Assistant Professor	953	172	130	224	19	1498
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Professsor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
Total-II (New Central Universities)			Professsor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	3	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	30	893
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Professsor	1093	41	10	0	11	1155
			Associate Professor	2431	135	35	0	21	2622
			Assistant Professor	5093	912	425	1133	146	7619
*This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.				8527	1088	470	1133	178	11396

## (c) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Existing/Vacant Positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities										Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	No. of Vacant Posts			Existing Vacant		
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>														
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	400	22.00			
			Associate Professor	23	14	7	0	2	46	312				
			Assistant Professor	-2	12	5	11	0	26	88				
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	30	5	7	0	0	42	572	25.35			
			Associate Professor	14	25	17	0	4	60	427				
			Assistant Professor	23	6	4	9	1	43	145				
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	8	3	1	0	0	12	238	18.07			
			Associate Professor	14	4	5	0	-1	22	195				
			Assistant Professor	-2	1	-1	14	-3	9	43				
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	35	7	3	0	0	45	435	49.43			
			Associate Professor	47	14	8	0	3	72	220				
			Assistant Professor	45	16	8	26	3	98	215				
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	95	36	18	0	6	155	1706	55.39			
			Associate Professor	257	89	46	0	17	409	761				
			Assistant Professor	104	64	35	172	6	381	945				
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	52	0	0	0	1	53	837	17.44			
			Associate Professor	41	0	0	0	3	44	691				
			Assistant Professor	45	0	0	0	4	49	146				
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	61	16	14	0	2	93	900	34.22			
			Associate Professor	70	37	21	0	9	137	592				
			Assistant Professor	0	13	9	55	1	78	308				



8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	35	7	4	4	0	0	46	345	35.94
			Associate Professor	51	12	7	7	0	0	70	221	
			Assistant Professor	-14	-10	9	9	11	12	8	124	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	10	3	2	2	0	1	16	231	24.24
			Associate Professor	17	8	4	4	0	1	30	175	
			Assistant Professor	9	0	0	0	1	0	10	56	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	4	1	1	1	0	0	6	105	27.62
		Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	7	1	1	1	0	-1	8	76	
			Assistant Professor	7	2	2	2	4	0	15	29	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	30	8	4	4	0	0	42	489	28.83
			Associate Professor	36	6	10	10	0	1	53	348	
			Assistant Professor	22	8	3	3	12	1	46	141	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	21	6	3	3	0	1	31	468	41.45
			Associate Professor	33	10	6	6	0	3	52	274	
			Assistant Professor	-26	34	21	21	73	9	111	194	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	57	0	0	0	0	6	63	1626	21.09
			Associate Professor	112	-1	0	0	0	6	117	1283	
			Assistant Professor	215	-1	-1	-1	-60	10	163	343	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	76	1	0	0	0	4	81	1930	20.21
			Associate Professor	103	6	-1	-1	0	11	119	1540	
			Assistant Professor	173	-47	-25	-25	79	10	190	390	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	7	4	2	2	0	0	13	205	2049
			Associate Professor	10	4	4	4	0	0	18	163	
			Assistant Professor	5	2	2	2	2	0	11	42	
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professor	48	11	5	5	0	3	67	852	64.44
			Associate Professor	110	29	15	15	0	5	159	303	
			Assistant Professor	96	60	35	35	118	14	323	549	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	16	7	5	5	0	2	30	650	23.38

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Associate Professor	22	13	9	0	4	48	498	
			Assistant Professor	80	9	5	-28	8	74	152	
			Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989	32.61
			Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079	
			Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910	
			Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)								
<b>New Central Universities</b>											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	9	3	1	0	1	14	153	33.99
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	2	26	101	
			Assistant Professor	4	3	2	2	1	12	52	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	105	32.38
			Associate Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	71	
			Assistant Professor	4	0	0	1	0	5	34	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	9	2	1	0	1	13	147	42.86
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	84	
			Assistant Professor	10	3	1	4	1	19	63	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	19	225	75.56
			Associate Professor	41	9	4	0	2	56	55	
			Assistant Professor	39	14	7	21	2	83	170	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	19	4	1	0	0	24	188	60.64
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	74	
			Assistant Professor	21	6	4	17	0	48	114	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	14	3	1	0	1	19	158	38.61
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	2	35	97	
			Assistant Professor	2	2	1	1	1	7	61	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	7	3	1	0	0	11	152	50.00
			Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	0	37	76	
			Assistant Professor	12	4	2	10	0	28	76	

25. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	0	17	171	46.78
		Associate Professor	25	5	4	0	2	36	91		
		Assistant Professor	12	4	2	8	1	27	80		
26. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15	153	67.32	
		Associate Professor	33	0	0	0	0	33	50		
		Assistant Professor	55	0	0	0	0	55	103		
27. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	4	3	1	0	0	8	150	19.33	
		Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	1	16	121		
		Assistant Professor	3	0	0	2	0	5	29		
28. Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15	104	83.65	
		Associate Professor	28	0	0	0	0	28	17		
		Assistant Professor	44	0	0	0	0	44	87		
29. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	147	36.05	
		Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	94		
		Assistant Professor	0	1	4	7	0	12	53		
30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	13	3	1	0	1	18	188	34.57	
		Associate Professor	12	6	3	0	1	22	123		
		Assistant Professor	8	1	3	10	3	25	65		
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	166	42.17	
		Associate Professor	19	7	4	0	0	30	96		
		Assistant Professor	14	3	4	8	-2	27	70		
Total-II (New CUs)			173	37	13	0	5	228	2207	47.89	
		Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150		
		Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057		
Total (I + II)			766	158	84	0	31	1039	14196	52.13	
		Associate Professor	1277	343	196	0	80	1896	9229		
		Assistant Professor	1008	210	141	590	83	2032	4967		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>NER Central Universities</b>											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	17	3	2	0	0	22	432	18.98
			Associate Professor	19	4	2	0	0	25	350	
			Assistant Professor	37	-3	3	-2	0	35	82	
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	1	3	1	0	1	6	292	9.54
			Associate Professor	8	5	3	0	1	17	256	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	1	1	4	27	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	14.85
			Associate Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13	172	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	0	1	3	30	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	17	4	3	0	0	24	347	33.14
			Associate Professor	29	10	3	0	0	42	232	
			Assistant Professor	-27	17	7	51	1	49	115	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	445	27.42
			Associate Professor	47	9	1	0	1	58	323	
			Assistant Professor	11	4	1	2	1	19	122	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	18	5	0	0	0	23	382	19.11
			Associate Professor	21	2	2	0	1	26	309	
			Assistant Professor	18	2	0	4	0	24	73	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	26	5	1	0	1	33	253	23.72
			Associate Professor	13	4	0	0	1	18	193	
			Assistant Professor	6	2	-4	3	2	9	60	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	11	4	2	0	0	17	229	31.00
			Associate Professor	24	8	4	0	2	38	158	
			Assistant Professor	9	1	-3	6	3	16	71	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	30	6	3	0	0	39	278	37.41
			Associate Professor	25	7	4	0	2	38	174	

	Assistant Professor	10	4	1	10	2	27	104
Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	167	38	15	0	3	223	2851
	Associate Professor	197	50	20	0	8	275	2167
	Assistant Professor	66	29	5	75	11	186	684
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989
	Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079
	Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	173	37	13	0	5	228	2207
	Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150
	Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	933	196	99	0	34	1262	17047
	Associate Professor	1474	393	216	0	88	2171	11396
	Assistant Professor	1074	239	146	665	94	2218	5651
*This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.								
		3481	828	461	665	216	5651	

**Statement-II**

(a) *Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University		Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities					
				No. of Sanctioned Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	53	6	3	7	0	69
			Group B	77	10	6	22	2	117
			Group C	151	28	10	43	4	236
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	73	3	0	6	2	84
			Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188
			Group C	640	132	60	205	31	1068
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	24	7	3	12	0	46
			Group B	23	7	3	13	0	46
			Group C	179	53	26	96	0	354
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	34	0	0	1	0	35
			Group B	52	3	3	1	0	59
			Group C	221	40	54	31	8	354
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	123	23	12	42	5	205
			Group B	410	88	44	43	5	590
			Group C	1372	373	186	487	67	2485
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	84	2	0	0	0	86
			Group B	83	3	2	0	0	88
			Group C	1045	114	7	0	10	1176
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	64	13	7	19	1	104
			Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259
			Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	48	1	0	5	1	55
			Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167
			Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	19	0	0	0	0	19
			Group B	20	4	1	7	2	34
			Group C	49	10	15	9	3	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Group A	14	3	1	6	0	24
		Antarrashtriya Hindi	Group B	22	7	3	11	2	45
		Vishwavidyalaya	Group C	29	9	4	14	2	58
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	58	5	3	1	1	68
			Group B	129	14	4	2	4	153
			Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	27	7	3	13	1	51
			Group B	24	16	4	14	3	61
			Group C	440	198	39	59	12	748
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	181	0	0	0	6	187
			Group B	1256	0	0	0	31	1287
			Group C	4940	0	0	0	148	5088
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	160	23	10	40	2	235
			Group B	1533	321	155	336	2	2347
			Group C	3314	657	221	1060	31	5283
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	24	2	0	3	0	29
			Group B	43	2	1	5	0	51
			Group C	66	19	2	19	0	106
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	47	2	0	10	0	59
			Group B	19	3	1	5	0	28
			Group C	707	215	31	346	0	1299
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	73	6	0	10	4	93
			Group B	198	30	13	15	6	262
			Group C	866	265	57	199	58	1445
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			Group A	1106	103	42	175	23	1449
			Group B	4338	580	271	525	68	5782
			Group C	15520	2627	941	2884	425	22397
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	20	0	0	0	1	21
			Group B	25	2	0	4	1	32
			Group C	53	5	2	13	1	74
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Group B	16	0	0	1	0	17
			Group C	25	0	0	4	0	29
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	18	1	0	0	1	20
			Group B	18	3	1	8	1	31
			Group C	42	10	4	16	3	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28
			Group C	43	3	0	8	2	56
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31
			Group C	68	0	3	2	0	73
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20
			Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31
			Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	25	0	0	4	0	29
			Group C	45	4	1	9	2	61
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	15	1	1	2	1	20
			Group B	27	2	0	5	1	35
			Group C	63	8	3	19	2	95
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	19	0	0	1	0	20
			Group B	34	0	0	0	0	34
			Group C	71	1	0	4	0	76
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Group B	25	1	0	3	1	30
			Group C	58	6	1	14	3	82
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	10	3	1	5	1	20
			Group B	15	4	2	7	1	29
			Group C	33	10	14	7	2	66
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	20	0	0	2	0	22
			Group B	27	1	0	5	1	34
			Group C	52	5	1	14	3	75
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	18	0	0	1	1	20
			Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35
			Group C	68	7	6	8	3	92
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	3	1	5	0	20
			Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32
			Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	238	8	3	16	6	271
			Group B	339	21	5	53	10	428
			Group C	707	74	41	146	23	991



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total (I + II)		Group A	1344	111	45	191	29	1720
			Group B	4677	601	276	578	78	6210
			Group C	16227	2701	982	3030	448	23388
<b>Ner Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	30	1	1	9	0	41
			Group B	58	15	5	14	1	93
			Group C	131	28	12	55	1	227
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	27	4	2	6	0	39
			Group B	40	8	3	7	1	59
			Group C	89	26	13	47	8	183
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Group B	35	2	0	7	1	45
			Group C	115	14	6	20	1	156
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	21	5	3	9	1	39
			Group B	35	11	5	18	0	69
			Group C	212	51	42	95	9	409
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	67	0	0	0	0	67
			Group B	94	27	13	49	2	185
			Group C	376	7	335	37	10	765
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	33	2	1	3	0	39
			Group B	69	3	3	5	0	80
			Group C	280	0	93	5	6	384
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	33	0	0	2	1	36
			Group B	81	1	1	4	0	87
			Group C	347	0	135	0	6	488
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16
			Group B	18	3	1	7	1	30
			Group C	19	4	2	8	1	34
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	24	1	3	2	1	31
			Group B	40	1	1	3	1	46
			Group C	106	26	38	3	4	177
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	266	15	11	35	4	331
			Group B	470	71	32	114	7	694
			Group C	1675	156	676	270	46	2823

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Group A	1106	103	42	175	23	1449
			Group B	4338	580	271	525	68	5782
			Group C	15520	2627	941	2884	425	22397
	Total-II (New Central Universities)		Group A	238	8	3	16	6	271
			Group B	339	21	5	53	10	428
			Group C	707	74	41	146	23	991
	Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + Ner CUs)		Group A	1610	126	56	226	33	2051
			Group B	5147	672	308	692	85	6904
			Group C	17902	2857	1658	3300	494	26211
				24659	3655	2022	4218	612	35166

*(b) Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Non-Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities						
			No. of Filling up Posts						
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	51	3	3	4	0	61
			Group B	68	8	3	19	2	100
			Group C	150	26	8	40	3	227
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	49	5	2	8	0	64
			Group B	92	14	7	4	0	117
			Group C	363	132	42	51	12	600
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	13	2	3	1	0	19
			Group B	21	3	3	2	0	29
			Group C	54	46	18	33	2	153
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	18	1	1	2	0	22
			Group B	10	5	4	7	0	26
			Group C	92	32	33	79	4	240
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	71	16	3	7	3	100
			Group B	271	49	19	3	1	343
			Group C	641	219	19	127	26	1032
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	77	2	0	0	0	79
			Group B	80	3	2	0	0	85
			Group C	1001	114	7	0	10	1132

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	52	8	8	11	3	82
			Group B	147	26	14	8	3	198
			Group C	431	230	46	96	22	825
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	22	3	1	3	0	29
			Group B	58	5	1	3	0	67
			Group C	337	143	32	21	2	535
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	10	0	1	1	0	12
			Group C	34	5	11	9	0	59
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	8	5	2	4	0	17
			Group B	23	4	1	7	2	36
			Group C	16	6	2	16	1	41
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	28	8	0	6	1	43
			Group B	102	24	3	11	3	143
			Group C	235	59	21	21	7	343
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	21	1	0	0	0	22
			Group B	24	9	0	1	1	35
			Group C	363	107	7	26	8	511
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	130	0	0	0	0	130
			Group B	951	0	0	0	2	953
			Group C	4813	0	0	0	48	4861
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	125	20	7	30	0	182
			Group B	998	186	85	192	1	1462
			Group C	2006	447	175	668	15	3311
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	15	2	0	2	0	19
			Group B	29	1	0	4	1	35
			Group C	43	14	0	15	1	73
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	16	1	0	2	1	20
			Group B	13	2	0	1	0	16
			Group C	505	140	0	279	4	928
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	50	8	2	5	0	65
			Group B	162	27	12	5	0	206
			Group C	349	130	31	20	5	535
Total (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Group A	763	83	32	85	8	971
			Group B	3059	366	155	268	15	3863
			Group C	11433	1850	452	1501	170	15406

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	15	0	0	0	1	16
			Group B	20	1	0	3	1	25
			Group C	44	5	2	10	1	62
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Group B	7	0	0	1	0	8
			Group C	0	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	1	0	0	1	0	2
			Group C	5	1	2	0	0	8
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Group B	15	0	0	1	0	16
			Group C	39	3	0	8	1	51
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	4	1	0	0	0	5
			Group C	9	0	3	3	0	15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Group B	11	1	0	2	0	14
			Group C	24	0	1	5	0	30
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Group B	16	0	0	2	0	18
			Group C	41	1	1	6	1	50
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	8	1	1	2	0	12
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	17
			Group C	21	4	1	7	1	34
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	7	0	0	1	0	8
			Group B	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Group C	28	1	0	3	0	32
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	17
			Group C	24	1	0	5	0	30
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Group C	7	0	0	0	2	9
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	14	0	0	1	0	15
			Group B	13	0	0	2	0	15
			Group C	38	6	1	9	1	55

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	12	0	0	1	0	13
			Group B	16	1	0	1	0	18
			Group C	43	6	2	7	1	59
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	1	0	4	0	16
			Group B	12	0	0	1	0	13
			Group C	19	3	0	11	1	34
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	133	2	1	9	1	146
			Group B	158	6	0	18	1	183
			Group C	342	52	13	74	9	470
Total (I + II)			Group A	896	85	33	94	9	1117
			Group B	3217	372	155	286	16	4046
			Group C	11775	1882	465	1575	179	15876
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	25	1	1	9	0	36
			Group B	56	15	5	13	1	90
			Group C	106	27	12	54	1	200
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	25	4	2	5	0	36
			Group B	35	7	3	6	1	52
			Group C	86	24	12	46	8	176
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	4	0	14	0	0	18
			Group B	17	1	17	3	1	39
			Group C	59	2	78	10	1	150
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	15	2	4	1	0	22
			Group B	38	4	18	4	0	64
			Group C	178	15	74	6	4	277
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	51	0	0	0	0	51
			Group B	42	25	12	44	1	124
			Group C	171	5	206	30	1	413
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	28	2	1	3	0	34
			Group B	66	2	2	4	0	74
			Group C	260	0	82	4	5	351
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	26	1	4	1	1	33
			Group B	71	3	7	1	0	82
			Group C	334	0	132	0	6	472
24	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	13	0	0	1	0	14
			Group B	17	0	1	3	0	21
			Group C	20	4	2	6	1	33

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	23	0	3	1	0	27
			Group B	30	1	1	2	0	34
			Group C	89	22	29	2	3	145
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)		Group A	210	10	29	21	1	271
			Group B	372	58	66	80	4	580
			Group C	1303	99	627	158	30	2217
	Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Group A	763	83	32	85	8	971
			Group B	3059	366	155	268	15	3863
			Group C	11433	1850	452	1501	170	15406
	Total-II (New Central Universities)		Group A	133	2	1	9	1	146
			Group B	158	6	0	18	1	183
			Group C	342	32	13	74	9	470
	Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)		Group A	1106	95	62	115	10	1388
			Group B	3589	430	221	366	20	4626
			Group C	13078	1981	1092	1733	209	18093
				17773	2506	1375	2214	239	24107

*(c) Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities									% of Vacant
			No. of Vacant Posts						Sanctioned Filled up Vacant			
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total				
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
<b>Non-Ner Central Universities</b>												
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	2	3	0	3	0	8	422	8.06	
			Group B	9	2	3	3	0	17	388		
			Group C	1	2	2	3	1	9	34		
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	24	-2	-2	-2	2	20	1340	41.72	
			Group B	67	0	-3	2	5	71	781		
			Group C	277	0	18	154	19	468	559		
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	11	5	0	11	0	27	446	54.93	
			Group B	2	4	0	11	0	17	201		
			Group C	125	7	8	63	-2	201	245		
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	16	-1	-1	-1	0	13	448	35.71	
			Group B	42	-2	-1	-6	0	33	288		
			Group C	129	8	21	-48	4	114	160		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	52	7	9	35	2	105	3280	65.03
			Group B	139	39	25	40	4	247	1475	
			Group C	731	154	167	360	41	1453	1805	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	1350	4.00
			Group B	3	0	0	0	0	3	1296	
			Group C	44	0	0	0	0	44	54	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	12	5	-1	8	-2	22	1565	29.39
			Group B	23	11	4	22	1	61	1105	
			Group C	112	94	30	134	7	377	460	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	26	-2	-1	2	1	26	1138	44.55
			Group B	62	16	8	12	2	100	631	
			Group C	226	-17	102	57	13	381	507	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	2	0	0	0	0	2	139	36.69
			Group B	10	4	0	6	2	22	88	
			Group C	15	5	4	0	3	27	51	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	6	0	-1	2	0	7	127	25.98
			Group B	-1	3	2	4	1	9	94	
			Group C	15	3	2	-2	1	17	33	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	30	-3	3	-5	0	23	714	25.91
			Group B	27	-10	1	-9	1	10	529	
			Group C	160	5	-2	-13	0	150	185	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group A	6	6	3	13	1	29	860	33.95
			Group B	0	7	4	13	2	26	568	
			Group C	77	91	32	33	4	237	292	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	51	0	0	0	6	57	6562	9.42
			Group B	305	0	0	0	29	334	5944	
			Group C	127	0	0	0	100	227	618	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	35	3	3	10	2	53	7865	37.00
			Group B	535	135	70	144	1	885	9455	
			Group C	1308	210	46	392	16	1972	2910	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	9	0	0	1	0	10	186	31.72
			Group B	14	1	1	1	-1	16	127	
			Group C	23	5	2	4	-1	33	59	
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	31	1	0	8	-1	39	1386	30.46
			Group B	6	1	1	4	0	12	964	
			Group C	202	75	31	67	-4	371	422	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	23	-2	-2	5	4	28	1800	55.22
			Group B	36	3	1	10	6	56	806	
			Group C	517	135	26	179	53	910	994	
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			Group A	343	20	10	90	15	478	29628	31.69
			Group B	1279	214	116	257	53	1919	20240	
			Group C	4087	777	489	1383	255	6991	9388	
<b>New Central Universities</b>											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	127	18.90
			Group B	5	1	0	1	0	7	103	
			Group C	9	0	0	3	0	12	24	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	56	80.38
			Group B	9	0	0	0	0	9	11	
			Group C	25	-1	0	4	0	28	45	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	13	1	0	0	1	15	126	88.10
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	15	
			Group C	37	9	2	16	3	67	111	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	104	23.08
			Group B	11	0	0	0	1	12	80	
			Group C	4	0	0	0	1	5	24	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12	121	79.34
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26	25	
			Group C	59	0	0	-1	0	58	96	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	8	0	0	0	1	9	114	51.75
			Group B	14	0	0	2	1	17	55	
			Group C	24	3	0	4	2	33	59	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	110	27.27
			Group B	9	0	0	2	0	11	80	
			Group C	4	3	0	3	1	11	30	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	7	0	0	0	1	8	150	58.00
			Group B	13	1	0	3	1	18	63	
			Group C	42	4	2	12	1	61	87	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12	130	63.08
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26	48	
			Group C	43	0	0	1	0	44	82	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	133	54.89
			Group B	11	0	0	1	1	13	60	
			Group C	34	5	1	9	3	52	73	



1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	5	3	1	5	1	15	115	81.74
			Group B	8	4	2	7	1	22	21	
			Group C	26	10	14	7	0	57	94	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	6	0	0	1	0	7	131	35.11
			Group B	14	1	0	3	1	19	85	
			Group C	14	-1	0	5	2	20	46	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	6	0	0	0	1	7	147	38.78
			Group B	13	0	0	2	2	17	90	
			Group C	25	1	4	1	2	33	57	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	0	2	1	1	0	4	126	50.00
			Group B	5	5	2	7	0	19	63	
			Group C	19	9	5	8	-1	40	63	
Total-II (New CUs)			Group A	105	6	2	7	5	125	1690	52.72
			Group B	181	15	5	35	9	245	799	
			Group C	365	42	28	72	14	521	891	
Total (I + II)			Group A	448	26	12	97	20	603	31318	32.82
			Group B	1460	329	212	292	62	2164	21039	
			Group C	4452	819	517	1455	269	7512	10279	
<b>NER Central Universities</b>											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	361	9.70
			Group B	2	0	0	1	0	3	326	
			Group C	25	1	0	1	0	27	35	
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	2	0	0	1	0	3	281	6.05
			Group B	5	1	0	1	0	7	264	
			Group C	3	2	1	1	0	7	17	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	19	0	-14	0	0	5	224	7.59
			Group B	18	1	-17	4	0	6	207	
			Group C	56	12	-72	10	0	6	17	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	6	3	-1	8	1	17	517	29.79
			Group B	-3	7	-13	-14	0	5	363	
			Group C	34	36	-32	89	5	132	154	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	16	0	0	0	0	16	1017	42.18
			Group B	52	2	1	5	1	61	588	
			Group C	205	2	129	7	9	352	429	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	503	8.75
			Group B	3	1	1	1	0	6	459	
			Group C	20	0	11	1	1	33	44	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	7	-1	-4	1	0	3	611	3.93
			Group B	10	-2	-6	3	0	5	587	
			Group C	13	0	3	0	0	16	24	
24	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	-5	2	1	3	1	2	80	15.00
			Group B	1	3	0	4	1	9	68	
			Group C	-1	0	0	2	0	1	12	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	1	1	0	1	1	4	254	18.90
			Group B	10	0	0	1	1	12	206	
			Group C	17	4	9	1	1	32	48	
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	56	5	-18	14	3	60	3848	20.27
			Group B	98	13	-34	34	3	114	3068	
			Group C	372	57	49	112	16	606	780	
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	343	20	10	90	15	478	29628	31.69
			Group B	1279	214	116	257	53	1919	20240	
			Group C	4087	777	489	1383	255	6991	9388	
Total-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	105	6	2	7	5	125	1690	
			Group B	181	15	5	35	9	245	799	52.72
			Group C	365	42	28	72	14	521	891	
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Group A	504	31	-6	111	23	663	35166	31.45
			Group B	1558	242	87	326	65	2278	24107	
			Group C	4824	876	566	1567	285	8118	11059	
				6886	1149	647	2004	373	11059		

**Statement-III**

*The sanctioned, in-position and vacant teaching/ academics vacancies in IGNOU*

Name of the Post	As on 1.04.2017		
	Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant
	Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4
Professor	69	29	40
Reader/Associate Professor	135	83	52
Asst. Professor	250	161	89
Director/Equivalent	21	05	16
Joint Director	03	01	02

	1	2	3	4
Regional Director/DD		53	44	09
Dy. Directors in other Divisions		35	23	12
Asst. Regional Director/Asst. Director in RSD		156	134	22
Asst. Director/ equivalent in other Divisions		35	19	21
Producer/equivalent in other Divisions		28	24	06
<b>Total</b>		<b>785</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>262</b>

**Statement-IV**

The sanctioned, in-position and vacant non-teaching vacancies in IGNOU

Staff Strength as on 28.03.2018

Category	Administrative staff			Technical staff			Total					
	Sanctioned	Vacant		Sanctioned	Vacant		Sanctioned	Vacant				
		In position	General/ OBC		In position	General/ OBC		In position	General/ OBC			
Group-A	203	27	105	71	81	3	51	27	284	30	156	98
Group-B	205	33	136	36	90	17	70	3	295	50	206	39
Sos/SPAs	15 (LR)	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	15	3	7	5
Group-B (Others)	295	44	197	54	226	26	103	97	521	70	300	151
Group-C	12 (LR)	0	0	12	29 (LR)	8	6	15	41	8	6	27
Group-C (earlier Group-D)	802	97	190	515	162	18	85	59	964	115	275	574
	44 (LR)	14	2	28	24 (LR)	4	5	15	68	18	7	43
Group-C	261	32	60	169	20	3	14	3	281	35	74	172
Group-C (earlier Group-D)	30(LR)	5	4	21	0	0	0	0	30	5	4	21
Grand Total	1867	255	701	911	632	79	334	219	2499	334	1035	1130

[English]

### **National Museum Authority**

5538. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create National Museum Authority to oversee all museums as suggested by NITI Aayog in its three years action agenda;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government intends to address the issues faced by museums in a coordinated manner; and

(d) the details of major recommendations made/work done by national expert committee on museums 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 (c) No Madam, there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Culture to create National Museum Authority to oversee all museums.

(d) There is no national expert committee on museums under Ministry of Culture.

### **CriSidEx for MSMEs**

5539. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched CriSidEx, India's first sentiment index for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) developed jointly by CRISIL & SIDBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is expected to work to measure performance of the MSEs and the parameters adopted therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government for increased integration of MSME sector into formal economy; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve investor sentiment around MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. CriSidEx aims to assess the current and future expectations and to gauge the performance of Micro & Small Enterprise (MSE) Sector by using several parameters which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to improve investor sentiments and increase the formalisation around the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Government has taken several measures such as implementation of GST and demonetization, linking the Trade Receivables Discounting System Platform with GST Network, revamping of the online loan sanctioning facility, improving the competitiveness of the MSMEs with the help of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), MSE-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme and other measures.

### **Statement**

#### *Category wise business parameters used in CriSidEx*

Category	Parameters
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business situation</li> <li>• Production volumes</li> <li>• Order book size/volume of import orders placed (for importers)</li> <li>• PAT margin</li> <li>• Capacity utilisation</li> <li>• Employee base</li> <li>• Ad hoc question(s) related to any major Government initiatives/policies</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business situation</li> <li>• Order/Contracts book size</li> <li>• PAT margin</li> <li>• Employee base</li> <li>• Ad hoc question(s) related to any major Government initiatives/policies</li> </ul>

Category	Parameters
Lenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSE business situation</li> <li>• MSE lending rates</li> <li>• MSE asset quality</li> <li>• Factors hindering MSE credit</li> <li>• Ad hoc question(s) related to any major Government initiatives/policies</li> </ul>

[Translation]

#### **Ropeway at Arbuda Devi Temple**

5540. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop Mount Abu in Rajasthan as a tourist/eco-circuit centre equipped with facilities like ropeway at Arbuda Devi Temple, aquarium, amphitheatre, light and sound programme, zoological parks, parking, cinema halls and vantage points covered out with the financing under the corporate Social Responsibility Fund Initiative; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/ utilised for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan is developing theme based tourist circuits in the country. The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a project proposal for Development of Sariska (Alwar)-Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary (Karauli)-Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary & Raoli Tadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasamand)-Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary (Sirohi)-Jalana Safari Park (Jaipur)- Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary (Pratapgarh) under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in January, 2018.

The Ministry has not sanctioned any funds for the above project.

[English]

#### **Development of Salt Industry**

5541. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Gujarat produces more than 70 per cent common salt and more than 57 per cent of total salt produced in India and for that Rs. 40 crore are spent each year by the State Government for the development of Salt Industry and various welfare activities of salt workers;

(b) whether in August, 2012 a meeting was held between the Government of Gujarat and the Union Government to discuss Budget allocation for specific schemes/projects for development of salt industry and agarias;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken to reimburse the State Government for its expenditure on development of salt industry schemes/projects and welfare schemes for the salt workers; and

(d) whether the Union Government would consider to contribute 50 per cent amount of the State Salt Projects so that more projects and better activities can be taken up to enlarge salt producing areas 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) Out of total production of Salt in India, Gujarat contributes around 81 per cent. Details of Expenditure by Government of Gujarat for the development of Salt Industry and various welfare activities of salt workers are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No meeting was held in August, 2012 between the Government of Gujarat and the Union Government to discuss the Budget allocation for specific schemes/projects for development of salt industry schemes/projects and welfare schemes for the salt workers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Any specific and concrete proposal as and when received from the State Government will be examined.

**Statement**

*Details of Expenditure by Government of Gujarat for the development of Salt Industry and various welfare activities of salt workers for last five years*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

No.	Year	Activity							Total
		Roads	Water	Health	Education	Safety-kit	Cycles	Others	
1.	2013-14	1886.52	-	-	-	-	76.02	37.46	2000.00
2.	2014-15	500.75	-	809.25	18.65	-	-	171.35	1500.00
3.	2015-16	60.83	-	1208.43	1527.20	203.54	-	-	3000.00
4.	2016-17	179.61	136.07	12.90	1168.92	-	-	2.50	1500.00
5.	2017-18	1536.98	340.70	252.46	-	456.00	-	28.97	2615.11

*[Translation]***Tannery Industry**

5542. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to downsize the tannery industry in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of subsidy provided by the Government to the businessmen engaged in tannery industries in the country during the last three years; and

(c) whether the declining trade business of tannery industry has also affected the imports and exports 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) No Madam.

(b) During last three years, the Government has provided grant of Rs. 30.31 crore for modernization & technology upgradation of 82 tanning units in the country. Further, assistance amounting to Rs. 4.14 crore has been released for providing financial support to upgradation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs).

(c) As per data of DGCI&S, overall exports from leather industry have shown a growth of 1.79% in dollar terms as shown below which shows revival of exports in the Indian leather industry with details as under:

(Value in Million USD)

Sl. No.	Panel	April, 2016 - February, 2017	April, 2017 - February, 2018	Growth %
1.	Finished Leather	805.93	795.87	-1.25%
2.	Footwear	2244.77	2257.79	0.58%
3.	Footwear Components	286.83	328.56	14.55%
4.	Leather Garments	501.03	490.5	-2.10%
5.	Leather Goods and Accessories	1272.84	1319.97	3.70%
6.	Saddlery and Harness	129.97	142.27	9.46%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5241.37</b>	<b>5334.96</b>	<b>1.79%</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S

*As regards imports of leather, leather products and footwear industry in India, it has shown increasing trend in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16*

(Value in Million USD)

Category	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change (2015-16)	% change (2016-17)
Raw Materials	87.07	62.76	57.25	-27.92%	-8.78%
Finished Leather	646.02	595.75	552.34	-7.78%	-7.29%
Leather Footwear	116.97	119.14	79.46	1.86%	-33.31%
Footwear Components	26.03	27.53	78.36	5.76%	184.63%
Leather Garments	5.14	10.68	1.67	107.78%	-84.36%
Leather Goods	88.86	93.51	68	5.23%	-27.28%
Saddlery and Harness	0.36	0.25	0.32	-30.56%	28.00%
Non-Leather Footwear	280.48	274.14	377.87	-2.26%	37.84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1250.93</b>	<b>1183.76</b>	<b>1215.27</b>	<b>-5.37%</b>	<b>2.66%</b>

Source: DGCI&S

[English]

#### **PMRPY through skill development**

5543. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) in the country through skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount disbursed to the State of Kerala under PMRPY since inception; and

(d) the number of employees benefited under the said scheme in of Kerala so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) incentivises employers for generation of new employment, where Government of India is paying 8.33% of the Employer's Share of contributions that goes towards Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) for the new employees for the first three years. The scheme is targeted for employees earning up to Rs. 15,000 per month and also aims to formalize a large number of informal workers.

New workers under this scheme will have access to social security benefits of organized sector.

Rs. 18.52 crore has been disbursed in the State of Kerala under PMRPY Scheme since inception of the Scheme (from 09.08.2016 till 22.03.2018).

64,820 employees benefited under PMRPY in the State of Kerala since inception of the Scheme (from 09.08.2016 till 22.03.2018).

#### **Development of heritage sites to enhance tourism**

5544. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch/has launched schemes in co-ordination with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India to envisage developing monuments, heritage and tourists sites across the country and make them tourist friendly to enhance their tourism potential & cultural importance; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes formulated in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Ministry of

Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) launched “Adopt a Heritage Project” to provide world class tourist facilities at the various natural/cultural heritage sites, monuments and other tourist sites to make them tourist friendly, enhance their tourist potential and cultural importance in a planned and phased manner across the country.

The project primarily focuses on providing basic amenities that include cleanliness, public convenience, drinking water, ease of access for tourists, signage etc. and advanced amenities like TFC, Souvenir shop, Cafeteria etc.

The project envisages to entrust heritage sites to the private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals for development of tourist amenities. They would become ‘Monument Mitra’ and adopt the sites essentially under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity. They would also look after the operations and maintenance of these amenities.

The ‘Monument Mitras’ would associate pride in adoption of these monuments/heritage sites.

(b) Brief of the Project “Adopt a Heritage” is placed in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Adopt A Heritage Project*

#### **1. Project Brief**

Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State Government and Local Bodies envisages developing heritage sites and making them tourist friendly to enhance their tourism potential and cultural importance, in a planned and phased manner. The project began with 93 ASI ticketed monuments and has now been expanded to other natural and cultural heritage sites and other tourist sites across India.

The project was launched by the Hon’ble President of India on 27th Sept, 2017 on the occasion of World Tourism Day.

The project plans to entrust heritage sites to the private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals (who would be known as “Monument

Mitras”) for providing basic and advanced tourism amenities and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the adopted site initially for the 5 years subject to review at any time.

The objectives of the project are listed as under:

- Develop basic tourism infrastructure in and around heritage monuments and any other tourist sites.
- Inclusive tourist experience for heritage site/monument or tourist site.
- Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods of local communities of respective heritage site/monument/tourist site.
- Enhance the tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure at heritage site/monument or tourist site.
- Create employment through active involvement of local communities.
- Harness tourism potential for its multiplier effects in employment generation and economic development.
- Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure and ensuring proper Operations and Maintenance therein.

2. The heritage sites/monuments enlisted are categorized as green, blue and orange on the basis of tourist footfall and visibility.

As a part of project guidelines, it is mandatory for Monument Mitra, who is opting for a monument from green category to choose at least one site from either orange or blue category.

The most competitive and innovative vision would be considered as the successful bidding entity. The interested parties selecting more numbers of monuments from orange and blue category shall be given higher weightage.

The Interested parties may also opt for any other



heritage site/monument or tourist site not mentioned in the above list, under the project and the unlisted tourist site will automatically be considered under blue category.

3. The project focuses on active industry participation to ensure a sustainable model formulation. Resources for the capital and recurring cost is proposed through industry participation, through CSR or any other funding option subject to review and approval of Oversight & Vision Committee.
4. Monument Mitras would associate pride with these activities and will be provided limited visibility in the monument/site premises.

#### **Tibet Museum**

5545. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tibet Museum emphasizing on its history and culture is coming up in Dharamshala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the themes proposed to be displayed in the said museum?

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) Tibet Museum, Dharamshala is not under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture.

#### **Public Procurement Policy**

5546. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

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

(a) the details and the salient features of the public procurement policy, target set, the number of items reserved for procurement and the achievements made under the policy across the country so far;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the

achievements, if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry of Defence also makes minimum 20% procurements from the MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from certain States to organise a National level Vendor Development Programme under this policy across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard, State/UT-wise including West Bengal and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the Public Procurement Policy every Central Ministry/Department/CPSE will procure a minimum of 20 per cent of the total annual purchases of the goods or services from Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs). The policy includes other benefits such as exemption from Earnest Money Deposit (EMD), free of cost tender set, price preference and reservation of 358 items for procurement exclusively from MSEs.

As per the annual procurement data uploaded by the 133 CPSEs in "MSME-SAMBANDH" portal of Ministry of MSME, total procurement from MSEs till 26th March, 2018 is Rs. 19815.25 cr. (22.13%).

(b) The steps taken for ensuring effective implementation of the Public Procurement Policy, includes constitution of a grievance cell for redressing grievances of MSEs relating to Government procurement, a committee to review the progress of procurement made by CPSEs from MSEs and the launch of MSME SAMBANDH portal for ascertaining of the procurement.

(c) As per the information available on MSME SAMBANDH portal CPSEs under the Ministry of Defence have procured goods and services worth Rs. 2015.1825 crores (25.58%) from MSEs during the financial year 2017-18 (till 26th March, 2018).

(d) The details of Vendor Development Programme organized by the Ministry of MSME in the various States including West Bengal and Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State-wise information on Physical Performance of Vendor Development Programme (VDP):*

Sl. No.	State	No. of State Level Vendor Development Programme (SVDPs)	No. of National Level Vendor Development Programme (NVDPs)	No. of Participants
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	438
2.	Assam (including Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya)	10	1	485
3.	Bihar	9	1	527
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	1	474
5.	Delhi	10	3	698
6.	Goa	3	—	178
7.	Gujarat (including Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu)	12	2	850
8.	Haryana	7	1	600
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	299
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	—	67
11.	Jharkhand	7	1	374
12.	Karnataka	26	3	1111
13.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	7	1	320
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	—	482
15.	Maharashtra	11	6	656
16.	Manipur (including Nagaland)	1	—	50
17.	Odisha	10	1	511
18.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	6	1	357
19.	Rajasthan	10	1	785
20.	Sikkim	0	—	0
21.	Tamil Nadu (including Puducherry)	21	5	1549
22.	Telangana	5	3	706
23.	Tripura (including Mizoram)	0	—	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22	4	1694
25.	Uttarakhand	6	1	550
26.	West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar)	9	3	1679
	<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15440</b>

**Development of tourist places in Tamil Nadu**

5547. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the development of Courtallam and other tourist places in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on the proposal; and

(c) the financial assistance sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the schemes is a continuous process and projects 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 the above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned following projects in Tamil Nadu:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Project/ Sanction Year	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Coastal Circuit: Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari, 2016-17.	99.92
2.	PRASHAD	Development of Kanchipuram, 2016-17.	16.48
3.	PRASHAD	Development of Vellankani, 2016-17.	5.60

**Private Provident Fund Trusts**

5548. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has any proposal to bring 500 private provident fund trusts within its fold and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the EPF accumulations of such private provident fund trusts which is around Rs. 1.0 crore each or have upto 20 members will be brought under EPFO's fold and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether EPFO also proposes to improve monitoring of over 1,000 such trusts which have a large subscriber base and manage huge EPF accumulations; 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) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) continuously strives to improve the monitoring of such Provident Fund Trusts which have been allowed to maintain their own Provident Fund Trust by the Government under the overall regulatory framework of EPFO.

To ensure continuous monitoring, EPFO has launched a new software for filing of the online returns by the exempted establishments and EPFO is also publishing a performance evaluation list of all the exempted establishments on monthly basis. Compliance Audit of all the exempted establishments is conducted to verify their compliance.

[Translation]

**Development of Tourism in Bundelkhand**

5549. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to develop Bundelkhand region as a tourism hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan chalked out in this regard; and

(c) the details of works done in this regard so far and the amount of funds released for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan is developing theme based tourist circuits in the country. The Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of Bundelkhand under the scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Thematic Circuit	Name of project/Sanction year	Sanctioned Project Cost	District in Bundelkhand covered under the project	Amount sanctioned for Bundelkhand
1.	Ramayana	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh 2016-17.	69.45	Chitrakoot (UP)	43.13
2.	Spiritual	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 2016-17.	62.96	Mahoba and Banda	6.89
3.	Heritage	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 2016-17.	41.51	Banda	8.07
4.	Heritage	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh 2016-17	99.77	Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur	50.76
5.	Wildlife	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh 2016-17.	92.22	Panna	12.69
Total			365.91		121.54

All the above projects are at various stages of implementation.

[English]

#### Construction of ESIC Hospitals

5550. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to construct Alwar Medical College and ESIC hospital at Mulund, Mumbai is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of construction at present including the details about land, funds and the time-frame set for the construction of the said hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) (i) Construction of Medical College & 500 bedded Hospital at Alwar, Rajasthan is complete.

(ii) At present, there is no proposal to construct any

Medical College at Mulund, Mumbai by ESIC. One ESIS Hospital is already functioning in Mulund, Mumbai.

(b) Required details in respect of Alwar Medical College is as given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Present status including the details about land, funds and time-frame for construction of ESIC Medical College & Hospital at Alwar.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Area of land	Present Status of construction/Time-frame
1	Construction of ESIC Medical College & 500 Bedded Hospital at Alwar, Rajasthan	918.25	879.42	14.85 Hectare (About 37 acres)	Complete

### **Best Exhibitor Award**

5551. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:  
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has won the Best Exhibitor Award at ITB-Berlin World Tourist Meet convened at Berlin, Germany recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ITB is represented by companies from tourism sector including hotels, tourist boards, tour operators, system providers, airlines and car rental companies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will result in more influx of international tourists and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning for a campaign internationally for attracting more tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. India was awarded the "Best Exhibitor" Award for Asia/Australia/Oceania region at Internationale Tourismus Borse (ITB), 2018. More than 45 stakeholders comprising

State Governments/UT Administrations, tour operators, hotels/resorts, Air India, IRCTC etc. participated as co-exhibitors from the India pavilion to showcase their varied tourism destinations/products.

The prime objective of the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) to participate in such events is to promote various tourism products and destinations of the country and to increase India's share in the global tourism market. The said goals are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign, during the financial year 2017-18 to promote various destinations and tourism products of the country including spiritual, medical and wellness tourism in important and potential source markets overseas. The Incredible India 2.0 campaign aims at a shift from generic promotions undertaken across the world to market specific promotional plans and content creation with thematic creatives.

### **SSA**

5552. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether short release of funds under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme to State Government

is replenished by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some State Governments have been given advance to meet out expenditure under SSA which is more than their share including Rajasthan Government which has advanced Rs. 2828.60 crore which is yet to be released by the Government;

(c) if so, the time frame by which payment is likely to be made to Rajasthan Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support for implementing the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Under the SSA programme, financial support, as per the existing funds sharing pattern and availability of budget is provided for implementation of the approved components of the Scheme. The Central share is released to the States in two or more installments according to the General Financial Rules (GFR).

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States have been advised to allocate more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the Act.

### **Industrial Production**

5553. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water scarcity in different parts of the country has severely affected the industrial production of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government to increase the industrial production 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) and (b) Water being a State subject, the Central Government does not maintain data regarding demand and availability of water for industrial purposes. Steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure its sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

(c) Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in the manufacturing sector which *inter alia*, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focuses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors. This initiative is based on four pillars of New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset, which have been identified to give boost not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification

and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

#### **Memorial on Manishi Panchanam Barma**

5554. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the contribution of Manishi Panchanam Barma, one of the reformers of North-East India specially for the society of Rajbanshi, the largest community of North-East India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to construct a memorial/statue in his honor in the North-East including northern part of West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 (e) Ministry of Culture commemorates birth centenaries and other special occasions like 125th/ 150th/ 175th etc. anniversaries of great personalities and of important/memorable events related to the history of our country. During such commemoration, memorial or any other infrastructure may be created in the memory of a personality/event. Manishi Panchanam Barma was born in the year 1866. His 150th birth anniversary was in the year 2016 which was not commemorated by Ministry of Culture.

#### **Central University**

5555. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and University Grants Commission (UGC) have got any legal power to take action on the basis of financial and administrative irregularities and illegalities of Central University authorities detected/ reported by auditing authority Member of Court of the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases detected during 2014-16; and

(c) the steps taken by 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 (c) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established by the respective Acts of the Parliament and are governed by their Acts and Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. Whenever any complaint regarding mismanagement/irregularities is received, it is forwarded to the concerned Central University for appropriate action at its end. In case any report of financial and administrative irregularities of the Central University is supported by concrete evidence and the reply of the University is not found satisfactory, then depending upon the facts of the case, a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee is constituted and action is taken accordingly.

#### **Foreign Trade**

5556. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has crossed the low income threshold as per the World Trade Organisation (WTO) norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will have any impact on our foreign trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's preparedness 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 (d) As per the WTO Secretariat publication, India's Gross National Income per capita has crossed US\$1000 at constant 1990 dollars for three consecutive years from 2013 – 2015. Based on these GNI per capita figures, India has graduated out of Annex VII of WTO Subsidies and Countervailing Agreement and requires India to phase out some of its non compatible

export related subsidies. However, it is anticipated that there is no immediate adverse impact on our foreign trade.

[Translation]

#### Exports from MSMEs

5557. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of products from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Rajasthan; and

(c) the details of the action plan to increase export from Rajasthan?

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, India's export of products from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) increased to US\$ 137.1 billion in 2016-17 from US\$ 130.8 billion in 2015-16, registering a positive growth of 4.8% which was an improvement from the negative growth of 5.9% in 2015-16 over 2014-15 (US\$ 138.9 billion).

(b) The details of State-wise India's export of products from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during last three years are as follows:

(Values in Million US\$)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Maharashtra	47631.59	44087.73	46277.90
2.	Gujarat	16224.83	16475.51	18108.95
3.	Tamil Nadu	15573.16	14407.38	14842.09
4.	Uttar Pradesh	8412.27	8126.11	8415.33
5.	Delhi	7313.73	6945.72	8020.22
6.	Karnataka	7330.10	6824.99	7286.12
7.	Haryana	5532.18	5569.22	5649.24
8.	Andhra Pradesh	5504.75	4164.57	4206.76
9.	West Bengal	4757.98	4089.53	4135.49
10.	Telangana	1366.43	3400.59	3572.74
11.	Rajasthan	3512.92	3358.25	3410.44
12.	Punjab	3330.72	2980.71	2784.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1715.60	1866.08	2235.08
14.	Kerala	1377.07	1780.75	2119.95
15.	Goa	1067.35	1157.90	1362.26
16.	Unspecified	4786.51	2271.54	1177.97
17.	Himachal Pradesh	565.15	603.75	765.43
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	739.09	722.16	676.02
19.	Daman and Diu	530.49	581.31	547.42
20.	Uttaranchal	568.37	536.59	495.49
21.	Odisha	208.46	123.23	306.93



Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
22.	Puducherry	250.39	276.99	248.19
23.	Jharkhand	224.06	184.65	150.82
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	93.84	71.13	72.50
25.	Chhattisgarh	127.05	41.94	67.47
26.	Bihar	54.35	49.80	63.18
27.	Chandigarh	39.60	41.23	48.46
28.	Assam	7.49	7.93	14.31
29.	Sikkim	3.21	2.37	4.25
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.24	9.16	1.13
31.	Manipur	0.07	0.13	0.76
32.	Tripura	4.00	1.00	0.74
33.	Nagaland	0.12	1.63	0.31
34.	Meghalaya	34.49	0.12	0.27
35.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.08	0.13
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.89	5.60	0.01
37.	Mizoram	0.01	1.42	0.01
Grand Total		138896.72	130768.70	137068.79

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(c) In order to boost exports in the country, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October, 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/ Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/ 100% EOU schemes for sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore.

Export promotion schemes are uniformly applicable to all States, including Rajasthan.

[English]

#### Accidents at steel plants

5558. SHRI B.V. NAIK:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of accidents occurred in various Steel plants of the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the nature of such accidents, plant-wise;

(b) the number of persons injured/killed in these accidents and the total loss of property reported as a result thereof;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the family members of those injured and killed in these accidents;

(d) the details of average annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these plants and instruments

during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) There are two steel manufacturing Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). A Statement showing the plant-wise and year-wise number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal in the public sector in SAIL and RINL during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, hit by falling/moving object, hot metal burns etc. There has been no significant loss of property due to accidents during the said period.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. As regards the private sector steel plants, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy.

SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per The Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and company policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately Rs.2,89,29,180/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased during 2015-2018.

(d) The average annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants (including maintenance of equipments) of SAIL and RINL during the last three financial years was about Rs. 6650 crore and Rs.1154 crore respectively.

(e) Both SAIL and 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.

### **Statement**

*Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year (plant-wise).*

Plants/Units	Fatal Accidents (Fatality)				Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents)			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till Feb)	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till Feb)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)</b>								
Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)	3	3	2	0	13	3	9	0
Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)	5	1	4	0	2	0	0	0
Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha)	6	2	3	0	2	3	3	0
Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand)	1	2	1	0	7	3	3	0
IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal)	0	1	6	0	8	1	3	1
Alloy Steel Plant (West Bengal)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Salem Steel Plant (Tamil Nadu)	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (Karnataka)	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant (Maharashtra)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Stock Yard	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Raw Material Division (Mines) (Odisha)	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
Bhilai Mines (Chhattisgarh)	1	1	0	0	7	10	7	0
Collieries (Jharkhand)	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
SAIL Refractory Unit (Chhattisgarh)	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
<b>Total (SAIL)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	04	06	0	0	13	10	7	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

### Study of Science subjects

5559. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students for higher secondary education are shying away from taking science subjects for not having proper knowledge on maths and other science subjects in lower classes and also a shortage of teachers and lack of activity-based learning in schools thereof;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the details of the vacancies of teachers, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposal of the Government to appoint dedicated good teachers in all schools for all classes in the country therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No Madam, as per the Unified District Information System on Education (UDISE) 2015-16, there has been an increase in the enrollment of students in science subjects at higher secondary level from 62.18

lakh in 2014-15 to 79.52 lakh in 2015-16. Further as per the information provided by States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan & Budget 2017-18 proposal under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), only 15.70% of teaching posts are vacant at secondary level. The State/UT wise details of vacant post at secondary level is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, there is a provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers (2 language teacher, 1 science teacher, 1 social science and 1 math teacher) for every new/upgraded secondary school and Additional teacher to improve pupil teacher ratio. However, the recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administration.

The Ministry regularly emphasises on filling up vacant posts of teachers by States/UTs in various review meetings,

State Education Secretaries conference, Joint Review Missions (JRM) etc.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also in 2015 launched the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA), a convergent framework across School Education and Higher Education to encourage children towards learning Science and Mathematics and to develop their interest through activities related to Science and Mathematics. One of the interventions under RAA is strengthening of Science and Mathematics laboratories in schools, through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Also other interventions such as Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institutions of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved.

**Statement**

*The State/UT wise details of vacant post at secondary level*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vacant in %
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Andhra Pradesh	12.762
4.	Assam	10.803
5.	Bihar	35.392
6.	Chandigarh	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	29.43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.58
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	14.44
11.	Goa	25.23
12.	Gujarat	29.16
13.	Haryana	5.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.63
15.	Jharkhand	82.71
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.18
17.	Karnataka	11.53
18.	Kerala	17.01
19.	Lakshadweep	40.45

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vacant in %
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16.82
21.	Maharashtra	16.46
22.	Meghalaya	0.00
23.	Manipur	2.63
24.	Mizoram	0.00
25.	Nagaland	12.55
26.	Odisha	3.54
27.	Puducherry	21.23
28.	Punjab	13.16
29.	Rajasthan	0.00
30.	Sikkim	1.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	1.27
32.	Telangana	8.64
33.	Tripura	17.07
34.	Uttar Pradesh	47.33
35.	Uttarakhand	19.03
36.	West Bengal	6.25
Total		15.70

Sources: AWP&B-2017-18 (Model Table-12)

[Translation]

**Opening of ITIs/Vocational Training Centre**

5560. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal received by the Government from various States/UTs and NGOs for opening up of Vocational Training Centres during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount released for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(b) the extent to which the above project is effective in nurturing the tribal youths and State/UT-wise number of tribal youth benefited therefrom during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make this project more effective?

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

BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides recurring grants under the Scheme of VTC for running Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) by the State Governments/NGOs. The scheme is implemented through the State Government. However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards. Receipt of proposals from State Governments for skill development/vocational training initiatives under these schemes is a continuous process. The proposal received from the State Government is appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for funding.

Details of funds provided to State Governments/NGOs under VTC scheme of the Ministry during last three years and current year is tabulated below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
State VTCs	Year	Funds released
Assam	2014-15	485.70
	2015-16	900.00
Gujarat	2015-16	605.76
<b>NGOs</b>		
Assam	2014-15	72.32
	2016-17	93.00
	2017-18	183.09
Meghalaya	2014-15	30.44
	2017-18	59.33
Karnataka	2014-15	63.60
	2017-18	59.60
Nagaland	2014-15	103.92
	2016-17	24.48
Tamil Nadu	2016-17	31.20
	2017-18	61.55

The details of funds provided for skill development and vocational training of tribal persons under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the last three years and the current year are given in the

enclosed Statement-II. The data regarding State/UT-wise number of tribal youth/beneficiaries benefited therefrom is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*Funds provided for training of tribal persons under VTC scheme during last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Intended Beneficiaries		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Assam	1300	1000	300
2.	Gujarat	0	4898	0
3.	Karnataka	200	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	100	0	0
5.	Nagaland	340	0	80
6.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	100
Total		1940	5898	480

Funds provided for skill development and vocational training of tribal persons under the schemes 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last three years:

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		No. of Beneficiaries		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1623	700	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	320	700	390
3.	Assam	5600	6000	1120
4.	Bihar	800	2500	4620
5.	Chhattisgarh	6500	4000	4400
6.	Gujarat	10216	8000	2300
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	400	937
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1650	3000
9.	Jharkhand	11500	3500	0
10.	Karnataka	3000	6400	0
11.	Kerala	3028	1800	290
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25000	10000	6500
13.	Maharashtra	3600	6590	1000

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	3000	665	0	20.	Sikkim	616	715	50
15.	Meghalaya	1650	0.00	0	21.	Telangana	5800	3800	6000
16.	Mizoram	175	500	937	22.	Tripura	1400	1000	2093
17.	Nagaland	1175	1000	562	23.	Uttar Pradesh	1700	965	0
18.	Odisha	10000	10640	22165	24.	West Bengal	10300	6875	5500
19.	Rajasthan	8500	7800	0	Total		118003	86200	61989

**Statement-II**

*Funds Provided to State Governments for skill development, vocational training under SCA to TSS and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the last three years and the current year.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	300.00	40.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	230.00	125.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1699.25	1800.00	168.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	250.00	750.00	430.18	250.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	1000.00	2090.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	3695.72	2998.00	1750.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	175.00	300.64	320.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	1240.00	0.00	300.00
10.	Karnataka	900.00	1800.00	0.00	1180.00
11.	Kerala	530.00	550.00	35.10	100.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	3300.00	2233.19	4100.00
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	1977.18	1000.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	150.00	200.00	0.00	187.00
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
16.	Mizoram	53.36	100.00	300.00	55.82
17.	Nagaland	355.00	300.00	180.00	50.00
18.	Odisha	4584.47	3194.59	7093.35	5200.00
19.	Rajasthan	1650.00	2675.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	60.00	215.00	109.80	28.00
21.	Telangana	1750.00	1300.00	1186.35	800.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	1038.50	290.00	450.00	290.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	290.00	0.00	200.00
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
25.	West Bengal	3110.00	2063.58	990.00	1055.00
Total		37296.97	27946.07	20229.61	16456.37

[English]

### AI Impact on jobs

5561. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unemployment rate in the country currently;

(b) whether there is a push for creation of employment in view of application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study to assess the number of jobs likely to be lost due to use of AI; and

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the result from last available labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted in 2015-16 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 was 3.7% in 2015-16.

(b) to (d) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government and it has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the skills profile is set to undergo a rapid change as demand for skills around digital technologies grows exponentially. It is believed that technology adoption will lead to more job creation across sectors in the long run.

Government bodies like National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Sector Skills Council (SSC) address the present and the future requirements of identifying the unique job roles and the skills requirement for the same.

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. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries run skill development schemes across various sectors. The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing workforce is re-skilled/up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles.

### Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayan Region

5562. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken to promote civil participation under the scheme for development of cultural heritage of Himalayan region;

(b) whether the Government has made any collaborations with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the scheme; 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) and (b) The Ministry implements Scheme for providing financial assistance for Preservation and development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayan regions. The Scheme covers grant to voluntary organizations/NGOs registered as society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 or as public Trust under the Indian Trust Act 1962 and Colleges & Universities across India. Financial assistance of upto Rs.10.00 lakhs is given to any single organization recommended by the Expert Advisory Committee from Himalayan Region spread over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh for Study and Research in areas such as preservation of old manuscripts, for literature, art & crafts, for documentation of cultural activities, dissemination of art and culture through audio-visual programmes & training in traditional and folk Art.

(c) The fund released under the said scheme to various NGO's/Trust/Other Institution etc. in last 3 years and current year are as follows:-

(in crore)	
Year	Released Amount
2014-2015	0.95
2015-2016	0.89
2016-2017	1.10
2017-2018	0.70
(as on 26.3.2018)	

[Translation]

#### **Disinvestment of hotels**

5563. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government owned hotels in the country, State/UT/location-wise;

(b) whether some of them are running in losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the hotel-wise details of their performance during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to modernize and make them profitable;

(e) whether there are proposals for disinvestment of the loss making hotels of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) At present, India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC), a Government of India undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism, is running the following hotels:-

(i) The Ashok Hotel, New Delhi

(ii) Samrat Hotel, New Delhi

(iii) Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir

(iv) Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna, Bihar

(v) Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

(vi) Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore, Karnataka

(vii) Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Jharkhand, a joint venture company of ITDC and the State Government of Jharkhand

(viii) Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, a joint venture company of ITDC and the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh

(ix) Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Puducherry, a joint venture company of ITDC and the State Government of Puducherry

(b) and (c) A Statement giving details of the hotels which incurred losses in the past three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

The main reason for the losses incurred have been competition from new and modern hotels, increase in available room inventory, increasing wage cost, hike in power and fuel cost, etc.

(d) The measures undertaken by ITDC to modernise its hotels include renovation and upgradation of rooms, addition of new facilities, tie-ups with Online Travel Agencies for online room bookings, introduction of on-the-spot customer feedback, etc.



(e) and (f) Under the disinvestment policy of the Government, it has been decided to transfer to the State Governments or go in for joint leasing with the State Government, the following loss making hotels/properties of ITDC:

(i) Hotel Lalitha Mahal Palace, Karnataka.

(ii) Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar Arunachal Pradesh.

(iii) Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Puducherry.

(iv) Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna, Bihar.

(v) Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

(vi) Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of the Hotels which incurred losses in the past three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Hotel	Profit before tax (Amt. in Rs. lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Upto Dec, 2017) (Un-audited)
1.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	(201.79)	(158.61)	(170.84)	(164.70)
2.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok Patna, Bihar	(72.08)	247.44	71.27	31.72
3.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneswar, Odisha	(317.30)	(173.77)	(109.86)	(136.29)
4.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel Mysore, Karnataka	(140.40)	16.26	13.05	19.11
5.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi, Jharkhand	(106.71)	(168.12)	(211.08)	(137.57)
6.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	(0.93)	7.31	(8.63)	(22.46)
7.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Puducherry	(46.95)	(20.15)	40.73	6.75

The Figures in ( ) represents loss.

[English]

### **Educational Institutions**

5564. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked all the higher educational institutions across the country to comply with the amendments made to rules and procedures contained in Academic Performance Indicators (API), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has done any inspection to ascertain that all the higher educational institutions has strictly implemented the latest amendments, 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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had notified UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education (4th Amendment), 2016. These regulations shall apply to every University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, Provincial Act or a State Act, every institution including a constituent or an affiliated College recognized by the Commission, in consultation with the University concerned under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (3 of 1956) and

every Institution Deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the said Act.

(b) UGC has informed that it has not made any such inspection in case of Universities.

#### **Software Development Skill**

5565. ADV.M.UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that 95 per cent software engineers not fit to take up software development jobs due to poor academic background;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that only 4.77 per cent candidates can write the correct logic for a programme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that while more than 60 per cent candidates cannot even write functionally correct and efficient code and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the lack of programming skills is adversely impacting the Information Technology (IT) and data science ecosystem in India 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 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) No, Madam. However, to address the increasing skill challenges of the Indian IT industry and growth of the domestic IT market, the Govt. has established 18 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. In addition, there are five IIITs which are Centrally funded Technical Institutions. Further, in order to challenge the coding skills of the students of IT, Smart India Hackathon 2017 was organised by the Govt. across the country. As many as 7531 entries were received from 2100 colleges against progress of social importance identified by 29 Ministries/Department of the Govt. Many of the IITs hold national level coding contests for the students of IT in the country. At the international level, International Collegiate

Programming Contest (ICPC) is also organised to provide opportunities to Indian IT students to compete with students of other countries. Our students have consistently given praiseworthy performance in these competitions.

#### **Setting up of regional centres of IGNCA**

5566. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start another nine regional centres of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the IGNCA is planning to open a regional centre at Thrissur in the first quarter of 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IGNCA will associate itself with one of the universities in the State, preferably Kerala Kalamandalam to set up an ambitious multi-crore project of virtual arts museum in the State and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage of the country during the last three years;

(d) whether the IGNCA has brought out a Vision Document with a seven-point 'Mission' and some 'Recommendations', underlined by "cultural rejuvenation" and "cultural reform" and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is an urgent need for internal changes to make IGNCA a vibrant national institution for art and culture and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

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) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture proposes to start 6 new regional centres of Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) at Ranchi, Vadodara, Goa, Thrissur, Jammu/Srinagar and Puducherry in addition to its existing three regional centres at Varanasi, Guwahati and Bengaluru.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

(d) Yes, Madam. The details of vision and mission of IGNCA are given as under.

**Vision for the IGNCA**

- To make IGNCA the Centre for Cultural Rejuvenation in the country;
- To make it a Centre of Socio-Cultural Dialogue and understanding;
- To make it a Centre of Knowledge and Research for South Asian Cultural Heritage;
- To make it a Centre of Learning for studies of Cultural Heritage of Indian Diaspora;
- To make it a Centre of Convergence for various art forms, traditions, heritage, in and around country;
- To make it a people friendly centre where creation and intellect from every corner is equally respected;
- To make it a Centre where tradition meets modernity, where the classical meets the folk, where art meets science, where ethos meets expression and where tradition meets innovation.

**Mission for the IGNCA**

- To make it an Institute of National Importance;
- To make it a world class Repository of Art and Culture;
- To make it an Institute of excellence of higher learning in the field of Indian Art and Culture;
- To promote Indology studies from Indian perspective;
- To nurture Indian scholarship in the field of Culture, Art, Literature, Archaeology and other related fields;
- To make it a world class Centre of Manuscriptology and Conservation;
- To create and develop big archive for Indian

Cultural Studies in Physical and Digital format.

(e) Yes, Madam. For making IGNCA a vibrant national institution for art and culture, IGNCA has endeavoured for networking with Universities, Academic as well as other Institutions for mutual collaboration by signing Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs). Besides, IGNCA has started a new outreach cell to expand the outreach of the IGNCA and make its programmes more popular. This has also been done to attract more scholars and intellectuals to the IGNCA.

**Acquisition of oil fields abroad**

5567. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has urged the Ministry of Finance to consider setting up a fund that will aid domestic public sector companies in acquiring oil and gas assets overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been pointed out that as competition in the overseas market is tough and to establish a strong footing apart from quick decisions, huge investments are required and if so, the details thereof along with the strategy chalked out by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry at present.

(c) and (d) Indian Public Sector Oil companies have been acquiring assets independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian Public Sector Oil companies or foreign companies. PSUs manage funds for their acquisitions through a mix of internal resources, borrowing from their parent companies, external commercial borrowings, and/or from market, including through issuance of bonds in the market. Acquisition of Stakes and/ or

ownership of oil and gas assets abroad by Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies are envisaged to augment energy security of India.

### Promotion of Sanskrit

5568. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote Sanskrit language and its teaching from school education to research course in universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposed to establish National Centre for Sanskrit Teachers' Training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented and the steps taken by the Government to promote the Language?

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 of India is promoting Sanskrit Language through three Deemed Universities under the administrative control of this Ministry, viz. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (RSV), Tirupati. RSKS imparts education in Sanskrit for different courses *i.e.* Prak Shastri (12th), Shastri (B.A.), Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.), Shiksha Acharya (M.Ed.) & Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.). RSV offers regular Sanskrit courses from Prak Shastri (Intermediate) to Acharya (M.A.) level including Research programmes *i.e.* M. Phil, Ph.D., D. Lit. SLBSRSV also runs several Sanskrit courses at Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctorate level and two new part time courses have been introduced for the stakeholders *i.e.* (1) Sanskrit Sambhashan Course; (2) Sanskrit Bhasha Patrikarita in SLBSRSV. Also, research work is being pursued in these three Deemed Universities viz. RSKS, New Delhi, SLBSRSV, New Delhi and RSV, Tirupati.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal presently under consideration to establish National Centre for Sanskrit Teachers' Training.

### New Institutes

5569. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes of excellence in Saurashtra region of Gujarat along with the students enrolled therein;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new institutes of excellence in the region particularly Jamnagar district and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)/Indian Institute of Management (IIM) or a similar institute in and around Jamnagar which is a hub of education in Saurashtra; 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) and (b) There are no educational institutes which are named as 'Institutes of Excellence'. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions for setting up/upgrading up of 20 institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These Institutions shall be called as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

Applications from the eligible and interested applicants from private sector as well as public sector have been received. The selection of the IoEs is yet to be completed.

(c) No, Madam.

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

**University for disabled persons**

5570. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI D.K. SURESH

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

- (a) the total number of disabled persons including aged below 18 years in the country as on date;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note that there is a dire need to have a exclusive university for the disabled persons/students for their all round development;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up an full fledged university for disabled persons in the country; 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) As per Census 2011, in India, about 2.68 crore persons are disabled which is 2.21% of total population.

(b) to (e) At present, no such proposal in Ministry of Human Resource Development is under consideration.

*[Translation]*

**Defaulters of depositing EPF contribution**

5571. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the number of such defaulters in the country who have not deposited the provident fund amount to the concerned authorities collected from workers and personnel during each of the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any action for the recovery of the outstanding amount;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such pending amount of provident funds not deposited with the concerned provident fund authorities collected from

the workers during the said period, State/UT-wise;

- (d) whether the Government has taken any punitive action against the guilty/defaulters companies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of defaulters who have not deposited PF dues after collecting from workers for last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The following punitive actions have been taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to ensure social security and to protect the interest of workers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952:

- (1) Action under Section 7A of the Act against the defaulting establishments for assessment of dues.
- (2) Action under Section 14B of the Act for levy of damages for belated deposit of dues.
- (3) Action under Section 7Q of the Act for levy of interest for belated remittances.
- (4) Recovery actions as provided under Section 8B to 8G of the Act (Attachment of Bank Accounts, Movable Property & Immovable Property, Arrest of Defaulters and Public Auctions).
- (5) Action under Section 14 of the Act for filing prosecution against the defaulters before the competent Court of law.
- (6) Action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) against the employer for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages/salary of the employees but not deposited in the Fund.

Assessment of PF dues and recovery actions under the law are taken for whole amount for employers' share and the employees' share. The details of pending amount of recovery of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) dues for last five years State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Number of cases where amount deducted from worker but not deposited by Employer (cases filed before Police Authorities under Section 406/409 of IPC-1860)*

State/UT	Workload for the year 2012-13	Workload for the year 2013-14	Workload for the year 2014-15	Workload for the year 2015-16	Workload for the year 2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	95	96	90	92	92
Bihar	31	31	32	32	32
Chhattisgarh	5	5	0	0	0
Delhi	75	79	94	120	124
Goa	95	95	95	74	39
Gujarat including Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	402	402	403	403	341
Haryana	14	10	10	37	37
Himachal Pradesh	6	17	20	31	44
Jharkhand	8	8	8	8	8
Karnataka	1029	883	698	397	390
Kerala including Lakshadweep	1212	1248	682	671	422
Madhya Pradesh	91	91	88	88	88
Maharashtra	450	435	532	540	579
North East Region including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	87	87	35	36	37
Odisha	107	107	107	111	111
Punjab including Chandigarh	60	54	57	54	59
Rajasthan	40	41	13	16	17
Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	1762	1927	1728	1743	1768
Telangana	129	152	167	183	194
Uttar Pradesh	32	27	11	24	17
Uttarakhand	4	4	5	6	6
West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim	1367	1406	1440	1511	1558
<b>Total</b>	<b>7101</b>	<b>7205</b>	<b>6315</b>	<b>6177</b>	<b>5963</b>

**Statement-II**

*Detail of pending amount of recovery of EPF dues (including amount collected from workers but not deposited) for last five years State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	39.05	44.63	57.53	72.77	90.98
Bihar	21.65	14.94	21.39	19.45	30.75
Chhattisgarh	21.36	22.07	23.84	21.20	22.03
Delhi	551.37	659.21	316.69	463.37	529.04
Goa	3.44	3.65	5.58	6.34	5.78
Gujarat including Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.57	65.25	70.37	73.31	72.25
Haryana	31.37	34.74	44.89	66.68	70.63
Himachal Pradesh	1.75	1.72	12.24	15.77	10.48
Jharkhand	13.87	12.12	10.64	16.98	23.15
Karnataka	139.38	158.76	172.01	203.49	254.54
Kerala including Lakshadweep	161.25	157.14	203.22	238.47	276.92
Madhya Pradesh	160.91	186.21	187.48	205.79	212.82
Maharashtra	338.83	370.68	423.24	526.06	789.52
North East Region including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	17.40	22.25	25.15	26.09	27.16
Odisha	71.78	74.17	428.51	442.32	460.74
Punjab including Chandigarh	75.12	66.39	77.80	75.90	83.58
Rajasthan	20.04	19.05	24.51	25.41	27.76
Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	180.42	210.22	289.09	345.13	391.07
Telangana	93.77	88.96	131.48	115.38	146.59
Uttar Pradesh	140.46	143.58	154.84	183.96	224.19
Uttarakhand	30.59	21.79	24.84	27.92	29.86
West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim	110.67	137.72	215.28	293.60	331.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>2272.05</b>	<b>2515.25</b>	<b>2920.62</b>	<b>3465.38</b>	<b>4111.82</b>

*[English]***Forest villages in Chhattisgarh**

5572. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of forest villages located in the reserved areas in the country under Gram Vikas Yojana in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the funds sought by the Chhattisgarh Government for development works in the said villages during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned the said amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (d) Gram Vikas Yojana is not implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for 'development of forest villages' from 2005-06 to 2011-12 as one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations that were covered under the scheme spread over twelve States in the country including 425 villages of Chhattisgarh. The programme was implemented as part of the Special

Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan'. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz., approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls etc. and activities related to income generation. Components that were earlier funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs from 2005-06 to 2011-12 are now covered under other schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs particularly Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

Receipt of proposals on various activities from the State Government is a continuous process. The fund sanctioned/released to support activities under Forest Rights Act, 2006 to Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and current year is detailed below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Project name	Amount approved
1.	2014-15	Empowerment of District/ block and forest village committees through training and workshop and publicity of Act for awareness about Community Forest Rights (under Article 275(1) of the Constitution)	20.00
2.	2015-16		Nil
3.	2016-17		Nil
4.	2017-18	Digitization of records of forest rights distributed under Forest Rights Act, 2006 including geo referencing of distributed land (under SCA to TSS)	319.00

#### **Monitoring of tribal welfare schools**

5573. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism of tribal welfare schools in the country including on their maintenance, food, sanitation, etc. therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the reports prepared under such Mechanism during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government on such reports during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs(MoTA) provides support under the programme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to the State Governments for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with the capacity of 480 students in each school. Besides, residential Ashram schools are also set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. The objective of these interventions is to provide congenial environment and facilities to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students for their educational development. As per Guidelines for EMRSs, a minimum of Rs. 42000/- per student per year is provided



by MoTA for meeting recurring expenditure for running of EMRSs. Recurring expenditure of Ashram Schools is solely borne by the State Governments.

As per the provisions of the Guidelines for construction of EMRSs, the Ministry's support to the States for the EMRSs programme and its expansion is subject to the States ensuring high quality of management and running of the schools. Quality management indicates timely and smooth transition of funds allocated from the State Government to the management societies / schools; ensuring the recruitment of the desired number of teachers; ensuring the provision of medical facilities to staff and students; clean and hygienic surroundings and food for the children and providing a healthy, happy environment for the academic and overall development of the children. Maintenance and running of EMRSs and Ashram schools including provision of food, sanitation, etc. is the sole responsibility of respective State Government and is not Centrally monitored by MoTA. However, MoTA also ensure monitoring of progress in implementation of schemes/programmes through:-

- i. Review of physical and financial progress of projects/activities by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of the Ministry.
- ii. Utilization Certificates and Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- iii. Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- iv. Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/programmes.

**Neglect of Archaeological Monuments  
in Vellore City**

5574. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the historic city of Vellore abounds in a variety of archaeological monuments of ancient origin and

if so, the details and significance thereof;

(b) whether the city has a Fort constructed during the reign of Vijayanagar Kings is not in a state of neglect and if not, the details of the conservation work done at this site in the past three decades;

(c) whether the Hill Fort constructed by Chatrapathi Shivaji is lying in a state of total neglect and if so, the details thereof along with the conservative works done at this site;

(d) whether the pillar erected in 1887 to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign and the Tower Clock erected in memory of the ascension of King George V and also dedicated to the memory of the soldiers who died during the First World War are not in a state of neglect and if not, the details of the conservation work done at these sites in the past three decades; and

(e) whether the main Fort ground, on the Eastern side, which used to be licenced for conduct of meetings, fairs, exhibitions and circuses is no longer allowed for the said purpose whilst acres and acres of the Fort ground, on the Southern side, has been illegally leased by the archaeology department in collusion with the district administration in violation of the provisions of law to some private individual 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) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Vellore Fort was constructed during the reign of Vijayanagar Kingdom. The other structures related to the progeny of Tipu Sultan and last King of Sri Lanka located inside the Fort are not under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The details of conservation works undertaken by ASI for protection of monuments are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The said monuments are not under the protection of ASI.

(e) The area in front of the Vellore Fort has been identified for environmental upgradation for maintaining proper ambience. The area on the southern side of the

Vellore Fort has been handed over to District Collector, Vellore by ASI for tourism development proposals around the monument.

### **Statement-I**

*Details and significance of monuments/sites in vellore monuments under ASI*

1. **Fort Vellore:** This Fort was constructed by Bomminayaka, a subordinate under Sadasivaraya of the Vijayanagar kingdom in 16th Century CE. It is finest specimen of military architecture in south India during Vijayanagar period. This Fort has both secular and religious building Tippu Mahal, Hydermahal, are among the secular buildings.
2. **Jalakantesvara Temple:** The temple structure in the Fort was built by Vijayanagara dynasty in mid of 16th Century CE. The significance of the temple is its Kalyana mandapa. This mandapa with its exquisitely carved 40 pillars is one of the few specimens of the late Vijayanagara architectural style.
3. **Old Mosque:** The mosque is the only Islamic monument inside the fort. It was constructed by the Nawab Arcot in 17th Century CE. It is rectangular in plan decorated with floral and arch designs.

*Monument under State Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu*

1. **Tombs of Ceylon Kings, Vellore:** The seven tombs of Ceylon Kings found at the place called Aruganathapoondi. Among them the biggest one is of Vendhan Sri Vikrama Rajasingan. It belongs to 19th Century A.D. The king of Sri Lanka Sri Veeraparakrama Narendra Simhan ruled Kandi in 18th Century A.D. He was imprisoned by British at Kandi Mahal in Vellore and died in the year 1832.

*Other Historical Monuments in Vellore City*

1. **Clock Tower Vellore:** The Clock Tower at Vellore was erected in memory of the coronation

of King George V. The tower is also dedicated to the 22 soldiers who went to fight from this town during the 1st World War (1914-1919).

2. **Madarazaye Mohammadiya Masjid:** The Madarazaye Mohammadiya Masjid or the Mosque of the Nawab Chanda Sahib was constructed in 1750 CE. The masjid is built with brick and lime. A large prayer hall is put together on the western side for performing namaz. It is 15 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length. The masjid has its entrance on the northern side.
3. **Hill Fort Vellore, Vellore:** This fortress on the hill to east of Vellore City is probably one of the two fortresses which were built during the siege of Vellore Fort by Chhatrapati Shivaji's army in 1678. This fortress is nearly 2 km from the Vellore Fort. This fort believed to be built in 1678 CE by Chhatrapati Shivaji Army during the siege of Vellore Fort.
4. **Pillar of Queen Victoria, Vellore:** In 1887, to commemorate the Jubilee of queen Victoria, a pillar was erected.
5. **Tipu Sultan Family Graveyard:** After the Sepoy Mutiny in the year 1806, the British transferred Tipu's son and daughters to another Calcutta. The Bakshi Begam, widow of Hyder Ali, and Padshah Begum, Tipu's wife who died in 1834 were died in 1834 and their grave yard is at Vellore.

### **Statement-II**

*Details of conservation works carried out at the monuments in Vellore Fort for past three decades by Archaeological Survey of India*

1977 - 1978 – Conservation under SR(P) to providing fencing around the protected area of Fort, Vellore

- Provides for fencing with barbed wire and angle iron posts fixed in 1:5:10 cement concrete etc.
- Provides for provision of 4 nos of welded mesh gates at various places.

1978-1979 – Conservation under SR(P) to

## Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore

- Provides for fencing with barbed wire and angle iron posts at western side of the temple, south west corner and north west side
- Construction of brick masonry pedestals for the fixing of loose sculptures.
- Mending of broken sculptures.

## 1993-1994 – Conservation of old collectorate building (sculpture shed).

- Encasing the brick masonry pedestal with teak ply wood.
- Providing and supplying of one side show cases.
- Providing ms grills for the existing windows of the collector's chamber for the safety of antiquities.
- Making show cases for display of bronzes.
- Provides for rewiring and fixing spot lights for the main sculptures display hall.
- Provides for fixing write-ups in English and Tamil language for historical information.

## 1993-1994 – Conservation under SR(P) Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Treatment to stone flooring surface for fixing the RCC columns.
- Fixing pillar capitals for the mandapa over the columns.
- Fixing beam in RCC as per the designs southern side of the Amman Shrine.
- Providing weathering courses for the roof.
- Plastering the columns beam pillars capitals and sajja as per the existing ornamental designs.

## 1993-1994 – Conservation under SR(P) to reconstruction of the fallen moat wall at Vellore.

- Construction of coffer dam in the moat to create the working area between the moat wall and the water area after baling/pumping out the water.

- Baling/Pumping out the water between the coffer dam and the wall.
- Dismantling the carefully removing the precariously standing stone wall of the moat and stocking the stones safely.
- Collecting the old stones of the fallen moat wall from inside the moat and conveying them to the top and stocking them for reuse from north east corner.
- Cleaning the earth and debris in the foundation area for laying proper foundation and throwing away the earth.
- Earthwork excavation in hard gravelly soil.
- Reconstruction of the wall with old available stone and using new stones.
- Packing and consolidating the rear side of the moat wall at north east corner.
- Pointing the masonry joints of the moat wall, brick work and plastering the top of the brick wall.
- Fencing post using old rail girders from north east corner to fisheries depot.
- Providing ms grill fencing with stone wall on the north east corner of the Fort.

## 1996-1997 – Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Strengthening the stucco figures on the thirumadil inner and southern thirumadil outer walls.
- Painting to the old wooden doors and windows.
- Painting two coats to the old ms iron grills.
- Construction of masonry dwarf wall and refixing the grill over the dwarf wall.

## 1997-1998 – Construction of Toilet block at old collectorate building (sculpture shed), Vellore

- Providing and construction of a new toilet block for visitors

2000-2001 – Conservation under SR(P)  
Jalakanteswara temple, Vellore

- Mending the old Nandhis.
- Mending the old kudas with stucco figures.
- Providing and making new nandhis in the missing place.
- Providing kudas and stucco in the missing place.

2000-2001 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort and  
rampart wall.

- Repairs to Fort wall using the old available stones.
- Treatment to weathered old plaster from the upper rampart walls and mending the weathered/ broken portion from north to south bays.
- Fixing the GI pipes to the corner gaps (missing portion for safety to the visitors)

2001-2002. – Conservation of Rampart walls and  
upper rampart bastions

- Carefully removing the huge boulders at the top of main entrance of the Fort.
- Carefully removing the earth with boulders at the right side of the Fort entrance for exposing the original structure of the Fort wall.
- Dismantling the damaged/dead plaster from the outer rampart wall west at south side, under pointing the damaged portion and then plastering with combination mortar.
- Carefully removing the old damaged dead concrete on top of the outer rampart.
- Carefully removing the damaged/ old dead plaster from the outer rampart wall inner side and finishing the top with combination mortar.
- Pointing the stone joints of the rampart wall south side to inside the vegetation growths.

2001-2002. – Conservation of construction of brick  
pedestal for fixing the available loose sculptures.

- Carefully removing the old dead plaster from the wall racking out the joints cleaning with potable water and then applying the plastering.

- Construction of brick pedestal with country bricks for fixing the available loose sculptures in cement mortar.
- White washing two coats to the plastered walls
- Color washing two coats to the old exterior walls.
- Painting two coats to the old wooden doors and windows.
- Color washing two coats to the interior walls.
- Providing apron around the IInd building of the museum.

2001-2002 – Conservation of providing of barbed  
wire fencing to the Fort.

- Providing barbed wire fencing post at northern side (Bangalore road), southern side nursery main gate to basket ball ground.
- Repairs to the iron gates.

2001-2002–Conservation under SR(P) to  
Jalakanteswara temple, Vellore.

- Carefully removing the damaged weathering course from the leaky roof.
- Laying brick jelly concrete using pure lime paste, kadukkai and jagary and then laying two layer of flat tiles.
- Construction of copings with terrace over the cloister mandapa.
- Plastering to the coping walls including curing, coloring etc.
- Pointing to the stone flooring joints and treatment
- Painting two coats to the old iron grills.
- Painting to the old wood works.
- Varnishing two coats to the main doors.
- Repairs to the broken wooden frames of the gopura openings.

2002-2003. – Conservation of Rampart walls and  
bays and bastions and providing ms grill fencing at the  
northern side of the Fort.

- Minor repairs to outer rampart wall of southern side, water tightening etc.
- Repairs to upper and lower rampart wall west side.
- Providing ms grill fencing to the protected area of northern side of the Fort.

2003-2004: Conservation of old sessions court building, Vellore.

- Deplastering and plastering to the interior as well as exterior walls
- Repairs to terrace roof
- Repairs to ceilings

2003-2004 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort and rampart wall at Vellore.

- Carefully removing the damaged dead plaster from the outer rampart walls south and west side areas.
- Pointing to the Fort wall stone joints of the rampart wall of south and west sides areas.
- Supplying and fixing the small iron grill gate to easy access of the staff.
- Supplying and fixing the low level grills including painting.
- Carefully removing the barbed wire fence with RCC post for providing new ms low level grill fencing.

2004-2005 – Conservation of old sessions court building Vellore.

- Repairs to the inner walls and plastering
- Repairs to the ceilings and roof
- Painting two coats to the old wooden doors and windows

2004-2005 – Conservation of old sessions court building Vellore.

- Repairs to the interior walls

- Providing madras terrace roof with one course of terrace bricks and then laying of two layers of flat tiles etc.
- White washing two coats to the ceilings.
- Color washing two coats to the exterior walls and interior.
- Painting two coats to the old wooden doors and windows.
- Repairs to the broken windows and sun shades etc.

2004-2005 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort and rampart wall at Vellore.

- Cleaning the vegetation growth at the lower and upper rampart wall areas.
- Repairs to the Fort rampart wall of north, south and west side.
- Providing small ms iron grills gates.
- Providing ms grill fencing from north west corner to two wing main gate and from two wing gate to kal arasan tree including painting after removing the old barbed wire fencing with RCC posts and providing a ms grill gate.

2005-2006 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort and rampart wall at Vellore.

- Repairs to upper rampart wall at west and northern sides and southern sides
- Providing small ms iron grills gates.
- Providing ms grill fencing from alwar temple to ex nora opposite to ex nora to police kalyana mandapam including painting after removing the old barbed wire fencing with RCC posts and providing a ms grill gate.

2006-2007 – Construction of Toilet block inside the Fort, Vellore.

- Construction of Toilet block inside the Fort, Vellore.

2008-2009 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort and lower moat wall at Vellore.

- Carefully removing the heavy jungles at northern side of lower moat wall.
- Excavating and leveling the area with a depth of 0.30mtrs conveying and keeping round stones for providing grills.
- Providing ms grill fencing from police kalyanamandapam to Fort maidan southern side upto old existing grill fencing.
- Providing ms grill gates for easy access.
- Restoration of retaining walls at northern side of the lower fort moat wall.

2010-2011 – Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Carefully cleaning the old surface by removing the mass and lichens with coir brush to the main gopuras, Thirumadil walls etc.
- Color washing two coats to the gopura, vimanas, thirumadils and stuccos etc.
- Painting two coats to the old grills, grill doors, wooden doors, windows and temple doors etc.
- Water tightening the leaky roof of the cloister mandapa and western side and eastern side.
- Providing apron in the outer prakara for easy move of the temple car and visitors.
- Providing ms grill fencing from garden gate to steps and from steps to ramp gate and from ramp gate to existing low level grills including painting etc.

2012-13 – Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Providing apron in the outer prakara for easy movement of the temple car and visitors at north side, west side and east side.

2013-14– Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Removing the existing damage rusted low level ms grills in front of the kalyanamandapam.
- Dismantling the RR stone masonry wall at kalyanamandapa.
- Removing the undulated rough huge stone pavement around the bathalamandapama under way structure.
- Providing new granite flooring for easy movement of the temple car and visitors at outer prakara south east side.
- Removing the existing stone flooring for easy drain out of drain water and resetting the same in position.

2010-2011 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort at Vellore.

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.
- Construction of retaining RR masonry wall at western side corner including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing to the stone joints.

2011-2012 – Conservation under OW(P) to old collectorate building, Vellore

- White washing to the ceilings, Color washing to the exterior and interior walls, painting to the old wooden doors and windows, providing new sun shades after replacing the broken sun shade.
- Water tightening to the leaky roof of the badusha mahal 1st floor.

2012-13 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort at Vellore

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.

- Reconstruction of fallen moat wall at western side including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing to the stone joints.

2013-14 – Conservation of Repairs to the Fort complex building, Vellore

- Providing ms grill fencing over the dwarf wall including painting etc complete.
- Carefully removing the old dead plastering and replastering.
- Color washing two coats to the exterior walls, wooden doors and windows

2014-15 – Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Providing and laying granite stone apron at western side from kalyanamandapam to badhalamadapam, northern side from badhalamadapam to yagasalamandapam, eastern side from yagasalamandapa to alangaramandapa and southern side from madapali to main gopura.
- Fixing ms angle iron grill for covering the rain water outlets channels in the existing stone flooring in the surface level to easy drain out of rain water.

2014-15 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort maidan and open area, Vellore.

- Providing ms grill fencing over the dwarf wall including painting etc. at Fort maidan south east corner.
- Earthwork excavation and clearing the accumulated earth including removing vegetation growth, collecting and conveying the earth/debris inside the area to far off place outside the town.
- Excavating and leveling the area of Fort maidan.

2014-15 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort at Vellore

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully

removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.

- Reconstruction of fallen moat wall at western side IIIrd portion including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing the stone joints.

2014-15 – Conservation under OW(P) to structural repairs to the old collectorate building, Vellore

- Minor repairs to the old iron grills and cleaning of debris.

2015-2016 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort, Vellore.

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.
- Reconstruction of fallen moat wall at western side IIIrd portion including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing the stone joints.

2016-17 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort, Vellore.

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.
- Reconstruction of fallen moat wall at western side IVth portion including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing to the stone joints.

2016-17–Conservation under SR(P) to Jalakanteswara temple at Vellore.

- Water tightening the cloister mandapa roof by laying brick jelly concrete and laying flat tiles, painting and varnishing to the temple doors.

2016-17 – Conservation under OW(P) to old sessions court building, Vellore

- Removing of damaged rafters and beams of madras terrace roof and replacing with “I” sections etc complete.

2016-17 – Conservation of Repairs to the Fort complex building.

- Providing ms grill fencing over the dwarf wall including painting etc.
- Carefully removing the old dead plastering and replastering.
- Color washing two coats to the exterior walls, wooden doors and windows.
- Water tightening the ceiling and drainage.

2016-17 – Conservation of old collectorate building, Vellore.

- Providing and laying brick on edge flooring, color washing to the exterior wall and interior walls, painting to the old wooden doors and windows.

2017-18 – Conservation under SR(P) to Fort at Vellore.

- Carefully removing the vegetation growth, excavating and leveling the area, carefully removing the fallen huge size stones, carefully removing the precariously standing out of plumb, earth work excavation in hard gravelly soil.
- Reconstruction of fallen moat wall at western side Vth portion including packing and consolidating the rear side of the lower moat wall including plastering and pointing the stone joints.

2017-18 – Conservation of old sessions court building, old pensioners building, NAPCO print association building, Jalakanteswara temple.

In addition to every year maintenance works like cleaning, white washing and color washing, watch and ward and maintenance done under annual maintenance and upkeep and average 10 hectares of lawn developed as garden and maintained by Horticulture branch of Archaeological Survey of India.

### **Policies and development schemes for STs**

5575. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noted that tribal population is unaware of the programmes, policies and development schemes that are conducted for their upliftment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribal people are unable to participate in any of these programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has established any mechanism to combat this difficulty; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (f) Tribal population has their own traditional life styles, remoteness of habitations, dispersed population and displacement. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is seized of the matter that tribal population are inhabiting in far flung remote areas and may not be fully aware of the programmes, policies and development schemes but it has taken several steps to disseminate awareness of the programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry as mentioned below:

(i) Guidelines of the Schemes/Programmes implemented by the Ministry as well as Annual Reports have been uploaded on the Ministry's Website.

(ii) Sanction Orders mentioning therein the name of the project to be implemented in the States under a particular Scheme are uploaded on the Ministry's website.

(iii) Scholarships are provided directly in the accounts of the students.

(iv) With regard to implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006, training and awareness programmes are organized at Gram Panchayat level by the States.



- (v) While issuing sanction orders under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), State Governments are advised to ensure that concerned Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) should be duly informed about the projects/programmes relating to Tribal Development to be implemented in the area of jurisdiction. It is also advised to ensure that meetings of Gram Sabha are conducted on regular intervals as per norms in such areas.
- (vi) MoTA also provides focused advertisement in the newspapers/dailies besides press releases from time to time in order to generate awareness among the targeted ST beneficiaries so that they can approach the system for the services due to them.
- (vii) Further MoTA provides supports to local NGOs for conducting awareness programmes, training of local level functionaries, Forest Rights Committees and training of master trainers, capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives on socio-economic programs and capacity building of artisans through Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs).
- (viii) As per the Guidelines for Tribal Sub-Plan issued by erstwhile Planning Commission, the States/UTs shall set up its own Social Audit Programme with the involvement of elected representatives, beneficiaries and reputed voluntary organizations/NGOs/CSOs. As tribal habitations are scattered at large distances, States/UTs has to design social audit programmes such that these are undertaken at the level of the ST cluster or habitation. States/UTs shall undertake to develop adequate capacities amongst the inhabitants of the cluster/habitations.
- (ix) In order to consistently improve public service delivery, Ministry of Tribal Affairs continuously reviews various schematic initiatives; the recent ones being rationalization of scholarship schemes, onboarding of scheme on DBT, online portal for NGO Grants etc.

- (x) The Ministry has been consistently spending funds for programmes / schemes for educational, and socio-economic development of tribals and monitoring the spend through various mechanisms like Project Appraisal Committee, Utilisation Certificates, Physical Progress Reports, Field Visits etc., Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed and an online monitoring system <http://stcmis.gov.in> wherein funds provided by various Central Sector Ministries / Departments under the schemes meant for the development of tribals and tribal dominated areas with respect to roads, buildings, hygiene, education, scholarship etc. are invariably reflected and updated on daily basis.

**Financial Assistance for Cultural Projects  
in Bundelkhand**

5576. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for various cultural assistance and cultural projects in Bundelkhand during the last three years; and
- (b) the specific achievements made through these cultural projects during the said period?

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) Ministry of Culture does not allocate State/Region specific grants. All schemes of the Ministry are Central Sector Schemes and are implemented through organizations/autonomous bodies and attached/subordinate offices of this Ministry.

- (b) Does not arise.

**TAD Fund**

5577. SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has constituted some technology acquisition and development fund to provide

clean, green and cost-effective energy technology, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether small industries will be able to buy equipment, machine and technology aimed at reducing energy consumption and conservation of water through this fund and if so the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds proposed to be provided to small industries for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI

GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India has notified the Scheme for Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) to provide funding support to MSMEs for the acquisition and development of clean and green technology. The Scheme is applicable to all existing and new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including those in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in respect of their investments made after notification of the Scheme.

The financial support under TADF Scheme consists of the following:

Sl. No.	Components under TADF Scheme	Funding Support
1.	Direct Technology Acquisition	Reimbursement of 50% of technology transfer fee or Rs. 20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower.
2.	Indirect Technology Acquisition <i>i.e.</i> through Patent Pool	Subsidy of 50% of the mutually agreed value or Rs.20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower.
3.	Subsidy for Manufacturing Equipment/Technology	Subsidy upto 10% of capital expenditure (on procuring plant & machinery) and 5% interest reimbursement of the nominal interest charged by the lending agency, subject to a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs.
4.	Incentive Scheme for Green Manufacturing	<p>Energy, Environmental and Water Audits for industrial/institutional units -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MSME is eligible for a grant of 25% of audit fee subject to a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh and subject to actual improvements made and certified by the approved auditor.</li> </ul> <p>Waste water treatment -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSMEs practicing Zero Water Discharge (ZWD) will be eligible for 10% one-time capital subsidy, subject to maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, on the relevant equipment/systems subject to actual usage for one year.</li> </ul> <p>Green buildings-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The unit/facility is eligible for Rs.2.00 lakhs of incentive for constructing Green Building.</li> </ul>

[Translation]

#### **Skill Development to Self-Employment in NE States**

5578. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to promote self-employment through skill

development in the North-Eastern States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of unemployed youth imparted training under these schemes in Assam and the details thereof, district-wise including Kokrajhar; and

(c) the number of youth provided employment, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Capacity Building Scheme for skilling of unemployed youth of North Eastern region in various sectors. The Scheme aims to provide funding for skill development, enhancing of employability and competencies, and promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurships. Under the scheme, skill development courses are aligned to NSQF and payout to TPs to be disbursed as per the common norms. Under the scheme, as on 20.02.2018, 5,318 candidates have been trained including undergoing training across districts of NE States including Kokrajhar district of Assam. Training Centers have to provide placements to at least 50% of the successfully certified candidates within 90 days of the certification, with at least 50% of the total placed candidates in wage employment. Out of 2051 certified candidates in NE States, 1,101 candidates have been placed.

Additionally, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY-2016-20), skill training (Fresh Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) is being provided to the prospective youth of the country including North Eastern States. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 26.03.2018, 91,753 (57,628 STT + 34,125 RPL) candidates have been trained including undergoing training in NE States including Assam. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. Out of 28,454 certified candidates under STT in NE States, 9,853 candidates have been placed under various sectors.

[English]

#### **National Data Repository**

5579. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:  
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Data Repository along with the Open Acreage Licensing Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the lack of updated, validated geological and geophysical data on Indian sedimentary basin was hampering our exploration and production efforts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise list of places identified for hydrocarbons in the country and the number of projects started/proposed to be started during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether many States have objected against starting hydrocarbon projects in their States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Exploration and Production (E&P) operations in India have generated voluminous data in terms of geo-scientific surveys, exploratory and development drilling and well data along with other type of data. National Data Repository (NDR) has been setup at Directorate General of Hydrocarbon to make the entire E&P data available for commercial exploitation, research & development and academic purpose. With the availability of data on National Data Repository (NDR), the contactors can have the access to data & can make their own assessment about the prospectivity of the area. The contractor can carve out hydrocarbon block/ field of his choice based on the data and submit Expression of Interest (EoI) for bidding under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP). NDR has been launched on 28th June, 2017.

(c) The State-wise details of reserves accretion alongwith quantum of oil and gas available in those reserves by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited, Oil India Limited (OIL), Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./ JVs) in the country during the financial year 2014-15 to January, 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Exploratory activities are kept on hold in State of Nagaland in absence of permission of State Government. Also, in Neduvasal, Tamil Nadu some local people/ organizations have filed petition in National Green Tribunal (NGT) against the exploration and production activities in the area.

**Statement***Company (Operator)wise reserves details given below under PSC Regime*

Operator Type	Operator	Block	State	Discovery Name	OIIP (MMT)*	EUR-Oil (MMT)*	
PSU	BPRL	CB-ONN- 2010/8	Gujarat	Pasunia#01 (PA#01)	0.176	0.029	
				Pasunia#2 (PA#02)			
	BPRL Total	0.176	0.029				
PSU Total					0.176	0.029	
Private	MPL	CB-ONN- 2005/9	Gujarat	Jyoti-1	5.634	3.246	
				Jyoti-2			
	MPL Total					5.634	3.246
	Selan	Karjisan	Gujarat	Karjisan	0.793	0.015	
	Selan Exploration Technology Limited Total					0.793	0.015
Private Total					6.427	3.260	
Grand Total					6.603	3.289	

\*Given value is 2P Reserves

OIIP = Oil Initial In-Place, GIIP = Gas Initial In-Place, EUR = Estimate Ultimate Reserves

MMT = Million Metric Tonne, BCM = Billion Cubic Meter

*Details of new oil and gas reserves explored by ONGC during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 01.01.2018)*

Sl. No.	Sector (Onshore/ Offshore)	Basin (State)	Location/Discovery	HC Type	New Prospect/ Pool	Acreage	IOEIP MMT. (O+OEG) as on 01.04.2017	Ultimate MMT (O+OEG) as on 01.04.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>2014-15</b>								
1.	Onshore	Cambay	Rupal-2	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2005/4	0.04	
2.		Basin (Gujarat)	Gandhar-699	Oil & Gas	Pool	Gandhar Extn-VI ML	0.03	
3.			Vadatal-10	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2004/2	1.24	0.03
4.			Vadatal-11	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2004/2	Not Estimated	
5.		KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	South Pasarlapudi-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Tatipaka- Pasarlapudi PML	2.20	
6.		Cauvery	Thirunagari-1	Gas	Prospect	CY-ONN-2002/2	10.73	0.32
7.		Onshore (Tamil Nadu)	Madanam-6	Oil & Gas	Pool	CY-ONN-2002/2	0.07	3.86
8.		A&AA (Assam)	Tukbai-3A	Gas	Prospect	Sector-VC PEL	0.03	0.01
9.			Rudrasagar-184	Oil & Gas	Pool	Rudrasgar ML	0.07	0.01
10.			Khoraghat-35	Gas & Cond.	Pool	Nambar PML	0.34	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.			Khoraghat-37	Gas	Pool	Nambar PML	0.79	0.03
12.		Vindhyan (MP)	Damoh-4	Gas	Pool	Damoh-Jabera-Katni PEL	Not Estimated	
13.	Offshore (DW)	Mumbai	C-1-7	Oil & Gas	Pool	North Tapti PML	6.61	1.44
14.		Offshore (West Coast)	C-1-8	Oil & Gas	Pool	North Tapti PML	0.7	0.11
15.			WO-5-11	Oil & Gas	Pool	ML BOFF PML	0.76	0.09
16.		Kutch-	GKS092NAA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2009/2	0.71	0.17
17.		Saurashtra Offshore (West Coast)	GKS091NDA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2009/1	2.47	0.59
18.		KG Offshore (East Coast)	YS-9-1	Gas	Prospect	Yanam PML (Additional area)	1.83	1.1
19.			G-1-NE-1	Oil & Gas	Pool	Vashistha PML	3.19	0.18
20.			G-1-NE-2	Oil & Gas	Pool	Vashistha PML	1.51	0.46
21.			GS-29-10	Oil & Gas	Pool	GS-29 Extn. PML	4.12	0.82
22.	Offshore (DW)	KG Offshore (DW) East Coast	GD-11-1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OS-DW-III	2.44	0.4
<b>2015-16</b>								
1.	Onshore	KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Komarada-3	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Tatipaka-Pasarlarpudi	0.20	0.06
2.			Ravulapalem-1	Gas & Cond.	Prospect	Sirikattapali-Pasarlarpudi-24 and Gopavaram PML	0.09	0.04
3.			West Penugonda-1	Oil & Gas	Pool	Godavari Onland PML	4.57	0.39
4.			Kesanapalli West-47	Gas	Pool	Adavipalem-Ponnamanda PML	0.02	0.01
5.		Cauvery Onshore (Tamil Nadu)	North Kovilkalappal-6	Oil & Gas	Pool	L-II Seven Year PML	0.26	0.06
6.		A&AA (Tripura)	Gojalia-14	Gas	Pool	Gojalia PML	0.08	0.05
7.			Rokhia-62	Gas	Pool	Konaban Field PML	0.11	0.07
8.	Offshore (SW)	Mumbai	B-127N-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	1.31	0.75
9.		Offshore (West Coast)	MBS053NAA-1	Gas	Propect	MB-OSN-2005/3	1.46	0.34
10.			B-66-2	Oil & Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	10.95	0.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.		Kutch-	GK-28-10	Gas	Pool	GK-28 PML	0.14	0.08
12.		Saurashtra	GSS041NAA-2	Gas	Pool	GS-OSN-2004/1	15.5	4.09
13.		Offshore (West Coast)	GKS101NAA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2010/1	2.17	0.31
14.		KG Offshore (East Coast)	KGOSN041 NAML1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2004/1 (NELP)	1.42	0.71
15.			KGOS041NASG#1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2004/1	0.47	0.24
16.	Offshore	KG Offshore	KG-DWN-98/2-F-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	KG-DWN-98/2	1.51	0.18
17.	(DW)	(East Coast)	KGD982NA-M4	Oil & Gas	Pool	KG-DWN-98/2	6.15	3.40
<b>2016-17</b>								
1.	Onshore	Cambay Onshore	Dahej-20	Gas	Pool	South Dahej PML	0.49	0.33
2.		(Gujarat)	Olpad-47	Gas	Pool	Olpad-Dandi- Extn-I PML	0.22	0.13
3.			South Akholjuni -1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Akholjuni PML	0.71	0.1
4.			Nadiad-4	Oil	Pool	CB-ONN-2001/ 1:Nadiad PML	0.24	0.02
5.			Gandhar-724	Oil & Gas	Pool	Gandhar Ext-XII PML	0.05	0.01
6.		KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Kesanapalli West Deep-1	Oil & Gas	Pool	Addvipalem- Ponnamanda	7.81	1.72
7.			Thurupu Vipparu-1	Gas	Pool	Godavari Onland PML	0.68	0.34
8.		A&AA	Nambar-12	Gas	Pool	Nambar PML	0.04	0.02
9.		(Assam)	Suphayam-2	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Golaghat District PEL	0.68	0.1
10.			Dayalpur-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Kasomariagaon (Additional) PML	7.06	1.03
11.			Khoraghat-38_Z	Oil & Gas	Pool	Nambar ML	0.04	0.02
12.			Geleki-390	Oil	Pool	PML-Block Namati	0.47	0.07
13.		Vindhyan (MP)	Jabera-4	Gas	Prospect	Nohta-Damoh- Jabera PML	0.9	
14.	Offshore (SW)	Mumbai Offshore	B-34-2	Oil & Gas	Prospect	South & East Bassein PML	0.76	0.21
15.		(West Coast)	B-154N-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	15.22	1.24
16.			D-30-2	Oil & Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	5.07	0.75
17.			B-12C-2	Gas &	Pool	C-Series ML	1.64	0.98
18.			B-157N-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	2.59	0.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.		Kutch-	GKS101NCA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2010/1	1.33	0.4
20.		Saurashtra Offshore (West Coast)	MBS051NAA-2	Gas & Condensate	Pool	MB-OSN-2005/1	1.5	0.48
21.		KG Offshore (East Coast)	KG092NA-SRI-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2009/2	95.79	
22.			G-1-N-2	Oil & Gas	Prospect	Vasishta PML	0.85	0.13
23.			GS-71-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	GS 15 & 23	0.5	0.16
<b>2017-18 (As on 01.01.2018)</b>								
1.	Onshore	Cambay (Gujarat)	West Matar-1	Gas	Prospect	Matar PML	Not Estimated	
2.			Anor-1	Oil & Gas	Prospect	CB-ONN-2005/10		
3.		KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Vedireswaram-1	Gas	Pool	Godavari-Onland PML		
4.		A&AA (Tripura)	Kunjaban-8	Gas	Pool	Kunjaban PML		
5.		Mumbai Offshore (West Coast)	SW WO-24	Gas	Prospect	Mumbai High- SW PML		
6.	Offshore SW	KG Offshore (East Coast)	GS-29-11	Oil	Pool	GS-29-Extn PML		
7.			G-1-15 Shift	Gas	Pool	G1 Field PML		
8.	Offshore	KG Offshore (East Coast)	GD-10-1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OS-DW-III		
9.	DW		GS-29-8 Sub	Oil & Gas	Pool	GS-29-Extn PML		

*List of Discoveries made by OIL*

Sl. No.	Year	Well Name	Regime	Basin/ State	Name of discovery	Oil/Gas	Accretion to In- place volume of O+OEG in 2P category (MMTOE)	Accretion to Ultimate O+OEG Reserves in 2P Category (MMTOE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2014-15	Dangeru-1	PSC	KG-ONN- 2004/1	Dangeru-1	Gas	8.40	0
2.		Nadua-1	Nomination	Assam	Nadua (Eocene)	Oil	1.35	0.49
3.		Rangmala-1	Nomination	Assam	Rangmala-1 (Eocene)	Gas	0.31	0.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.		Mechaki-03	Nomination	Assam	Mechaki-03	Oil	0.52	0.07
5.		NHK-616	Nomination	Assam	Balagaon	Oil	0.06	-
6.		NHK-466	Nomination	Assam	NHK-466 (Kopili New Pay)	Oil	0.11	0.04
7.		Balimara-2	Nomination	Assam	BMR-2 (Barail New Pay)	Oil	0.13	0.01
8.		Barekuri-2	Nomination	Assam	BRK-2 (Narpuh New Pay)	Gas	2.30	1.61
9.		Hapjan-24	Nomination	Assam	HJN-24 (Barail New Pay)	Oil	0.27	0.04
10.		Hapjan-28	Nomination	Assam	HJN-28 (Eocene New Pay)	Gas	0.04	0.03
11.		Baghjan-7	Nomination	Assam	BGN-07 (New narpuh Pay)	Gas	4.27	2.56
12.		Moran-78	Nomination	Assam	MRN-78 (New Pay)	Gas	0.16	0.11
Total (2014-15)							17.92	5.18
1.	2015-16	NHK-173	Nomination	Assam	NHK-173 (New Pay)	Gas	0.07	0.04
2.		NHK-447	Nomination	Assam	NHK-447 (New Pay)	Gas	0.01	0.01
3.		SMD-004	Nomination	Assam	Samdang-4	Oil	0.08	0.02
4.		NHK-625	Nomination	Assam	NHK-625 (New Pay)	Gas	0.60	0.36
5.		SBJ-1	Nomination	Assam	South Baghjan	Oil/Gas	0.73	0.27
6.		Sapkaint-2	Nomination	Assam	Sapkaint-2 (New Pay)	Oil/Gas	1.33	0.53
Total (2015-16)							2.83	1.24
1.	2016-17	Kharjan-1	Nomination	Assam	KRJ-1 (New Prospect)	Oil	0.02	0.00
2.		Hapjan-67	Nomination	Assam	HJN-67 (New Prospect)	Gas	1.07	0.75
3.		Borbhuibil-1	Nomination	Assam	Borbhuibil-1 (New Prospect)	Oil	0.65	0.21
4.		HJN055 (Hapjan)	Nomination	Assam	HJN-55 (New Pay)	Oil	0.05	0.02
5.		NHK606 (Bhadoi)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-606 (New Pay)	Oil	0.26	0.02
6.		NHK595 (Amgurigaon)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-595 (New Pay)	Oil	0.14	0.06



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.		MKM-43	Nomination	Assam	MKM-43 (New Pay)	Gas	0.08	0.06
8.		HJN-62	Nomination	Assam	HJN-62 (New Pay)	Gas	0.26	0.18
9.		MKM-60 (W. Makum)	Nomination	Assam	MKM-60 (New Pay)	Oil	0.51	0.21
10.		NHK-637 (Jutlibari)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-637 (New Pay)	Gas	0.19	0.13
Total (2016-17)							3.22	1.64
Total							23.98	8.05

[Translation]

### RMSA

5580. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked by the Government under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the work of action plan sanctioned to the States and the funds allocated to the States during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for not providing sanctioned funds on time for the construction work;

(d) whether the sanctioned construction work are closing down due to not releasing funds on time and if so, the names of the States to which amounts are yet to be released by the Union Government for construction work along with the amount thereof; and

(e) the total number of action plan approved State/UT-wise along with the amount sanctioned to improve quality education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), States/UTs submit the proposals in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry approves viable proposals as per norms of the

scheme, on the basis of available funds and progress of States/UTs. State/UT-wise funds are not earmarked under the scheme. However, the State/UT-wise plan approved under the scheme during the last three years is attached at the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The release of Central share for construction work depends on progress of implementation of sanctioned civil works by the State Implementing Societies and available unspent balances.

(d) No, Madam. The non-recurring funds in installments have been released for construction work to all States/UTs based on the Annual Plan approvals over the years. Release of further funds depends on progress of implementation of sanctioned civil works by the State Implementing Societies and available unspent balance.

(e) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with the aim to improve quality education at secondary level provides financial assistance to States/UTs for opening new Government secondary schools and strengthening of existing Government secondary schools alongwith (i) Class Rooms (ii) Additional Class Rooms (iii) Integrated Science Laboratory (iv) Library (v) Art and Craft Room (vi) Toilet Blocks (vii) Drinking Water Provisions (viii) Head Master Room etc. Further, there is provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded secondary school and Additional Teacher is also approved to ensure desired Teacher-Pupil ratio. Various types of trainings for Headmaster/Principal, Master Trainers, Key Resource Persons, Teachers are also supported to improve

quality of teaching learning. Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level, Mathematics and Science kits to schools, visit of students to institution of higher learning etc.

are also supported to improve quality of school education at secondary level.

State/UT-wise outlay approved to improve quality of education under the scheme during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise plan approved under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	258.97	168.73	822.32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25427.62	26761.69	86299.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1014.36	5895.16	9231.37
4.	Assam	9065.00	41155.08	18419.34
5.	Bihar	9988.40	12580.38	39571.30
6.	Chandigarh	176.83	316.39	273.96
7.	Chhattisgarh	16417.00	20162.99	46149.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290.24	79.12	152.96
9.	Daman and Diu	112.47	218.41	188.29
10.	Delhi	2591.47	2610.05	6558.15
11.	Goa	919.36	1009.11	1292.86
12.	Gujarat	4872.68	10214.86	32480.97
13.	Haryana	40342.81	52724.73	55698.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17527.41	13349.86	28633.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30548.56	12083.54	55627.81
16.	Jharkhand	6312.51	4758.41	31981.01
17.	Karnataka	14855.80	15219.42	32770.38
18.	Kerala	7538.93	6588.92	9253.95
19.	Lakshadweep	16.82	23.72	30.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	44867.75	99632.62	110323.04
21.	Maharashtra	11246.26	23415.37	53482.52
22.	Manipur	5303.43	7472.36	9777.05
23.	Meghalaya	1128.54	860.48	3238.27
24.	Mizoram	3171.31	2664.45	3206.69
25.	Nagaland	1335.18	1122.78	8322.95

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
26.	Odisha	28263.84	32437.23	36277.88
27.	Puducherry	222.88	259.58	362.86
28.	Punjab	15527.38	19781.65	27935.98
29.	Rajasthan	24060.61	84100.38	84719.42
30.	Sikkim	1864.90	2152.91	3000.66
31.	Tamil Nadu	41331.10	58525.62	63569.36
32.	Telangana	19041.91	27753.52	33331.79
33.	Tripura	2827.07	3247.60	10827.40
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14720.20	66325.25	51512.38
35.	Uttarakhand	15979.20	8983.63	28583.86
36.	West Bengal	18087.16	10726.71	28592.74
	Total	437255.96	675382.71	1012501.23

**Statement-II**

*Outlay approved to improve quality education under RMSA during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	Approved Plan		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.82	79.49	96.91
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3508.52	3941.34	4637.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	191.81	220.15	355.13
4.	Assam	3198.64	4926.29	3779.49
5.	Bihar	2827.81	3412.17	5514.21
6.	Chandigarh	59.02	80.54	115.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	2881.49	2976.61	3800.65
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.97	30.35	55.37
9.	Daman and Diu	40.39	30.63	42.24
10.	Delhi	764.57	780.19	990.61
11.	EDCIL	0	147	0
12.	Goa	133.09	124.33	185.54
13.	Gujarat	815.11	651.2	1073.99
14.	Haryana	1947.74	1885.89	2144.94
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1348.23	1550.65	1740.64

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1619.47	1533.08	2131.99
17.	Jharkhand	1638.84	1579.84	1923.32
18.	Karnataka	3257.91	4005.45	4137.87
19.	Kerala	1018.92	1229.07	2273.34
20.	Lakshadweep	13.08	15.44	18.08
21.	Madhya Pradesh	4636.71	4956.71	5910.48
22.	Maharashtra	1981.15	2533.93	3917.85
23.	Manipur	280.27	311.23	346.1
24.	Meghalaya	131.18	89.44	137.07
25.	Mizoram	202.06	248.13	280.02
26.	Nagaland	0	183.46	180.29
27.	Odisha	3406.71	3001.61	3356.31
28.	Puducherry	111.32	127.97	170.13
29.	Punjab	2103.42	2356.09	3257.17
30.	Rajasthan	7946.35	8127.55	8183.76
31.	Sikkim	131.28	132.46	194.16
32.	Tamil Nadu	3701.74	4954.82	5065.4
33.	Telangana	3239.18	3355.69	4257.2
34.	Tripura	864.76	777.96	728.44
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1346.92	1671.15	2617.12
36.	Uttarakhand	1654.11	1313.66	2189.63
37.	West Bengal	4141.31	4611.95	5248.46
	Total	61284.89	67953.51	81056.98

#### Funds allocated to Museum

5581. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to sanction and allocate Rs. 12.76 crore for national tribal museum, Mangarh Dham, Banswara and if so, the details thereof;
- the time by which it is likely to be made; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The proposal submitted by the

Government of Rajasthan was found lacking *vis-à-vis* norms/criteria decided for consideration of such proposals by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

#### National gas grid projects

5582. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to set up the National Gas Grid on the lines of power grid and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government has developed country-wide gas grids; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to be extended to the people/industries by setting up gas grids in the country?

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

(a) to (c) The Government is committed to develop natural gas pipeline infrastructure across the country. The existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure is approximately 16788 Km. Details are placed at the enclosed Statement-I. The Government has envisaged to develop additional 13105 Km gas pipelines as part of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country. The list of approved natural gas pipeline projects which are under development is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, in order to develop the national gas grid, the Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of Rs.5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs.12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of a 2539 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. GAIL has also been entrusted to develop Barauni (Bihar)- Guwahati (Assam) pipeline as

an integral part of JHBDPL project which will connect North East region with the National Gas Grid.

On 3rd February, 2018, five CPSEs *i.e.* ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL and NRL have signed a MoU for formation of a Joint Venture Company to develop a Gas Grid in the North-Eastern Region.

The completion of the gas grid will benefit in –

- Ensuring uninterrupted supplies of eco-friendly fuel across the country.
- Speedier roll out of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks for making available clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as clean fuel to transport sector.
- Supporting in revival and development of gas based industries including approved fertilizers plants enroute of pipelines.
- Socio-Economic development by providing direct as well as indirect employment.
- Combating rising air pollution with improved air quality and public health at large.
- Skill development opportunities to youth.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)	States through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	57	4658	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	54	1119	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	6	24	Maharashtra
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	20	875	Gujarat, Maharashtra
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	61	Tripura

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL(India) Limited	7	129	Maharashtra
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	3	8	Assam
8.	K.G. Basin network(+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	16	881	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
9.	Gujarat regional network(+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	18	671	Gujarat
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	9	278	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
11.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier-Agartala)	GAIL (India) Limited	0.26	5.2	Tripura
12.	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	152	Rajasthan
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	80	1469	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	43	2600	Gujarat
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	5.06	73.2	Gujarat
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	9.5	140	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited (3 pipeline sections)	2.428	104.73	Assam
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL(India) Limited	31	835	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited	35	265	Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	16	1097	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
21.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	6	41	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, UT of Puducherry
22.	Shadol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipeline Ltd (RGPL)	5	1302	Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh
Total			428	16788	

\*Partly Commissioned

**Statement-I***Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Year of Authorization	States through which it passes
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL	2655	2007 & 2016	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Barauni-Guwahati	GAIL	750	2018	Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim & Assam
3.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore(Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2007	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
4.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	July, 2011	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	July, 2011	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	July, 2011	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
7.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	August, 2014	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	IMC Ltd	525	December, 2017	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ennore-Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	May, 2015	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Ennore- Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	Dec., 2015	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
11.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	July, 2016	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
12.	Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore	IMC Ltd.	522	Feb., 2018	Andhra Pradesh
Total			13105		

*[English]***National Steel Institute**

5583. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a National Steel Institute in Madhya Pradesh to help the Steel Industry to face international competition by carrying out training and research;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main courses and research study to be offered therein along with the time by which it is likely to be made operational; and

(c) the details of the main challenges faced by the Indian Steel industry along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Steel Industry was facing a lot of challenges due to dumping of steel from major steel producing countries in the past. During April, 2014 to December, 2015, demand slowdown and overcapacity at global level resulted in historically low international steel prices.

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.

#### **Corrective steps taken to boost Steel Production and Consumption**

- The Government of India in order to safeguard the interests of the domestic steel makers and to provide a level playing field, has imposed several trade remedial measures such as Anti Dumping Duty (ADD), Countervailing Duty (CVD), Safeguard Duty (SD), Quality Control Orders, etc.
- Rolled out a National Steel Policy, 2017 which envisages a domestic steelmaking capacity of 300 MT by 2030-31 and provides a detailed roadmap to achieve this target.
- Rolled out a policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured iron & steel products in Government procurement especially in infrastructure, housing and smart cities projects to promote domestic steel sector.
- Modified GFR guidelines to incorporate life cycle cost analysis while formulating the design and specification in the public/PPP projects.

#### **Cultural programmes for children**

5584. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organises/proposes to organise cultural programmes for children through Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/ trusts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be 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) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur which organize various cultural programmes, workshops & painting competitions for children on regular basis all over India. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to these ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out their mandated activities.

*[Translation]*

#### **Unclaimed amount in inoperative EPF accounts**

5585. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total unclaimed amount in Employees Provident Fund inoperative Accounts as on date, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the total amount earmarked for payment of interest on the said amount during the last financial year;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to utilise the said unclaimed/idle amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Unclaimed amount is not defined in Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952. However, as per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme 1952, certain amounts are classified as Inoperative Accounts. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants.

Further, the Central Government *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 1065 (E) dated 11th November, 2016 has amended



paragraph 72(6) of the EPF Scheme, 1952 wherein changes have been made. According to the amended definition, the amount in inoperative accounts where the date of birth is available is Rs. 1094.09 crore. The State/UT-wise details of Inoperative Account are not available separately with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(b) As per paragraph 60(6) of EPF Scheme, 1952, interest shall not be credited to the account of a member from the date on which it has become Inoperative account under paragraph 72(6) of EPF Scheme, 1952.

(c) and (d) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) being the trustee of the Fund maintains individual member's account and the deposits available in the members' account are paid to the members only on submission of applications. Thus, the amount lying in the Inoperative Account cannot be utilized for any other purpose except for the settlement of the members' account.

The Finance Act, 2015 has established the 'Senior Citizens Welfare Fund', which would be funded from any credit balance remaining unclaimed for a period of seven years. The 'Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016' has identified the accounts of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) as one of the schemes for transfer of unclaimed amounts.

It has been decided that amount lying in Inoperative Account under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) be transferred to Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund and utilized for the benefit of EPS pensioners. A pilot scheme to this effect, to extend medical benefits to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 pensioners through Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals has been framed and sent to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for approval of the same.

*[English]*

### **SDGs on Standard of Education**

5586. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on ensuring quality and standard education in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of fund allotted and utilized during the last three years to achieve SDGs in the field of education in the country; and

(c) the reasons for unutilized allocated funds during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Goal-4 of Sustainable Development Goals is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The major emphasis is on access, equity and quality of education. All the major schemes of the Ministry viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, Shakshar Bharat and Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) are being implemented with the objectives of development of educational Infrastructure, emphasis on equal opportunities for all and ensuring quality & standard of education. A number of corrective steps have been taken by the Government to further improve the quality of education in the country. Some important measures are:

- I. Focusing on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. For the first time in November, 2017 National Achievement Surveys (NAS) was conducted for classes III, V and VIII to assess the learning outcomes of students in Government and Government aided schools on all subjects.
- II. 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. This would ensure an improvement in the overall quality of teachers and teaching processes, and consequently learning outcomes of children. Further, it reinforces the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education.

- III. The Department is placing a lot of emphasis on the development and provision of e-content for students and also training of teachers, head masters and Principals.
- IV. Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Rashtriya Uchatter Shiksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality in higher education. Under RUSA, *inter-alia*, Central Assistance is provided to States for creation of model degree colleges, infrastructure grants to colleges and Universities, creation of Universities either through up gradation of existing autonomous colleges or clustering of colleges. Further, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up by the Government to mobilize funds from the market as per requirements of the Centrally

funded higher educational institutions.

- V. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been constantly striving to develop a system of higher education of quality, appropriate to the national needs and aspirations and in tune with global trends. The Commission is committed to constant improvement of the quality of higher education and defining excellence in the processes of teaching, learning and research. In order to ensure quality of higher education is further streamlined, UGC has notified a number of regulations which are mandatory for every institution of higher education across the country.

Details of funds released and utilized under various schemes of Department of School Education & Literacy for the last 3 years is given in table below:

*Scheme-wise funds released and utilized during last 3 years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-SSA	24030.16	24122.51	21590.14	21666.52	21657.45	21678.47
2.	Mid-Day Meal- MDM	10465.21	11316.28	9132.31	9912.21	9478.61	9301.51
3.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan-RMSA \$	3389.73	5407.33	3544.93	6878.67	3688.27	7712.79
4.	Saakshar Bharat (Adult Education)	358.34	358.34	344.13	344.13	213.41	213.41

\$: Utilization includes State share and unspent balances of the previous years

**Withdrawal of National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009**

5587. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009;

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

(c) whether the report of the Justice Mukul Mudgal Committee, including dissenting notes of its members on

the amendments to the Antiquities Act, 1972 are available in public domain and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the current status of the Draft Antiquities and Art Treasures Regulation, Export and Import Bill, 2017?

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 National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 was withdrawn by the Government from the Rajya Sabha on 31.07.2015.

The National Commission for Heritage Sites Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 26.02.2009, which was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Transport, Tourism and Culture. Accordingly, consultations were held with various stakeholders including the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), National Monuments Authority (NMA) as well as Ministries of Urban Development, Environment, Forest & Climate Change (the then Environment & Forests) etc. Based on the consultations, a view emerged that most of the provisions of the Bill may be covered in the further amendment of the AMASR Act, 1958 being pursued by the ASI. Accordingly, the Government decided not to constitute a National Heritage Sites Commission as envisaged in the said Bill.

(c) The report of Justice Mukul Mudgal Committee including the dissenting note of its member on the amendment of the Antiquities Act, 1972 is not in public domain. The report submitted by the said Committee was not accepted and it was decided to draft a new Bill in place of existing Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(d) The Antiquities and Art Treasures, Regulation, Export and Import Bill, 2017 has been drafted. The comments from the stakeholders have been obtained and are being scrutinized in the Ministry of Culture.

#### **Buddhist Giant Wheel**

5588. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create/set up Buddhist Giant Wheel in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take up this project on the lines of Hi Roller in Las Vegas in USA, Dubai, New York Wheel, Singapore Flyer with the co-operation from Italy and Turkey;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far;

(d) the funds allocated by the Government for the said project; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to develop Amaravati Giant Wheel, wild water park, 5 star

hotels/resorts, shopping areas, normal budget hotels, convention centres, family recreation zones, social clubs, iconic buildings, food courts, etc., and if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The tourism infrastructure projects under the various schemes of Ministry of Tourism are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any proposal to create/set up Buddhist Giant Wheel in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh to the Ministry.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **R&D in Indian Universities**

5589. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any status report on the contribution of Indian universities and other higher education as well as research bodies in Research and Development (R&D) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any ranking based on contributions to R&D to such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details of the breakthroughs recorded, achieved and published related to R&D by the top ten among these institutions in the last two 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 University Grants Commission (UGC) has an Inter University Centre (IUC) called INFLIBNET (Information and Library Network). The Shodhganga@INFLIBNET is a repository of Ph.D theses across the nation. This Centre provides a platform for researchers to deposit their Ph.D theses and make them available to the entire scholarly community in open access.

The number of Ph.D students has been on the rise and as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data for 2016-17, the number of students enrolled is 141037 in various disciplines including Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Computer Science/Applications, Education, Engineering/Technology, Law, Management, Medicine, Science, Veterinary Science and others.

Research is one of the important factors determining the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs).

**Declaration of Sabarimala as  
National Pilgrim Centre**

5590. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request from the State Government of Kerala to declare Sabarimala Temple as a national pilgrim centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Kerala has requested the Ministry of Tourism to declare Sabarimala Temple as a national pilgrim centre.

(b) The Ministry does not declare any place as a national pilgrim centre and same was informed to Government of Kerala.

**Engineering Colleges**

5591. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted a Committee on exam reforms in engineering colleges;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that the said committee has submitted its reports to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof including its main recommendations; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the report so far?

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) In order to revamp the conventional examination system and bring reform therein, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted a Committee.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Assessment regarding job loss**

5592. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 2017 the number of people who were fired from jobs was much higher than those who got jobs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

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

(d) the details of the measures taken/ effected by the Government for employment generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No such information is available. However, the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is being conducted by Labour Bureau which measures relative change in employment situation over the successive quarters in sizeable segment of non-farm industrial economy having 10 or more workers in the selected eight major sectors namely, Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO. As per the survey results, there is positive change in employment to the tune of 4.74 lakh workers in the last four quarters *i.e* from 1st Oct, 2016 to 1st Oct, 2017 in the selected eight sectors of the economy.

(d) 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 (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India Scheme, MUDRA and START-UPS scheme are implemented by the Government.

Government has also focussed on labour-intensive manufacturing and expanded employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Government. The Government has also launched the National Career Service portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and to provide other employment related services.

[English]

#### Preservation of monuments in NER

5593. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally protected monuments/historical sites in North East States, including Assam;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on preservation/maintenance of these Centrally protected monuments/sites, in North Eastern Region of the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified some monuments/historical sites in North Eastern States for listing under World Heritage Site; and

(d) 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 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### Statement-I

##### *List of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the Archaeological Survey of India in North Eastern States*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi	Distt. Dibang Valley
2.	Ruins, Bhalukpong	Bhalukpong,	West Kamena
3.	Ruins of Copper Temple,	Tamereswari Temple, Near Paya	District Lohit
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Cachari ruins,	Khaspur	Distt. Cachar
	i. A small unfinished dwelling house		
	ii. Baradwari		
	iii. East wall		
	iv. Singh Darwaza		
	v. Temple of Ranahandi and 7&8 two small temples		

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
2.	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
3.	Rangamati Mosque	Rangamati Hill	District Dhubri
4.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Dasabhuja Devasthan	District Goalpara
5.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J.Stow	Goalpara	District Goalpara
6.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goalpara	District Goalpara
7.	Ancient Caves	Joghghopa	District Bogaigaon
8.	Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar	Kasomari Pathar	District Golaghat
9.	Sivadol, Neghriting	Neghriting,	District Golaghat
10.	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar on the	Urvasi Island, Guwahati	District Kamrup
11.	Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu Janardan	Guwahati	District Kamrup
12.	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Mecca Mosque"	Hajo	District Kamrup
13.	Sri Kedar Temple	Hajo	District Kamrup
14.	Sri Genesh Temple, Hajo	Hajo	District Kamrup
15.	Sri Kameswar Temple	Hajo	District Kamrup
16.	Duargaril a Rock inscription	Kamakhya Hill	District Kamrup
17.	Rock-cut figures	Kamakhya Hill	District Kamrup
	i. Dancing Bhairava,		
	ii. Figures of Ganesa-2		
	iii. Figure of Narakasur		
	iv. Four-handed Bhairavi		
	v. Miniature Sikhara Shrine		
	vi. Sivalingas-12		
	vii. Stone Gateway		
	viii. Two-handed Bhairavi		
18.	Rock-cut Temple	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
19.	Two inscribed stones	Maibong	District North Cachar Hill
20.	Bolosaon Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hill
21.	Derebara Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hill
22.	Khartong Group of monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hill
23.	Kobak Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	District North Cachar Hill
24.	Group of four Maidams	North Cachar Hills, Charaideo	District Sibsagar
25.	Ahom Raja's Palace	Garhgaon	District Sibsagar
26.	Vishnudol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	District Sibsagar

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
27.	Devidol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
28.	Sivadol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
29.	Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
30.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
31.	Devidol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
32.	Ghanashyam's House, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
33.	Golaghar or Magzine House, Joysagar District Sibsagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
34.	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
35.	Ranghar Pavallions, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
36.	Sivadol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37.	Rangnathdol, Meteka	Meteka,	Sibsagar
38.	Vishnudol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
39.	Devidol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
40.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar Tank, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41.	Sivadol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42.	Bordol Temple, Bishwanath,	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
43.	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sadan, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
44.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
45.	Rock known as "Sakreswar on the Island Umatumani, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
46.	Rock Known as "Bishwanath" Sivalinga", Bishwanath	Bishwanath	District Sonitpur
47.	Dhandi Temple, N.C. Kamdayal	N.C. Kamdayal	District Sonitpur
48.	Ruins, Singri Hill	Singri Hill,	District Sonitpur
49.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills, Tezpur	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
50.	Mound and ruins of the stone temple, Dahparbatia	Dahparbatia	District Sonitpur
51.	Rock Inscription on the bank of the Brahmaputra, Tezpur	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
52.	Sculptures in the Chummery Compound, Tezpur,	Tezpur	District Sonitpur
53.	Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hazo	Hazo	District Kamrup
54.	Gun of the Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia	Sadia	District Tin Sukhia
55.	Two Swivel Guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Sadia	Sadia,	District Tin Sukhia

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Temple of Vishnu, Bishenpur	Bishenpur	District Bishnupur
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
1.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth, between Jaraem and Syndai	Um-Nyakaneth	District Jaintia Hills
2.	Megalithic Bridge known as Thulum-wi between Jowai and Jarain, Maput	Maput	District Jaintia Hills
3.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Kumbeh	Um-Kumbeh	District Jaintia Hills
4.	Stone memorial of U.Mawthaw-dur-briew, Nartiang	Nartiang	District Jaintia Hills
5.	Tank, Syndai,	Syndai,	District Jaintia Hills
6.	Stone memorial of U-Mawthoh-dur, Bhoi Country	Bhoi Country	District East Khasi Hills
7.	Scott's Memorials, Cherrapunji	Cherrapunji	District East Khasi Hills
8.	Manipur Memorial, Shillong	Shillong	District East Khasi Hills
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	Menhirs and Caves at Vangchhia	Vangchhia, Post Office Champhai Revenue Circle, Champhai	Champhai
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1.	Remains of a Fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Dimapur	District Kohima
2.	Memorials of Mr. G.H. Damant, Major Cook and Subedar Nurbir Sahi, Khonoma	Khonoma	District Kohima
3.	Stone Cairn to the Memory of Mr. Damant, Kohima	Kohima	District Kohima
4.	Lt. H. Forbeb's Grave, Suchima	Suchima	Kohima
<b>Tripura</b>			
1.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Unakuti Range	District North Tripura
2.	Ancient Remains, Baxanagar	Baxanagar	District West Tripura
3.	Gunavati Group of Temples, Radha Kishorpur	Radha Kishorpur	District South Tripura
4.	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata, Radha Kishorpur	Kishorpur	District South Tripura
5.	Bhubaneswari Temple, Rajnagar	Rajnagar	District South Tripura
6.	Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak	Pillak	District South Tripura
7.	Ancient Mound called Shyamsundar Ashram Tilla, Baikhora Jolaibari	Baikhora Jolaibari	District South Tripura



Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
8.	Ancient Mound known Puja Khola, Paschim Pillak	Paschim Pillak	District South Tripura
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1.	Dubdi Monastery, Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi
2.	Coronation Throne of Norbugang near Yuksam, Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi
3.	Radbentse site of ancient capital of Sikkim, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate	Pemayongtse Monastery Estate	Pemayongtse Monastery Estate

**Statement-II**

*Expenditure incurred on Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites in North Eastern Region of the country (State-wise) during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Expenditure (Rupees in lakhs)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	7.95	16.97
2.	Assam	198.85	379.13	234.92
3.	Manipur	11.46	6.73	0.66
3.	Meghalaya	13.85	7.14	Nil
4.	Mizoram	Nil	0.55	17.54
5.	Nagaland	14.50	1.86	19.28
6.	Tripura	28.42	48.72	63.46
7.	Sikkim	36.71	18.66	11.86

**Statement-III**

*Details of Monuments/Sites identified/placed under tentative list for listing under world heritage in the North Eastern States*

1. Apatani Cultural Landscape, Arunachal Pradesh
2. Iconic Saree Weaving Clusters of India
3. Moidams – the Mound – Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty, Assam
4. Namdapha National Park, Arunachal Pradesh
5. River Island of Majuli in midstream of Brahmaputra River in Assam
6. Thembang Fortified Village, Arunachal Pradesh

**National Talent Search Scheme**

5594. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government identifies and recognises students with high intellect and academic talent and provides scholarships under the National Talent Search (NTS) scheme in the country during the last four years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) National Science Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) was launched in the year 1963, which provided for the identification of talented students and awarding them with scholarship. It was renamed as National Talent Search Scheme (NTSS) in the year 1976. The Scheme is implemented through the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Students who are studying in Class X in any recognized school in the country are eligible to appear in the NTS examination. Every year about 1000 scholarships are awarded. In order to identify the 1000 talented students across the country, the National Talent Search Scheme (NTSS) examination is held every year in a two tier process. NTS Stage-I is conducted by States and Union Territories. The Stage-II examination at National level is conducted by NCERT on the basis of the results of the Stage-I Examination.

The details of NTSE Scholarships awarded during the last four years are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	1
2.	Assam	7	1	5	3
3.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	2	0	1	0
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1
7.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	2	1	0	1
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0
10.	Bihar	30	11	27	27
11.	Jharkhand	13	23	24	21
12.	Odisha	45	46	59	59
13.	West Bengal	15	22	40	57
14.	Chandigarh	8	11	9	7
15.	Delhi	35	52	62	64
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	3	4
17.	Haryana	44	42	51	47
18.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	5	4
19.	Punjab	30	36	54	47
20.	Rajasthan	88	137	137	126
21.	Uttar Pradesh	87	72	102	75
22.	Uttarakhand	2	10	7	4
23.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	22	21
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
26.	Goa	5	0	2	2
27.	Gujarat	8	21	26	28
28.	Madhya Pradesh	66	57	68	65
29.	Maharashtra	112	103	74	96
30.	Andhra Pradesh	48	12	23	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017
31.	Karnataka	76	66	55	65
32.	Kerala	45	32	23	17
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35.	Tamil Nadu	41	39	65	66
36.	Telangana	0	37	30	12
37.	Abroad	0	2	1	1
Total		844	857	976	922

[Translation]

### ESIC Vision, 2022

5595. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given in principle approval to the Employee's State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) vision 2022 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to achieve the target of covering 10 crore workers by the year 2022 under ESIC vision 2022 along with expansion of ESI scheme in every district of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Cabinet Secretariat (under e-Samiksha OBS/1816) conveyed specific goals for ESIC, to be achieved by 2022, (Vision 2022),"to extend the coverage of ESIC to the entire nation, covering all the districts is at present limited to 325 complete districts and to double the number of establishments and the IPs."

(b) and (c) The matter was placed before the apex decision making body of the ESI Corporation in its 173rd meeting held on 16.02.2018, which has granted 'in-principle' approval to vision-2022 and has referred the matter to a sub-committee for its fine-tuning.

It is anticipated that the number of IPs covered under ESI Scheme would rise to 10 crores from the present 3.20 crores by 2022.

*[English]*

**Promotion of Cultural Development Programmes  
in Jharkhand**

5596. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote cultural development programmes in various parts of the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes formulated/being implemented in this regard; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the culture of our country?

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. To protect & preserve various forms of art and for promotion of cultural development programmes throughout the country including Jharkhand, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs under Ministry of Culture are implementing a number of Schemes *viz.* Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme, Research & Documentation Scheme, Shilpgram Scheme, Octave and J&K Festivals and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) for promotion of cultural development programmes in the country.

(c) To promote the culture of our country, the Government of India has organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at New Delhi (November, 2015 and October, 2016), at Varanasi (December, 2016), at Bengaluru & Tawang (March, 2017), at Gujarat (October, 2017), at Karnataka (January, 2018) and at Madhya Pradesh (February, 2018). A Sanskriti Mahotsav was also organized at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh during February, 2018. In addition to these Mahotsavs, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country for promotion of culture for which annual grant-in-aid is given to them by the Government of India.

**Issue of Iron and Steel Products Import**

5597. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Japan has taken India to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) against certain measures taken by the Government on imports of iron and steel products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the WTO compliant measures, including anti-dumping duty used as Minimum Import Price is not compliant with global trade norms; and

(d) 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) to (d) Japan has filed a complaint (DS518) against India's measures of Safeguard Duty imposed on certain iron and steel products, which Japan considers to be inconsistent with India's WTO obligations. Accordingly, Japan has requested the WTO Dispute Settlement Body to resolve the dispute under the panel procedures prescribed in WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding. However, Japan has not challenged the compatibility of the Minimum Import Price measure taken by India since this measure is no longer in force.

**Education Reforms**

5598. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring about reform in education sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on each of such reform;

(c) the reaction/opinion received from the State Governments in case of each reform; and

(d) the details of reforms which are likely to require statutory changes in State legislations?

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 Government of India has initiated major reforms in the education sector to improve the quality and access to education. Aimed at expanding access to quality education, new premier higher education institutions have been opened across the country, marking the highest ever such expansion in the history after Independence.

**SWAYAM** MOOCs portal ( Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is an indigenous MOOCs portal that provides high quality education - anyone, anytime, anywhere at no cost- has been made operational. The portal has courses by the best teachers in the country and offers video lectures, e-reading material, discussion forum and assessment system-resulting in award of credits to the successful learners. So far, more than 1000 courses are made available and more than 33 lakh users are registered in this forum. Upto 20% credit transfer into the academic record of students, is allowed now, for the courses taken on the SWAYAM portal.

To reach high quality educational content to the most backward areas using satellite communication, 32 DTH channels have been made functional, under **SWAYAM Prabha** programme. These channels air 4 hours of new content every day.

The initiative of **National Digital Library (NDL)** is a virtual repository of learning resources with a single window search facility. It has already brought together 15 million digital books and journals and 31 lakh learners are using this facility. It supports all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular form of access devices and differently abled learners.

**Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)** is a new initiative to make use the knowledge base in the higher educational institutions for plugging technology gaps in the rural areas. In this year, 750 institutions are being selected on challenge mode. This is expected to enrich rural India by way of customising existing technology as per local needs and also by improving the implementation of existing government schemes.

**Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT)** Scheme has been launched in Dec, 2014, to address the issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession, raising the quality teaching in schools and colleges.

Recently, the Government has constituted a **Committee to draft National Education Policy** under the Chairmanship of eminent scientist Dr. K. Kasturirangan which is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 2018.

**Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat** programme has been conceived by Hon'ble PM to promote mutual understanding between States & UTs in India which have diverse cultures, traditions, languages etc., through a process of sustained mutual engagement between the people. All States and UTs are paired with each other for a period of one year, after which the pairing would change. The objective is to break the inhibitions arising from diversity in culture through participative appreciation and engagement by people so that a spirit of oneness is created in the process for the nation.

Under **Swachh Bharat** programme the Department recognised the huge role that has to be played by HEIs in promoting Swachhta in the form of an attitude of zero tolerance to anything unhygienic. It has initiated Swachhta Rankings of Higher Educational Institutions and Swachhta Action Plans have been prepared.

**Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)** is an initiative launched on 30th November, 2015 to garner best international knowledge and experience into the country's higher education so as to enable Indian students & faculty to interact with best academic and industry experts from across the world. GIAN courses are short duration courses and as on date, 1075 courses have been conducted, in which more than 40,000 students gained enriched academic inputs and knowledge. These courses are also video recorded for subsequent use and some are also telecast live, depending upon the available infrastructure.

Government has embarked on building 20 Institutions of higher learning - 10 public and 10 private institutions as "**Institutions of Eminence**" (IoE), so that they are related among the global best institutions. These institutions to be declared in April, 2018, will have complete academic and

administrative freedom and the public institutions will be given 1000 crore fund in next 3 years.

The best performing Institutions with high accreditation would be given autonomy in functioning. The Graded Autonomy Regulation introduced recently would provide liberal regulatory oversight so that the institution can plan for new courses and would strive for excellence.

**IMPRINT India** is an effort to direct research in the premier institutions into areas of social relevance. 10 such domains have been identified which could substantially impact the living standards of the rural areas. More than 2600 research proposals have been submitted by scientists in these areas.

**The Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)** has been launched to promote industry specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of Indian industry in the global market. It is proposed to invest Rs. 250 crores every year on identified projects. The Industry is expected to contribute 25 % of the project cost.

**Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRF)** Scheme is launched to support 1000 bright undergraduate students every year, for direct admission in the research programmes in the reputed institutions like IISc, IITs. The fellowship carries a lot of social recognition and it ranges from Rs 70,000 to 80,000 per month for 5 year period.

**Smart India Hackathon** initiative is to promote innovation in the students by encouraging out of the box solutions for common problems faced by the society at large. In the first edition held in 2017, more than 40,000 students have participated to solve more than 600 problems. In 2018, the scope has been expanded to Hardware area also.

**National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)** is the biggest ranking exercise launched in 2015, in which more than 3,500 institutions participated. The first edition of India Rankings 2016 were released in April, 2016. The India Rankings 2018, the 3rd edition, is expected to be released on 3rd April, 2018. The India Rankings is one of the biggest efforts for bringing in accountability and transparency in the higher educational institutions. The ranks are released in the various categories of institutions namely Universities, Engineering, Management, Pharmacy etc..

**Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)** has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of a fund with government equity of Rs. 1000 crores, to give a big push for building up robust higher educational institutions. The HEFA would finance the academic and research infrastructure projects through a 10 year loan. It is expected to spend Rs. 1,00,000 crore in next 5 years, for creation of high quality infrastructure in premier education institutions.

**Rashtriya Uchchar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)** scheme has been given extension by Cabinet recently to provide more assistance for infrastructure to Universities and Colleges, creation of Model Degree colleges, Cluster universities, Upgradation of autonomous colleges and Vocationalisation of higher education.

**Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase III (TEQUIP-III)** focus has been given to the backward States in Central tribal belt and north-eastern region. Under this Rs. 2,600 cr. would be spent for improving the quality of teaching and research in the engineering institutions.

With a view to promoting autonomy for the premier institutions, the IIM Act has declared them as Institutes of National Importance and gave complete autonomy for deciding their administrative and academic matters, without any Govt interference.

In accordance with the policy that education should be accessible for everyone, the National Scholarship Portal has been started. Apart from this, the Vidyalaxmi portal provides one-window clearance for the Education Loans with Interest Subvention.

### **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.

**A National Achievement Survey (NAS)** was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. District and State report cards for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

NAS for class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018 in a sample of around 15.5 lakh students in 45,337 schools. The performance of students was assessed in five major subjects i.e. English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Languages (MIL), based on a district wise sampling of schools, to enable States to identify gaps in learning at district level and design strategies to address these gaps.

**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 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017 to provide for a regular examination at fifth class and eighth class at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the said examination, he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the declaration of the result. In case the child fails in the second attempt, the appropriate Government may allow schools to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. The appropriate Government may also decide not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to make class X Board Examination compulsory from the academic year 2017-18.

A four year **B.Ed. integrated programme** with multiple pathways and specialization for pre- primary, elementary, secondary and senior secondary teachers will be introduced from the academic session 2019-2020.

In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department has prepared an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) extending Central support across all levels of school education.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is undertaking an exercise to rationalize the curriculum/syllabus/subject contents from Class I to XII with the objective of all round development of students. Suggestions have been invited from various stakeholders till April 6th, 2018.

The Department plans to support 'Operation Digital Board' in all schools (class 9 onwards) and colleges as a joint effort of Centre, States, CSR and community initiatives to provide good quality education by effective use of technology and telecom services and convert every class room in the country (from class IX and above) into a digital class room.

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)** was launched by Government of India in March, 2009 envisaging *inter-alia* provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. In 2013, secondary education the schemes of ICT, vocational education, Girls Hostel and IEDSS were subsumed under the umbrella of RMSA. Under the scheme, 12682 new schools and 37799 existing schools for strengthening have been sanctioned so far.

**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, 3,062 audios and videos, 650 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books have been made available on the portal and mobile app.

[Translation]

### Policy for Employment Generation

5599. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for employment generation for the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a new policy for employment orientation during the current year; 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) to (d) No target has been set by the Government. However, the Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Further, 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 Poverty Alleviation. The employment generated through these schemes/programmes is given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, MUDRA and Start-Ups Schemes are implemented by the Government for facilitating self-employment. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises 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.

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this Scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made for the new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-up) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

### Statement

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	357502	323362	407840	231296 (22.01.2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in lakh)	16,629	23,521	23577	20671 (01.03.2018)
Candidates placed in jobs after training (DDU-GKY) (No.of Persons)	54196	134744	84900	69471 (Jan., 2018)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No.of Persons)	63115	33664	151901	83333 (Jan., 2018)

### Export of Foodgrains

5600. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the types of foodgrains and the quantum thereof exported under the Agricultural Products head along with the names of the countries where they were exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any such plan to enable the farmers of the country to directly export their agricultural products by giving them exemption in export duty and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives etc. to the farmers like loans at the lower rates, storages and cold chain warehouses under the Start-up scheme to promote single farming/cluster based agri-export; and

(d) 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) The details of India's

exports of foodgrains during the last three years, product-wise and country-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present, no export duty has been levied on export of any of the foodgrains.

(c) and (d) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Assistance under all the above schemes is available to all the exporters of agricultural products, including farmers.

### Statement

#### *Quantum and Value of Foodgrain Export from India*

Quantity in lakh MT; Value in USD Million

Description	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Rice-Basmati	36.99	4516.28	40.46	3477.98	39.85	3208.60
Rice (Other Than Basmati)	83.02	3336.84	64.65	2368.64	67.71	2525.19
Groundnut	7.88	760.37	5.43	620.36	7.26	809.60
Other Cereals	35.15	869.11	9.68	261.18	7.35	212.30
Pulses	2.22	199.86	2.56	252.09	1.37	191.05
Other Oil Seeds	2.48	185.04	2.05	147.77	1.93	126.00
Wheat	29.24	828.75	6.67	164.22	2.66	66.85
Total	196.99	10696.25	131.48	7292.23	128.12	7139.59

Source: DGCI&S



*Export of Foodgrains to Different Countries*

Country	Value (in USD Million)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Saudi Arab	1309.99	939.84	758.69
U Arab Emts	597.05	648.97	645.45
Iran	1244.39	606.43	580.47
Iraq	292.09	376.78	486.85
Nepal	302.97	302.62	353.59
Benin	250.87	219.38	253.37
Indonesia	528.30	216.06	236.22
U S A	274.21	264.39	226.28
Senegal	226.61	246.22	190.10
Guinea	153.02	133.15	182.49
Other Countries	5516.74	3338.39	3226.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>10696.25</b>	<b>7292.23</b>	<b>7139.59</b>

Source: DGCI&S

[English]

### Service Exports from India Scheme

5601. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing a scheme called Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its salient features?

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) Yes, Madam. The Services Exports From India Scheme (SEIS) is being implemented by the Government under the chapter 3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. The Salient features of scheme are as follows:

(i) An applicant with an active Importer Exporter Code is allowed to claim benefits under the scheme on an annual basis.

(ii) The List of services eligible for claiming SEIS benefit is as per the Appendix 3D of the Handbook of procedures, 2015-20. The major service sectors which have been provided benefits under the SEIS are business services, communication services, construction and related engineering services, educational and environmental services, health, tourism and travel related and transport related services.

(iii) The benefit is granted in the form of Duty Credit Scrips which can be used to pay certain duties including Customs Duty. The validity period of the duty credit scrips is 24 months.

(iv) The benefits are granted on the basis of the Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings in the year and the rates as notified in the Appendix 3D.

(v) At the time of the Mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, the rates for all service categories were increased across the board by 2% for the services rendered in the period 01.11.2017 to 31.03.2018

(vi) The service exporters who wish to avail the benefits under the SEIS are required to submit the Aayat Niryat Form 3B online to the concerned regional authorities of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade along with the documents mentioned therein.

### Paying of housing loan by EPFO

5602. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the subscribers of the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to pledge their future and present contribution of Provident Fund to pay housing loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility is available to all PF subscribers irrespective of their rank or category and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether EPFO will stand as guarantor to the loan raised by the employees' from the financial institutions

like banks, if the scheme is approved and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry will allow the subscribers to avail the subsidy given by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and

(f) 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 Government *vide* Notification No. G.S.R.351 (E) dated 12th April, 2017 has inserted a paragraph 68BD in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme, 1952 for withdrawal from the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for purchasing dwelling house or flat or construction of a dwelling house.

The withdrawal amount from the Provident Fund shall not exceed ninety per cent of the employer's share of contribution and interest thereon and employee's share of contribution and interest thereon.

The Scheme envisages that a member can authorise monthly installment for the repayment, wholly or partly, of any outstanding principal or interest of a loan obtained in the name of the member or spouse of the member or jointly by the member and the spouse.

(c) As per paragraph 68BD(3) of EPF Scheme, 1952, no withdrawal under this paragraph shall be granted:-

- (i) Unless member has membership of the Fund for atleast three years.
- (ii) More than once.
- (iii) Unless the share of contribution with interest thereon in the amount standing to the credit in the Fund of the member/or together with the spouse who is also a member, is not less than twenty thousand rupees.

(d) As per proviso to paragraph 68BD(2) of EPF Scheme, 1952, the Commissioner shall not be responsible or liable or make himself liable for the act of the parties to the agreement.

Further as per proviso to paragraph 68BD(4) of

EPF Scheme, 1952 when the membership of the member ceases to exist or where the amount standing to in the credit of member's account is not sufficient to pay the monthly instalment for any month, the Commissioner or where so authorized by the Commissioner any other officer subordinate to him shall not be liable to pay the monthly installment or any late fee or interest or other such charges.

(e) and (f) There is no restriction imposed in the Scheme by EPFO to avail subsidy given by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, as per terms of their Scheme.

[Translation]

### **Safety Measures in Schools**

5603. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the shortcomings found in Ryan School after the death of a child in this school;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the outcome thereof;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance safety measures in all the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education has informed that an enquiry was conducted by a team of two members deputed by the CBSE in the matter of the death in Ryan School, Gurugram. Following are the main shortcomings identified by the enquiry committee:

"There were no separate toilets for the drivers and conductors who were engaged by the school. They were using the facilities meant for students and other staff. The toilets had no window grills to stop unauthorized entry from outside. No attendant/Aaya were present at the toilets for small children. There was no regular Principal and the school was being looked after by the acting Principal on

the day of the incident. The school was not in possession of valid fire safety certificate. Potable drinking water was not being provided by the school. No provisions for differently abled children were found in school. CCTV cameras installed in school were not sufficient and functioning. The boundary wall was not of adequate height. The upper floors which were not in use were not locked and secured from entry of school children. The school management failed to inform police and education department regarding incident of death and same was informed by the parent to the police”.

(b) to (d) Immediately upon the reporting of incident, an enquiry committee consisting of Principal of Government School and Deputy Commissioner of Kendriya Vidyalay Sanghathan was constituted by the CBSE and on the basis of finding of the enquiry report, a show cause notice was issued to the school. In the meantime, Deputy Commissioner, Gurugram was appointed as administrator of school by the State Government. Subsequently, a letter was received from the Deputy Commissioner-cum-Administrator that the shortcoming have been made good and keeping in mind the future of children studying in the school the school may not be disaffiliated. The State Government of Haryana has been requested to indicate the position taken by them in this matter. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

(e) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and National Disaster Management Authority have issued comprehensive guidelines in connection with safety of school children *i.e.*, (i) Manual of safety and security of children in School (NCPCR); (ii) Regulatory guideline for hostels of educational institutions for children (NCPCR); (iii) Regulatory guidelines for private play schools (NCPCR); and (iv) Guidelines on school safety Policy (NDMA).

[English]

#### **NIOS in Gujarat**

5604. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has details about the action taken for not giving the information asked by the Members of Parliament from regional director, NIOS Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not supplying the information by the regional director, NIOS, Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that all the information asked for by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been provided by the Regional Director, NIOS, Gujarat. Presently, there is no reference from any Hon'ble Member of Parliament pending with Regional Director of NIOS Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Supply of Information by NIOS**

5605. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:  
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:  
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the information asked by the Members of Parliament is not given by the NIOS Gujarat and HQ Authority and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that the information sought under the RTI Act, 2005 is not given by NIOS Gujarat RTI officer to the RTI applicants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the concerned RTI officers by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that all the information asked by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been provided by them.

(b) NIOS has informed that all the information sought for under RTI applications have been provided by them. At present, no RTI application relating to NIOS Gujarat is pending.

(c) Does not arise

#### **Exemptions for Minority Schools under RTE**

5606. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the constitution of the NCPCR Committee to debate exemptions to minority schools from 25 per cent reservations for economically backward classes;

(b) whether progress of the committee has made in its discourse and whether the stakeholder discussions with minority schools have been held yet and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria at which the Government debating the validity/invalidity of the exemptions to minority schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that no such Committee has been constituted to debate exemptions to minority schools from 25 per cent reservations for economically backward classes. However, the matter was discussed in a Consultation organized by NCPCR with the Chairpersons and Members of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

(c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended in 2012 to clearly state that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education subject to the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. The Act would not apply to Madrasas, Vedic Pathshalas and educational institutions primarily imparting religious instructions.

#### **MNC Tech. Hiring**

5607. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a 29 per cent jump in Multinational Company (MNC) tech. hiring in the

year 2017 due to rapid implementation of skill development programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of departments that reported increase in jobs; and

(c) the department-wise job growth during the last five years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has commissioned studies to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of the incremental skill requirements in the country. Based on the Environment Scan of 2016 which updated the findings of the study done in 2012, incremental human resource requirement was estimated to be 103.4 million during 2017-2022 across 24 sectors including Building Construction & Real Estate, Retail, Logistics, Transportation & Warehousing etc.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing industry relevant skill training programmes to provide employable skills to youth of the country. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), flagship program of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was launched in 2015 with the aim to mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. As per the placement guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020), training providers are mandated to facilitate placements of certified candidates. To assist the student in placement, training providers are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils and to ensure the participation of local industry along with awareness building in aspiring youth. As on date, over 41.30 lakh candidates completed training of which over 6.15 lakh candidates were placed in the last 3 years under the PMKVY program.

#### **Guest Teachers**

5608. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) Professors of Central Universities and Indian Institute of Technology/

Indian Institute of Management (IIT/IIM) as on date whether it is as per the recommendation of the Expert Committee Report, 1993 for backward classes;

(b) whether ad-hoc teachers and guest teachers have been appointed in Central Universities, if so, the details thereof, category-wise;

(c) whether Government is ensured the proper implementation of reservations in appointments to all permanent and temporary positions in the university, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the backlog vacancies of other backward classes is likely to be filled?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Establishment of Grand Statues**

5609. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:  
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish Grand Statues of brave Freedom fighters in different parts of the country, specially in Wardhman, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the status of the projects being initiated in this regard so far, in the country including West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

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) Ministry of Culture commemorates birth centenaries and other special occasions like 125th/150th/175th etc. anniversaries of great personalities and of important/memorable events related

to the history of our country. There is no scheme of the Ministry of Culture for establishing Grand Statues of brave Freedom fighters in different parts of the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Vice Chancellor of University**

5610. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) the reasons for not appointing a permanent Vice Chancellor (VC) for Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan;

(b) whether the expert panel has prepared a list for selection of Vice Chancellor;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to appoint a permanent VC;

(d) whether the Government is aware that lack of VC, there are a lot of problems on the day to day administration of the University; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far to resolve the issues?

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 panel previously recommended by the Committee constituted for appointment of the Vice-Chancellor in Visva-Bharati was scrapped with the approval of the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the University on consideration of some new facts which had come to light after submission of the panel to the Visitor.

The day to day administration of the University is looked after by the acting Vice-Chancellor who is discharging the duties of the Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati in terms of the relevant provisions of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 and Statutes and Regulations made thereunder. The process of appointment of the regular Vice-Chancellor has been set in motion afresh and the post has been re-advertised.

[Translation]

### Border Trade

5611. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the annual trade with China through the border along Himachal Pradesh has almost stopped;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to boost this trade?

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) Trade with China through the Border along Himachal Pradesh takes place through Land Customs Station Shipkila. The trade is seasonal in nature and takes place between 1st July and 30th November. Value of trade through Shipkila during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given as below:-

#### *Border Trade through Shipkila, Himachal Pradesh*

Financial Year	Value of EXIM Trade
2016-17	Rs. 8.59 crores
2017-18	Rs. 0.59 Crores

(Source: CBEC)

Various factors including non-availability of goods across the border, restriction on livestock trade etc. have been reported for this slowdown in trade.

(c) Deputy Commissioner-cum-Trade Authority, Indo China Border Trade *via* Shipkila, District Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) has informed the State Government to set up a designated quarantine station at Chhupan and

### Department of Higher Education

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual Expenditure	% of actual Expenditure <i>w.r.t</i> RE
2014-15	27656.00	23700.00	23169.17	97.76
2015-16	26855.26	25699.00	25542.26	99.39
2016-17	28840.00	29703.20	29026.47	97.72
2017-18	33329.70	34862.46	31643.69*	90.77

\*as on 23.03.2018

necessary infrastructure for Trade Mart in order to boost border trade.

[English]

### Utilisation of Education Budget

5612. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI P.R SUNDARAM:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether the amount allocated for education budget has been utilized fully;
- (b) if so, the proportion of total education budget released/utilized on education to increase particularly girls education during the last three years including the current year, year and State/UT-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons for under utilization of total allocation during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken by 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) The total Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, Actual Expenditure and proportion of total education budget (including girls) for Department of Higher Education and Department of School Education & Literacy during the last 3 years and current year is as under:-

**Department of School Education & Literacy**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual Expenditure	% of actual Expenditure <i>w.r.t</i> RE
2014-15	55115.10	46805.00	45756.59	97.76
2015-16	42219.50	42286.50	41809.28	98.87
2016-17	43554.00	43896.04	40983.98	93.37
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25	45096.75*	95.94

\*As on 26.03.2018

The States/UTs-wise information is not maintained.

The actual expenditure incurred under the various Schemes of the Ministry depends upon various factors including amongst them receiving the complete proposals from the State Governments/ Implementing Agencies, receipt of Utilization Certificate, Unspent Balance, Provision of State share, Pace of expenditure, etc.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Industrial Units**

5613. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is aware of the number of industrial units set up in Maharashtra under 'Make in India' programme since its inception;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the details of the number of jobs created under 'Make in India' programme during the said period?

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 in September, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business in India and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal Incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development Areas.

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. The details of State wise data about industrial units are not maintained Centrally.

- The initiatives under 'Make in India' are targeted towards employment creation and skill development of youth in both urban and rural areas. The data for employment generated under these initiatives is not Centrally compiled.

**Counselling Facility for Students**

5614. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether there is any action plan for providing special counselling to students to guide them about their aptitude after 8th and 10th Class on lines of other countries; and
- if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counselling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others at the secondary level. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counselling. In view of this, the in-service teacher training under RMSA has incorporated a module on counselling

also. The State/UT wise details of outlay approved for guidance and counselling under RMSA is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*The State/ UT wise outlay approved for Guidance & counselling activities under RMSA*

States/UTs	Financial (in lakh)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.25
Andhra Pradesh	0.5
Assam	3.74
Chandigarh	7
Chhattisgarh	17.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.22
Goa	55.91
Gujarat	180.34
Haryana	84.4
Jammu and Kashmir	411.15
Karnataka	117.74
Kerala	52.7
Lakshadweep	19
Madhya Pradesh	100.52
Maharashtra	300
Manipur	17.57
Meghalaya	10.15
Mizoram	35.1
Nagaland	56.22
Odisha	5.66
Puducherry	2.9
Punjab	61.78
Rajasthan	4.24
Sikkim	28.3
Tamil Nadu	44.5
Tripura	8.84
Uttar Pradesh	40.22
Uttarakhand	94.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1780.43</b>

[English]

**Gross Access Ratio**

5615. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Gross Access Ratio under the universalisation of secondary education in the country;

(b) the number of students who reach class 9th and 10th; and

(c) the causes of dropouts and the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per information provided by States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan & Budget 2017-18, the Gross Access Ratio at secondary level is 86.48%.

(b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the transition rate from class VIII to class IX is 90.62% and 3.91 crore students are enrolled at secondary level.

(c) The major reasons for drop-out of students at secondary stage of education are lack of transportation facilities, migration of parents, illiteracy of parents, socio-economic factors, engagement of children in work, early marriage, adolescence issues, engaging the girl child in household work and sibling care, societal attitude towards girls education, lack of understanding of medium of instruction etc.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has one of the objectives to reduce dropout rate of students at secondary stage. The scheme provides for improving access by establishing new secondary schools and strengthening of existing secondary schools by providing additional classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer rooms, art/craft/culture rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc, to reduce dropout and to increase enrolment rate especially of students of SC, ST, Minority and girls at secondary stage. Interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, awareness programme, special teaching for learning enhancement, etc. are also supported under RMSA.



**Issue of hike in import duties at WTO**

5616. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA

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

(a) whether several trade experts and exporters have urged the Government to drag the United States (US) in the World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute mechanism against the move to hike import duties on several products;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on such demands made by the exporters and trade experts;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any in-depth study on the impact of duty hike by the US on certain products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Department of Commerce has so far not received any formal request for dragging U.S. to WTO dispute settlement body.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) It is Government's pro-active policy to encourage its exports, and the issues arising in bilateral trade from time to time are taken up with the Government of United States at various levels, including at the highest level. India also requested the U.S. to exempt India from the steel and aluminium tariffs. India is examining all the options to deal with the issue in case bilaterally not resolved.

[Translation]

**Sponge Iron Plants**

5617. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of functional sponge iron plants both in public and private sector in the country, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) the details of the employment generation potential in the said plants;

(c) whether there is any provision of jobs for the local populace in the said plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) The number of private and public Sector sponge iron plants in the country including Chhattisgarh during 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per survey conducted by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) in 2012-13, total employment in the domestic sponge iron market stood at 1,15,927 during the said year. State-wise details are shown in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of the Government is limited to that of a facilitator to provide a conducive policy environment for sustained growth and competitive development of the Industry. Specific decision on recruitment of employees in private steel sector is taken by individual steel companies/investors on the basis of their requirement. In the case of CPSUs, recruitment is based on Government guidelines.

**Statement-I**

*Region-wise details of Indian Sponge Iron Industry, 2016-17*

Capacity & Production ('000 tonnes)

State	No. of Units	Annual Capacity	Production
1	2	3	4
<b>Private Sector</b>			
Jharkhand	64	3751	872
Odisha	85	14556	6321
West Bengal	41	3652	2410
Eastern Region Total	190	21959	9603
Chhattisgarh	59	7812	6336
Goa	3	202	3849
Maharashtra	8	3422	1926

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1	6700	3204
Western Region Total	71	18136	15314
Northern Region Total	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	7	771	428
Karnataka	32	3923	2705
Tamil Nadu	7	557	367
Telangana	12	601	339
Southern Region Total	58	5852	3838
Total Private Sector	319	45947	28756
<b>Public Sector</b>			
Telangana	1	60	6
Total Public Sector	1	60	6
Total Public+Private	320	46007	28762

Source: JPC

### **Statement-II**

*Employment in the Indian Sponge Iron Industry: 2012-13*

State	Employment No.
Jharkhand	5675
Odisha	51962
West Bengal	15998
Chhattisgarh	20990
Goa	519
Gujarat	250
Maharashtra	5246
Andhra Pradesh	5015
Karnataka	9496
Tamil Nadu	776
Grand Total	115927

Source: JPC Survey, 2012-13

[English]

### **JNVs and KVs**

5618. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in each newly carved Morbi district and the uncovered districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise along with the number of students expected to be benefitted by this move of the Government;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in newly carved Morbi district and the uncovered districts of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. New JNVs have been sanctioned in 62 uncovered districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) including eight districts of Gujarat viz. Morbi, Dwarka, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Junagarh, Botad, Mahisagar and Chhota Udepur. A full-fledged JNV will cater to 560 students and accordingly, an aggregate number of 4480 students are expected to benefit from these JNVs.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of a proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. Final decision regarding setting of the KV would depend upon the feasibility report, qualifying under the 'Challenge Mode' and approval of Competent Authority. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that it has received eight proposals for opening of new KVs in the State of Gujarat including one in Morbi district. However, none of these proposals have been found feasible as per the norms of KVS.

(c) No such target has been set.

(d) Does not arise.

**Pay revision in Steel PSUs**

5619. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:  
SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to implement the second and third pay revisions in the steel Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) keeping in mind the specific conditions of their financial performance during the year 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government for granting relaxation to the provisions of affordability clause of the DPE OM dated 03.08.2017 in case of SAIL and RINL, PSU-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the financial performance of Indian steel companies have been badly affected due to unexpected increase in the prices of coal at International level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) There are two steel manufacturing Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Pay revision effective from 01.01.2007 based on the 2nd Pay Revision Committee Report has been implemented in SAIL and RINL. However, pay revision effective from 01.01.2017 based on the 3rd Pay Revision Committee Report has not been implemented in SAIL and RINL in view of the provisions of the affordability clause in DPE Guidelines dated 03.08.2017.

(b) and (c) Government has not issued any guidelines for relaxation to the provisions of the affordability clause for steel sector CPSEs. Affordability clause stated in DPE guidelines is applicable across all the CPSEs.

(d) and (e) The cost of production of steel and in turn the financial performance of steel CPSEs is dependent on price of various inputs such as power, labour, plant efficiency, logistics apart from iron ore and coking coal. The average procurement price of coking coal has increased

from USD 85 per tonne (approx) in 2015-16 to USD 188 per tonne (approx) in 2017-18. As the cost of coking coal and iron ore constitute more than 50% of total cost, the increase had serious impact on the financial performance of the steel CPSEs. In order to increase competitiveness and getting advantage of prices, new suppliers have been added to the existing Long Term suppliers. Steel CPSEs are also increasing the usage of indigenous coking coal in the blend.

[*Translaiton*]

**Technology Development Centres**

5620. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning for upgrading and expanding the network of Technology Centres (TCs)/Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MEMEs) is upgrading the existing TCs and installing 15 new TCs under the Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) and if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to support the TCSP and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the States who have allotted land free of cost for TCSP; and

(e) the manner and the extent to which these TCs will be beneficial for the development and in fulfilling the needs of MSMEs and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) to set up

15 new Technology Centres (TCs) and upgrade existing TCs, with an estimated cost of Rs.2200 crore with the support from World Bank.

(d) The States which have allotted land for TCSP are: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Tamil Nadu.

(e) The Program's Development Objective is to enhance the productivity of MSMEs by improving their access to technology and business advisory services as well as skilled workers through systems of financially sustainable Technology Centres (TCs).

Till date expenditure of about Rs. 242 crore has been incurred on buildings and procurement of machinery etc.

#### **Registration of EPFO Subscribers**

5621. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the details of the number of registered subscribers under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) the details of the criteria fixed/ parameters set for the company under job data survey;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make some amendments in the present survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of State/UT-wise number of registered member accounts under Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) conducted by Labour Bureau measures relative change

in employment situation over the successive quarters in sizeable segment of non-farm industrial economy. The main criteria for a unit *i.e* company/partnership firm/ proprietorship firm etc. to be covered under the survey is that an establishment having 10 or more workers in the selected eight major organized sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO and covered in the Sixth Economic Census (2013-14) is being used as the sampling frame for the said survey.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently decided to extend the coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) to be known as Area Frame Survey by covering establishments employing less than 10 workers also, which will portray a holistic picture of change in employment scenario on quarterly basis. This survey is likely to be implemented in the year 2018-19.

#### **Statement**

*Number of registered member accounts under EPFO as on 31.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of member accounts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34933
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3755279
3.	Assam Including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya	945193
4.	Bihar	1235709
5.	Chandigarh	3160330
6.	Chhattisgarh	1547123
7.	Delhi	15546706
8.	Goa	1316705
9.	Gujarat Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	15260059
10.	Haryana	14041586

1	2	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1362504
12.	Jharkhand	1997937
13.	Karnataka	22497385
14.	Kerala Including Lakshadweep	2973688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4403751
16.	Maharashtra	38417086
17.	Odisha	2925452
18.	Punjab	3051343
19.	Rajasthan	4923490
20.	Tamil Nadu Including Puducherry	23653089
21.	Telangana	10692231
22.	Uttar Pradesh	8349214
23.	Uttarakhand	2714784
24.	West Bengal Including Sikkim	8586283
Total		193391860

[English]

#### Subscribers details in EPFO accounts

5622. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of around 80 million accounts of Employees Provident Fund Organisation, a very large number of records reportedly do not have adequate/complete details about the subscribers, including their date of joining, date of birth and father's name etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has established any Scrutinizing Committee to ensure the availability of details of the subscribers in the EPFO accounts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There are certain accounts where details of the subscribers including date of birth is not available in

records. The accounts where date of joining, date of birth or father's name is not available are as under:

Record not available	No. of Accounts
DOB (Date of Birth)	83804469
DOJ (Date of Joining)	78306246
Father's Name	110731613

(b) and (c) Completion of all details relating to all members of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), is a regular and on-going exercise.

#### Details of Restoration Works Abroad by ASI

5623. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) carries out/undertakes restorations works in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred on such works during the last ten years, year-wise and country-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) Yes Madam. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), on request from Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), has taken up conservation work of Ta Prohm Temple in Cambodia, Vat Phou Temple in Lao PDR, Ananda Temple in Myanmar and My Son Group of Temples in Vietnam. The funds for these works are allocated by the MEA to respective Embassies of India abroad who keeps on providing amount to ASI teams executing the conservations works at different sites as per need. The conservation works at these sites are executed in consultation with the authorities in these countries and our Embassies.

#### Forest Right Act

5624. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:  
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently asked various State Governments to provide details of the number of claims made for the grant of land under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has sought details of the number of claims made for the grant of land under the Act from various State Governments;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct a performance audit by the C&AG or by any other appropriate authority to ensure that tribals living in forest and wildlife areas are not unnecessarily harassed; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) In its Order passed on 7.3.2018 in the matter of Writ Petition(s) (Civil) No.(s). 50/2008 Wildlife Trust of India & ORS. versus Union of India & ORS., the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued a direction to 26 State Governments and 2 Union Territories to file a tabular statement in the form of an affidavit indicating the following:-

(i) The number of claims for the grant of land under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(ii) The claims should be divided into claims made

by the Scheduled Tribes and separately by other traditional forest dwellers;

(iii) The number of claims rejected by the State Government in respect of each category;

(iv) The extent of land over which such claims were made and rejected in respect of each of the two categories;

(v) Action taken against those claimants whose claims have been rejected;

(vi) The status of eviction of those claimants whose claims have been rejected and the total extent of area from which they have been evicted;

(vii) The extent of the area in respect of which eviction has not yet taken place in respect of rejected claims.”

The cut-off date for providing this information is 31.12.2017. The information, as required above, is to be furnished within a period of four weeks by the States/UTs. In the said Order, the Court has not given any direction to the Union of India.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs regularly obtains inputs for Monthly Progress Report (MPR) from State/Union Territory Governments which includes number of claims made under FRA. The latest MPR is also put on the website of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. A copy of latest MPR is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable in view of reply to part (d) above.

## Statement

Details of number of claims received, number of titles distributed, number of claims rejected and number of claims disposed off under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on 30.11.2017.

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received upto 30.11.2017		No. of Titles Distributed upto 30.11.2017		Total	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off	% Claims disposed off with respect to claims received	
		Individual	Community	Individual	Community					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,153	4,726	173879	87,861	1,428	89,289	55,397	1,44,686	83.21%
2.	Assam	1,48,965	6,046	1,55,011	57,325	1,477	58,802	0	58,802	37.93%
3.	Bihar	8,022	0	8,022	121	0	121	4,215	4,336	54.05%
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,52,530	27,548	8,80,078	386,206	14,161	4,00,367	4,59,799	8,60,166	97.74%
5.	Goa	9758	372	10,130	17	8	25	311	336	3.32%
6.	Gujarat	1,82,869	7,187	1,90,056	81,178	3,516	84,694	0	84,694	44.56%
7.	Himachal Pradesh	591	68	659	53	7	60	0	60	9.10%
8.	Jharkhand	99,224	3,286	1,02,510	54,458	1,723	56,181	27,652	83,833	81.78%
9.	Karnataka	2,98,795	5,741	3,04,536	12,421	628	13,049	1,71,592	1,84,641	60.63%
10.	Kerala	36,140	1,395	37,535	24,599	NA	24,599	7,889	32,488	86.55%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5,76,645	39,419	6,16,064	2,20,741	27,275	2,48,016	3,63,584	6,11,600	99.28%
12.	Maharashtra	3,52,950	11,408	3,64,358	1,06,898	5,748	1,12,646	2,31,856	3,44,502	94.55%
13.	Odisha	6,05,528	13,062	6,18,590	411,082	5,964	417,046	1,49,711	5,66,757	91.62%
14.	Rajasthan	73,455	700	74,155	37,239	88	37,327	34,528	71,855	96.90%
15.	Tamil Nadu	18,420	3,361	21,781	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
16.	Telangana	1,83,107	3,427	1,86,534	93,494	721	94,125	82,572	1,76,787	94.77%
17.	Tripura	1,98,238	277	1,98,515	1,25,020	55	1,25,075	65,779	1,90,854	96.14%
18.	Uttar Pradesh	92,520	1,124	93,644	17,712	843	18,555	74,945	93,500	99.85%
19.	Uttarakhand	182	0	182	0	0	0	1	1	0.55%
20.	West Bengal	1,31,962	10,119	1,42,081	44,444	686	45,130	96,587	1,41,717	99.74%
	Total	40,39,054	1,39,266	41,78,320	17,60,869	64,328	18,25,197	18,26,418	36,51,615	87.39%

**Empanelment of private transport agencies to promote tourism**

5625. SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:  
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to empanel private transport agencies like Uber and Ola in its ambit to promote tourism in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard in various States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal;

(d) whether the Government has issued any guidelines so far in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) No, Madam.

The provision of private transport services to tourists falls under the ambit of Private Enterprises.

However, Ministry of Tourism provides recognition for Tourist Transport Operators to encourage quality standard services for tourists to promote tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all agencies.

**Global Innovation Index**

5626. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government had set up a Task Force on innovation in a bid to enhance the innovation ecosystem and to improve the country's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) the position of India's ranking in the list of Global Innovation Index during each of the last three years and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve its position in GIJ;

(c) whether the lack of talent and inadequate skills is restricting business ability to innovate efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being 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) Yes, Madam. A Task Force on Innovation was set up in 2016 to strengthen the eco-system of innovation in the country, and to improve India's ranking in Global Innovation Index (GII). The task force has suggested measures for improving India's rank in each of the 82 indicators of GIJ. The recommendations include changes in methodology from perception-based indicators to objective ones, promoting industry-academia collaboration in R&D, emphasis on science & engineering education, improving business environment and ease of doing business, etc.

(b) In the 2017 GIJ Report, India ranks 60th on the GIJ out of 130 countries. This is an improvement of 21 places from the 81st rank in 2015, and 6 places from the 66th rank in 2016. Government of India has undertaken various steps to improve India's ranking in GIJ, which *inter alia* include steps taken to strengthen the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime and the innovation eco-system in the country, as also to improve the ease of doing business climate in India. Thus, IP processes have been re-engineered and manpower augmented to reduce the backlog in IP applications. The Startup India initiative also includes steps to support incubators and facilitation of startups. Research Parks have been set



up for industry-academia collaboration in R&D. Various initiatives like simplification of process of registration of a company, implementation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, Digital India and Skill India have also been undertaken.

(c) and (d) The ability of a business to innovate depends on a number of factors, including the availability of manpower with requisite skills and talent. As such, lack of talent and inadequate skills restrict the ability of a business to innovate and improve its efficiency. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to enhance the innovation eco-system in the country. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is implemented by the Niti Aayog, under which incubators and tinkering labs are established/upgraded across academic institutions. Under the Startup India initiative, funds are provided under the 'Fund of Funds' through SIDBI to venture capital funds to promote innovation and startups. In addition, other initiatives like National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) by the Department of Science & Technology, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) by the Ministry of Skill Development etc. also contribute to skill upgradation and innovation in the country.

### **Commercial Crops**

5627. PROF. SAUGATA ROY Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of reasons for the steep fall in prices of various commercial crops;
- (b) whether the reduction in import duty is likely to affect almost all commercial crops cultivation in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government so far to ensure the cost of production to commercial crops?

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 prices of commercial crops, like other agricultural products, depend on several factors such as demand and supply situation (both domestic and international), trade

policies of major consumer and producer countries, quality, prices of alternatives/substitutes etc.

(b) and (c) The rates of import duties on agricultural products are fixed keeping in mind the interests of consumers as well as the domestic producers. At present, there is no proposal for reducing the import duty on any of the major commercial crops. In fact, the Government has increased the import duty on Natural Rubber to protect the interests of domestic producers.

(d) The Government takes all possible steps to ensure that the prices of commercial crops cover the cost of production. For instance, in the case of Natural Rubber, the Government has increased import duty and imposed port restrictions (imports allowed only from Chennai and NhavaSheva) to protect the interests of domestic producers. The Tea Board declares the monthly district-wise minimum benchmark green leaf price, based on auction average of CTC teas. The Government also announces Minimum Support Price for commercial crops like Cotton and Jute.

### **Central Universities**

5628. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)/ Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and other premier Central Universities are facing shortage of professors and academic staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, university-wise including IIT, Patna;
- (c) whether certain National Institutes of Technology have no regular teachers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to these universities during each of the last four year, year-wise and university-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 (c) The details of

teaching staff of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) including IIT, Patna, Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) and Central Universities (CUs) and National Institute of Technology (NITs) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV respectively.

(d) The recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. Institutes recruit faculty on regular intervals. However, there were some court cases filed by faculty associations of NITs, which had halted the recruitment process in some of the NITs.

(e) The details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to Central Universities during the last four year is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

*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	1017	738	279
2.	IIT Delhi	776	549	227
3.	IIT Kanpur	652	410	242
4.	IIT Kharagpur	1199	647	552
5.	IIT Madras	800	573	227
6.	IIT Guwahati	570	430	140
7.	IIT Roorkee	756	437	319
8.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	548	265	283
9.	IIT Hyderabad	237	189	48
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	62	28
11.	IIT Bhubaneswar	147	117	30
12.	IIT Gandhinagar	140	108	32
13.	IIT Patna	140	107	33
14.	IIT Indore	115	108	7
15.	IIT Ropar	120	115	5
16.	IIT Mandi	102	106	-4

1	2	3	4	5
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	455	293	162
18.	IIT Tirupati	95	44	51
19.	IIT Palakkad	95	47	48
20.	IIT Jammu	45	23	22
21.	IIT Bhilai	45	19	26
22.	IIT Dharwad	45	24	21
23.	IIT Goa	45	17	28
Total		8234	5428	2806

**Statement-II**

*The details of vacant posts in various Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).*

Sl. No.	Name of IIMs	No. of Vacancy in Teaching posts
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	43
2.	Bangalore	18
3.	Calcutta	41
4.	Lucknow	21
5.	Indore	51
6.	Kozhikode	13
7.	Shillong	0
8.	Rohtak	11
9.	Ranchi	12
10.	Raipur	2
11.	Trichy	0
12.	Udaipur	3
13.	Kashipur	0
14.	Visakhapatnam	Since these institutes have been established during 2015-16, faculty is deputed by the Mentor institute and also on contract basis
15.	Nagpur	
16.	Amritsar	
17.	Bodh Gaya	
18.	Sambalpur	
19.	Sirmaur	
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	

**Statement-III**

(a) *Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (Category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Sanctioned Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professsor	37	7	3	0	1	48
			Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	3	95
			Assistant Professor	133	38	19	60	7	257
2.	University of Hyderabad		Professsor	96	8	8	0	0	112
			Associate Professor	172	38	18	0	5	233
			Assistant Professor	130	34	17	39	7	227
3.	The English & Foreign Languages University		Professsor	25	5	2	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	46	8	4	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	81	16	8	0	3	108
			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	5	269
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professsor	198	39	19	0	8	264
			Associate Professor	484	97	48	0	19	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia		Professsor	125	1	0	0	2	128
			Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203
			Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University		Professsor	148	29	14	0	6	197
			Associate Professor	274	54	27	0	11	366
			Assistant Professor	161	50	25	90	11	337
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	40	8	4	0	0	52
			Associate Professor	74	14	7	0	0	95
			Assistant Professor	85	30	15	54	14	198
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University		Professsor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	4	0	2	61
			Assistant Professor	67	20	10	37	4	138

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	194	0	0	0	6	200
			Associate Professor	376	0	0	0	12	388
			Assistant Professor	1006	0	0	0	32	1038
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	246	3	0	0	4	253
			Associate Professor	489	25	3	0	11	528
			Assistant Professor	795	91	26	220	17	1149
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	22	5	2	0	0	29
			Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	56
			Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	120
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201
			Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)			Professor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685
			Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441
			Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	0	30
			Assistant Professor	33	9	4	14	0	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	31
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	66	19	9	35	3	132
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	21	3	1	0	0	25
			Associate Professor	35	5	4	0	2	46
			Assistant Professor	50	15	7	26	2	100
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	75	5	2	9	0	91
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Assistant Professor	43	12	6	23	2	86
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	29	0	0	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	54	2	1	2	1	60
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	60	16	9	31	4	120
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	49	14	7	26	0	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total-II (New CUs)		Professor	252	38	13	0	5	308
			Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609
			Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290
	Total (I + II)		Professor	1670	194	89	0	40	1993
			Associate Professor	3288	450	213	0	99	4050
			Assistant Professor	5058	950	436	1499	210	8153
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	97	9	4	0	1	111
			Assistant Professor	195	30	15	34	2	276
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	5	3	0	1	50
			Associate Professor	56	11	5	0	2	74
			Assistant Professor	84	21	12	36	6	159
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	3	131
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	3	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	71	14	6	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	109	32	17	58	1	217
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	32	3	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	54	10	5	0	2	71
			Assistant Professor	59	18	9	34	6	126
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	37	6	3	0	0	46
			Associate Professor	53	9	5	0	2	69
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163
	Total-III (NER Central Universities)		Professor	356	43	20	0	5	424
			Associate Professor	617	78	38	0	10	743
			Assistant Professor	1019	201	135	299	30	1684

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total-I (Non-Ner Central Universities)	Professor		Professor	1418	156	76	0	35	1685
			Associate Professor	2808	373	174	0	86	3441
			Assistant Professor	4356	779	353	1192	183	6863
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor		Professor	252	38	13	0	5	308
			Associate Professor	480	77	39	0	13	609
			Assistant Professor	702	171	83	307	27	1290
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor		Professor	2026	237	109	0	45	2417
			Associate Professor	3905	528	251	0	109	4793
			Assistant Professor	6077	1151	571	1798	240	9837
*this information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.				12008	1916	931	1798	394	17047

*(b) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/  
Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities	No. of Filled up Posts					
				GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
				11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>									
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	29	1	1	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	48	0	0	0	1	49
			Assistant Professor	135	26	14	49	7	231
2.	Hyderabad	University of Hyderabad	Professor	66	3	1	0	0	70
			Associate Professor	158	13	1	0	1	173
			Assistant Professor	107	28	13	30	6	184
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	17	2	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	32	5	0	0	1	38
			Assistant Professor	76	21	12	25	3	137
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	87	24	12	46	2	171
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	103	3	1	0	2	109
			Associate Professor	227	8	2	0	2	239
			Assistant Professor	275	55	24	42	17	413

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professsor	73	1	0	0	1	75
			Associate Professor	159	0	0	0	0	159
			Assistant Professor	362	67	20	0	8	457
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professsor	87	13	0	0	4	104
			Associate Professor	204	17	6	0	2	229
			Assistant Professor	161	37	16	35	10	259
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professsor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	23	2	0	0	0	25
			Assistant Professor	99	40	6	43	2	190
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	29	1	0	0	1	31
			Assistant Professor	58	20	10	36	4	128
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professsor	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	5	1	0	0	1	7
			Assistant Professor	29	9	3	14	2	57
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professsor	23	1	0	0	1	25
			Associate Professor	73	15	0	0	3	91
			Assistant Professor	139	33	17	34	9	232
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	30	2	0	0	0	32
			Assistant Professor	188	17	4	19	2	230
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor	137	0	0	0	0	137
			Associate Professor	264	1	0	0	6	271
			Assistant Professor	791	1	1	60	22	875
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor	170	2	0	0	0	172
			Associate Professor	386	19	4	0	0	409
			Assistant Professor	622	138	51	141	7	959
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professsor	15	1	0	0	0	16
			Associate Professor	33	5	0	0	0	38
			Assistant Professor	57	16	6	30	0	109
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professsor	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	179	25	7	36	2	249
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor	39	4	0	0	0	43
			Associate Professor	96	10	2	0	0	108
			Assistant Professor	211	53	26	53	4	347



1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs.)		Professor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
<b>New Central Universities</b>									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	41	10	4	19	2	76
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
			Assistant Professor	29	9	4	13	0	55
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	31	9	5	18	2	65
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	27	5	2	14	1	49
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	32	10	4	11	3	60
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	43	11	5	23	2	84
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Associate Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Assistant Professor	34	9	4	14	1	62
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	38	11	5	18	1	73
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	20	5	2	9	0	36
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	25	2	0	0	0	27
			Assistant Professor	40	12	6	21	2	81

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	1	16
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	42	11	2	15	2	72
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Assistant Professor	52	15	6	21	1	95
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	35	11	3	18	2	69
Total-II (New CUs)			Professor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	5	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	20	893
Total (I + II)			Professor	904	36	5	0	9	954
			Associate Professor	2011	107	17	0	19	2154
			Assistant Professor	4050	740	295	909	127	6121
<b>Ner Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	21	1	0	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	78	5	2	0	1	86
			Assistant Professor	156	33	12	36	2	241
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	40	2	2	0	0	44
			Associate Professor	48	6	2	0	1	57
			Assistant Professor	83	20	12	35	5	155
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	26	4	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	68	9	22	27	2	128
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	14	1	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	42	4	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	136	15	10	7	0	168
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	46	1	1	0	0	48
			Associate Professor	83	1	5	0	0	89
			Assistant Professor	130	21	15	19	1	186

1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professsor	24	0	0	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	44	3	1	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	161	26	19	28	3	237
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professsor	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	41	1	2	0	0	44
			Assistant Professor	94	13	11	18	1	137
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professsor	14	0	0	0	1	15
			Associate Professor	30	2	1	0	0	33
			Assistant Professor	50	17	12	28	3	110
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professsor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	28	2	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	73	18	17	26	2	136
Total-III (NER Central Universities)			Professsor	189	5	5	0	2	201
			Associate Professor	420	28	18	0	2	468
			Assistant Professor	953	172	130	224	19	1498
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Professsor	825	35	5	0	9	874
			Associate Professor	1841	102	15	0	19	1977
			Assistant Professor	3576	610	242	693	107	5228
Total-II (New Central Universities)			Professsor	79	1	0	0	0	80
			Associate Professor	170	3	2	0	0	177
			Assistant Professor	474	130	53	216	30	893
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Professsor	1093	41	10	0	11	1155
			Associate Professor	2431	135	35	0	21	2622
			Assistant Professor	5093	912	425	1133	146	7619
*This information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.				8527	1088	470	1133	178	11396

## (c) Teaching position as on 01.01.2018 (Category-wise) indicating Sanctioned/Filled up/Vacant Positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2018 in Central Universities										Sanctioned Filled up Vacant	% of Vacant
			GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	No. of Vacant Posts			Sanctioned		
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>														
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	400	22.00			
			Associate Professor	23	14	7	0	2	46	312				
			Assistant Professor	-2	12	5	11	0	26	88				
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	30	5	7	0	0	42	572	25.35			
			Associate Professor	14	25	17	0	4	60	427				
			Assistant Professor	23	6	4	9	1	43	145				
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	8	3	1	0	0	12	238	18.07			
			Associate Professor	14	4	5	0	-1	22	195				
			Assistant Professor	-2	1	-1	14	-3	9	43				
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	35	7	3	0	0	45	435	49.43			
			Associate Professor	47	14	8	0	3	72	220				
			Assistant Professor	45	16	8	26	3	98	215				
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	95	36	18	0	6	155	1706	55.39			
			Associate Professor	257	89	46	0	17	409	761				
			Assistant Professor	104	64	35	172	6	381	945				
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	52	0	0	0	1	53	837	17.44			
			Associate Professor	41	0	0	0	3	44	691				
			Assistant Professor	45	0	0	0	4	49	146				
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	61	16	14	0	2	93	900	34.22			
			Associate Professor	70	37	21	0	9	137	592				
			Assistant Professor	0	13	9	55	1	78	308				

8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	35	7	4	4	0	0	46	345	35.94
			Associate Professor	51	12	7	7	0	0	70	221	
			Assistant Professor	-14	-10	9	9	11	12	8	124	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	10	3	2	2	0	1	16	231	24.24
			Associate Professor	17	8	4	4	0	1	30	175	
			Assistant Professor	9	0	0	0	1	0	10	56	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	4	1	1	1	0	0	6	105	27.62
		Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	7	1	1	1	0	-1	8	76	
			Assistant Professor	7	2	2	2	4	0	15	29	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	30	8	4	4	0	0	42	489	28.83
			Associate Professor	36	6	10	10	0	1	53	348	
			Assistant Professor	22	8	3	3	12	1	46	141	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professor	21	6	3	3	0	1	31	468	41.45
			Associate Professor	33	10	6	6	0	3	52	274	
			Assistant Professor	-26	34	21	21	73	9	111	194	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	57	0	0	0	0	6	63	1626	21.09
			Associate Professor	112	-1	0	0	0	6	117	1283	
			Assistant Professor	215	-1	-1	-1	-60	10	163	343	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	76	1	0	0	0	4	81	1930	20.21
			Associate Professor	103	6	-1	-1	0	11	119	1540	
			Assistant Professor	173	-47	-25	-25	79	10	190	390	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	7	4	2	2	0	0	13	205	2049
			Associate Professor	10	4	4	4	0	0	18	163	
			Assistant Professor	5	2	2	2	2	0	11	42	
16.		University of Allahabad*	Professor	48	11	5	5	0	3	67	852	64.44
			Associate Professor	110	29	15	15	0	5	159	303	
			Assistant Professor	96	60	35	35	118	14	323	549	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	16	7	5	5	0	2	30	650	23.38

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Associate Professor	22	13	9	0	4	48	498	
			Assistant Professor	80	9	5	-28	8	74	152	
			Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989	32.61
			Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079	
			Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910	
			Total (I) (Non-Ner Central Univs.)								
<b>New Central Universities</b>											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	9	3	1	0	1	14	153	33.99
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	2	26	101	
			Assistant Professor	4	3	2	2	1	12	52	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	105	32.38
			Associate Professor	8	6	2	0	0	16	71	
			Assistant Professor	4	0	0	1	0	5	34	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	9	2	1	0	1	13	147	42.86
			Associate Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	84	
			Assistant Professor	10	3	1	4	1	19	63	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	19	225	75.56
			Associate Professor	41	9	4	0	2	56	55	
			Assistant Professor	39	14	7	21	2	83	170	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	19	4	1	0	0	24	188	60.64
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	74	
			Assistant Professor	21	6	4	17	0	48	114	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	14	3	1	0	1	19	158	38.61
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	2	35	97	
			Assistant Professor	2	2	1	1	1	7	61	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	7	3	1	0	0	11	152	50.00
			Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	0	37	76	
			Assistant Professor	12	4	2	10	0	28	76	

25. Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	0	17	171	46.78
		Associate Professor	25	5	4	0	2	36	91		
		Assistant Professor	12	4	2	8	1	27	80		
26. Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15	153	67.32	
		Associate Professor	33	0	0	0	0	33	50		
		Assistant Professor	55	0	0	0	0	55	103		
27. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	4	3	1	0	0	8	150	19.33	
		Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	1	16	121		
		Assistant Professor	3	0	0	2	0	5	29		
28. Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15	104	83.65	
		Associate Professor	28	0	0	0	0	28	17		
		Assistant Professor	44	0	0	0	0	44	87		
29. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	147	36.05	
		Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	94		
		Assistant Professor	0	1	4	7	0	12	53		
30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	13	3	1	0	1	18	188	34.57	
		Associate Professor	12	6	3	0	1	22	123		
		Assistant Professor	8	1	3	10	3	25	65		
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	166	42.17	
		Associate Professor	19	7	4	0	0	30	96		
		Assistant Professor	14	3	4	8	-2	27	70		
Total-II (New CUs)			173	37	13	0	5	228	2207	47.89	
		Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150		
		Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057		
Total (I + II)			766	158	84	0	31	1039	14196	52.13	
		Associate Professor	1277	343	196	0	80	1896	9229		
		Assistant Professor	1008	210	141	590	83	2032	4967		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>NER Central Universities</b>											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	17	3	2	0	0	22	432	18.98
			Associate Professor	19	4	2	0	0	25	350	
			Assistant Professor	37	-3	3	-2	0	35	82	
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	1	3	1	0	1	6	292	9.54
			Associate Professor	8	5	3	0	1	17	256	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	1	1	4	27	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	14.85
			Associate Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13	172	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	0	0	1	3	30	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	17	4	3	0	0	24	347	33.14
			Associate Professor	29	10	3	0	0	42	232	
			Assistant Professor	-27	17	7	51	1	49	115	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	445	27.42
			Associate Professor	47	9	1	0	1	58	323	
			Assistant Professor	11	4	1	2	1	19	122	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	18	5	0	0	0	23	382	19.11
			Associate Professor	21	2	2	0	1	26	309	
			Assistant Professor	18	2	0	4	0	24	73	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	26	5	1	0	1	33	253	23.72
			Associate Professor	13	4	0	0	1	18	193	
			Assistant Professor	6	2	-4	3	2	9	60	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	11	4	2	0	0	17	229	31.00
			Associate Professor	24	8	4	0	2	38	158	
			Assistant Professor	9	1	-3	6	3	16	71	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	30	6	3	0	0	39	278	37.41
			Associate Professor	25	7	4	0	2	38	174	



	Assistant Professor	10	4	1	10	2	27	104
Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	167	38	15	0	3	223	2851
	Associate Professor	197	50	20	0	8	275	2167
	Assistant Professor	66	29	5	75	11	186	684
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)	Professor	593	121	71	0	26	811	11989
	Associate Professor	967	271	159	0	67	1464	8079
	Assistant Professor	780	169	111	499	76	1635	3910
Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	173	37	13	0	5	228	2207
	Associate Professor	310	72	37	0	13	432	1150
	Assistant Professor	228	41	30	91	7	397	1057
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	933	196	99	0	34	1262	17047
	Associate Professor	1474	393	216	0	88	2171	11396
	Assistant Professor	1074	239	146	665	94	2218	5651
*this information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.								
		3481	828	461	665	216	5651	

**Statement-IV***Details of faculty vacancy in NITs and IEST, Shibpur*

Sl. No.	NITs / IEST	Faculty Strength Position Sanctioned by MHRD	Faculty In Position			Vacancy
			Regular	On Contract	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agartala	219	105	131	236	114
2.	Allahabad	362	184	94	278	178
3.	Bhopal	355	182	80	262	173
4.	Calicut	483	185	140	325	298
5.	Durgapur	285	169	12	181	116
6.	Hamirpur	261	118	107	225	143
7.	Jaipur	473	187	2	189	286
8.	Jalandhar	288	103	40	143	185
9.	Jamshedpur	246	90	75	165	156
10.	Kurukshetra	298	178	106	284	120
11.	Nagpur	335	207	30	237	128
12.	Patna	256	132	21	153	124
13.	Raipur	266	163	104	267	103
14.	Rourkela	485	280	15	295	205
15.	Silchar	282	146	48	194	136
16.	Srinagar	198	81	69	150	117
17.	Surat	296	169	121	290	127
18.	Surathkal	375	232	70	302	143
19.	Tiruchirapalli	393	216	137	353	177
20.	Warangal	420	224	42	266	196
	Total (Old NITs)	6576	3351	1444	4795	3225
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	50	1	51	3
22.	Delhi	50	20	23	43	30
23.	Goa	38	34	2	36	4
24.	Manipur	54	33	35	68	21
25.	Meghalaya	56	47	30	77	9
26.	Mizoram	38	23	16	39	15
27.	Nagaland	38	33	18	51	5
28.	Puducherry	38	21	17	38	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Sikkim	38	28	17	45	10
30.	Uttarakhand	86	49	16	65	37
31.	Andhra Pradesh*	68	0	70	70	68
32.	IEST, Shibpur	303	195	87	282	108
Total (New NITs)		860	533	332	865	327
Total (Old+New NITs)		7436	3884	1776	5660	3552

**Statement-V***(a) Indicating grant released under plan and non-plan to Central Universities last 4 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released			
			2013-14		2014-15	
			Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A.N. Urdu University	7000.00	2784.56	5587.50	2764.52
2.		University of Hyderabad	4350.00	14505.47	2000.00	15881.05
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	2328.00	4059.05	3400.00	5270.03
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	2500.00	3040.62	2560.00	1716.56
5a.	Delhi	University of Delhi	31566.00	42997.05	0.00	39358.39
b.		UCMS	4650.00	8065.30	2803.11	6728.18
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	7659.50	18764.01	5800.00	20647.60
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	4425.00	19660.91	9460.00	24231.33
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	6972.39	8507.84	0.00	8512.15
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	9000.00	0.00	22266.29	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2000.00	1662.56	650.00	1199.60
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	4500.00	7526.11	2411.21	7427.86
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	5999.50	6264.51	2700.50	6836.68
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	11532.14	61371.91	3225.00	64173.39
14.		Banaras Hindu University	14575.00	62599.15	6400.00	60551.11
15.		B.B.A.U.	3690.00	1854.56	5262.50	1265.99
16.		University of Allahabad	2520.00	18268.06	6016.94	21762.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.		Visva Bharati	5544.00	16571.68	2112.50	18557.49
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)			130811.53	298503.35	82655.55	306884.89
<b>New Central Universities</b>						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	8718.00	0.00	7500.00	0.00
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	3546.47	0.00	5076.01	0.00
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	11000.00	0.00	5500.00	0.00
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	525.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Jammu and	C.U. of Jammu	7500.00	0.00	13462.50	0.00
24.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	3000.00	0.00	6191.75	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	7950.00	0.00	2500.00	0.00
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0.00	0.00	11842.25	0.00
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	3625.00	0.00	16510.00	0.00
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	525.00	0.00	7256.25	0.00
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	5989.00	0.00	13436.00	0.00
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	11500.00	0.00	6580.94	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	6000.00	0.00	8988.75	0.00
Total-II (New CUs)			69878.47	0.00	104844.45	0.00
Total (I + II)			200690.00	298503.35	187500.00	306884.89
<b>NER Central Universities</b>						
32.	Assam	Assam University	500.75	4800.18	2444.65	4531.46
33.		Tezpur University	3191.25	3172.38	1994.00	3340.59
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	1993.75	2238.02	900.00	3092.69
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	2000.00	6891.69	2600.00	6849.36
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	3525.00	10432.70	1700.00	14650.07
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	2100.00	4187.82	4228.48	4506.38
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1689.25	5010.09	2162.58	6070.16
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	4000.00	0.00	6520.29	0.00
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	3000.00	2453.42	2600.00	2819.80
Total (III) (NER)			22000.00	39186.30	25150.00	45860.51
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			222690.00	337689.65	212650.00	352745.40

(b) *Indicating grant released under plan and non-plan to Central Universities last 4 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released			
			2015-16		2016-17	
			Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3	8	9	10	11
<b>Non-NER Central Universities</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A.N. Urdu University	3700.00	5878.41	4765.62	7687.35
2.		University of Hyderabad	1800.00	16159.75	7427.76	19075.86
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	500.00	5119.54	1996.53	6092.68
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	2440.00	2654.19	3764.00	4749.22
5a.	Delhi	University of Delhi	0.00	43394.79	1579.78	43352.30
b.		UCMS	1280.00	9266.88	0.00	11195.25
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	4000.00	25326.28	5199.28	25387.76
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	5620.00	24510.55	2939.71	30306.58
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	3984.44	8023.53	6220.71	8160.41
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	6199.00	0.00	11031.86	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	3948.00	2312.16	5553.32	1826.06
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	1805.00	8551.68	6834.01	11566.50
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	4573.81	7284.40	5053.03	7601.95
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	8925.00	73578.89	7100.00	82370.12
14.		Banaras Hindu University	4690.00	70237.77	10970.13	7876.77
15.		B.B.A.U.	3700.00	3139.57	2800.00	3479.12
16.		University of Allahabad	3565.00	18728.90	5200.00	23867.63
17.		Visva Bharati	2400.00	19107.54	4867.59	22108.16
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)			64130.25	343274.83	93303.33	387103.72
<b>New Central Universities</b>						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	8308.00	0.00	5804.74	0.00
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	500.00	0.00	1800.00	0.00
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	1058.35	0.00	-414.66	0.00
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	7372.10	0.00	8000.00	0.00
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	5698.76	0.00	130.86	0.00
23.	Jammu and	C.U. of Jammu	13866.17	0.00	3356.88	0.00
24.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	6500.00	0.00	112.27	0.00

1	2	3	8	9	10	11
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	3783.23	0.00	1200.00	0.00
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	6680.00	0.00	3532.45	0.00
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	3580.00	0.00	7535.97	0.00
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Orissa	6126.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0.00	0.00	11526.48	0.00
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	5269.75	0.00	6648.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	3040.00	0.00	7003.68	0.00
Total-II (New CUs)			71782.79	0.00	56236.67	0.00
Total (I + II)			135913.04	343274.83	149540.00	387103.72
<b>NER Central Universities</b>						
32.	Assam	Assam University	3321.76	6164.21	2541.34	6434.17
33.		Tezpur University	4452.00	5153.96	1540.29	6150.21
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	3430.00	3564.30	3278.00	4460.42
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	3076.74	7911.41	3914.67	9234.03
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	2086.87	13374.28	4681.13	15100.70
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	4722.77	7501.53	3811.92	7852.17
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1500.00	5372.10	4074.24	7862.94
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	3885.92	0.00	8908.09	0.00
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	3642.99	3628.84	2210.31	4394.64
Total (III) (NER)			301419.05	52673.63	34959.99	61489.28
Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			166032.09	395948.46	184499.99	448593.00

### Complaints of harassment

5629. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) employees have lodged complaints for harassment on the basis of Casteism in Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism adopted for redressal of grievance/complaints/representations of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees;

(c) the number of Complaints received and disposed of during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for their speedy disposal and to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees in the Ministry?

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 Centrally funded institutions of MHRD are autonomous bodies which are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made there under. The Acts of the respective institutions, stipulate that the institutions shall not discriminate on grounds of caste, religion. Institutions are competent to take all administrative decisions including to prevent all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of employees/students. Accordingly, complaints received in

this Ministry are forwarded to concerned Autonomous Bodies /Educational Institutions for appropriate action. UGC informed that in few cases of complaints, comments/views are sought from the concerned University/College and on the receipt of the reply the same is forwarded to the applicant for his/her information. Data on caste-based harassment/discrimination is not Centrally maintained.

CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens including employee from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

#### **India's Stand on e-Commerce at WTO**

5630. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had taken a hard stand at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) meeting held in Buenos Aires on e-commerce, investment facilitation and norms for small firms access to the global marketplace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that on e-commerce, India had laid preconditions for giving its consent for extension of a moratorium that constrains member nations from levying customs duties on electronic transmission; and

(d) 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) At the Eleventh Ministerial Conference that took place at Buenos Aires, Argentina during 10-13 December, 2017, many countries including India did not agree to multilateral decisions on Investment Facilitation and MSMEs proposed by some countries, for which there was no consensus/mandate.

As regards e-commerce, India is a part of the multilateral decision arrived at Buenos Aires which *inter-alia*

reaffirms to continue to work under the "Work Programme on Electronic Commerce" adopted by the WTO in 1998 and extends the current practice of not imposing customs duty on electronic transmission until the next WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in 2019. Along with this India is also a part of the multilateral decision on a two year moratorium on TRIPS non violation and situation complaints.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. India had laid the following preconditions for giving its consent for extension of a moratorium that constrains member nations from levying customs duties on electronic transmission:

(i) Similar moratorium on TRIPS Non-Violation and Situation Complaints at the WTO; and

(ii) To continue to work under the "Work Programme on Electronic Commerce" adopted by the WTO in 1998.

#### **Awareness programme on segregation of wastes**

5631. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to create awareness in schools, colleges and universities about segregation of wastes;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to take any initiative in this regards 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 educational institutions have been asked to spread awareness about sanitation and hygiene. Department of School Education & Literacy has advised States and Union Territories to encourage school education authorities for promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities, including Swachhata Pakhwada, appointment of Student Ambassador, singing Swachhata songs in Bal Sabha/Children's assembly, celebrating Swachhata Diwas and drawing/painting competitions focusing on Swachhata in each school. During Swachhata

Pakhwada 2017 observed during 1-15 September, 2017, Green School drive was taken up in schools across the country. Dustbins with blue and green colour were used for recycled and unrecyclable wastes, respectively. Planting of trees around school premises and around toilets to utilize waste water for gardening, were also taken up during the drive, in which 6.81 lakhs schools in the country participated. The Department of School Education & Literacy has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar (SVP) in 2016 at district, State and national levels to recognise and celebrate excellence in sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. The SVP aims to encourage schools to achieve a higher Swachhata scale and standard, for which a Standing Operating Procedure has been released.

University Grant Commission have issued guidelines on Swachh Bharat- Swasth Bharat Scheme, wherein among other things, Universities/Colleges have been asked to maintain proper waste segregation and disposal system and to ensure that it is implemented at the structural level. Universities/Colleges have also been asked that a separate project must be designed for students which may include embedding instructions about cleanliness, creating awareness camps in organizing cleanliness drives so that cleanliness is inculcated in their attitude and learning. In order to generate peer pressure amongst Higher educational Institutions in the area of hygiene, a Swachhata Ranking exercise was also undertaken based on various hygiene parameters including solid & liquid waste disposal process, water availability, water purity, kitchen hygiene, garbage disposal facility in campus, etc. 3500 Institutions participated in the exercise. Out of these, 25 Institutions were awarded during the Swachhata Pakhwada 2017. This will be an annual exercise so that built in standards of hygiene are upgraded over time through peer pressure.

#### **Tea Estates**

5632. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tea Commercial Establishments in the country which are under the Government;

(b) the number of Government Tea Estates in the country including those which are non-functional; and

(c) the details of schemes undertaken for development of these Tea Estates?

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 are 9 tea commercial establishments and 58 tea estates owned by the Centre and State Governments in the country. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. All these tea estates are reported to be functional.

(c) The Central Government through the Tea Board is implementing "Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)" for development of the Tea Sector including the Government owned Tea Estates. The Scheme *inter alia*, includes activities for improvement in tea production, productivity, quality up-gradation, research and extension, promotion of exports and value addition through provisions of financial and technical assistance to growers and other stakeholders of the tea industry.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Government owned tea commercial establishments*

Sl. No.	Central/State Government	Commercial Establishment
1	2	3
1.	Central Government	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.
2.	State Government of Assam	Assam Tea Corporation Ltd
3.	State Government of Tripura	Tripura Tea Trading Corporation Ltd
4.	Government of Meghalaya	Tea Centre, Department of Horticulture
5.	Government of Sikkim	Temi Tea Estate
6.	State Government of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Tea Development Board
7.	State Government of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation



1	2	3
8.	State Government of Kerala	Kerala Forest Development Corporation Ltd.
9.	State Government of Karnataka	Karnataka Forest Development Corporation

*State-wise number of Government Owned Tea Estates in the country*

State	No. of Tea Estates
Assam	25
Tripura	07
Meghalaya	03
Sikkim	01
West Bengal	05
Uttarakhand	04
Tamil Nadu	11
Kerala	01
Karnataka	01
Total	58

**Ekalavya Model Residential School**

5633. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA HANSDAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tribal dominated blocks in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the blocks where so far Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have either been functional or are under construction after due sanction of the Government;

(c) the details of the States where EMRSs are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE);

(d) the details of capital cost of establishing and recurring cost of running each of these EMRSs;

(e) whether the Government has planned to establish EMRS in each of the remaining tribal dominated

blocks in the financial year 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the cost estimated for it and the provisions made in the budget for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are 564 tribal sub-districts which are having 50% or more ST population and more than 20,000 ST population. The State-wise number of these sub-districts in the country, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the blocks where so far Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have either been functional or are under construction after due sanction of the Government is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As per information available with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the details of the States where EMRSs are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) As per extant guidelines an amount of Rs. 12.00 crores for plain areas and Rs. 16.00 crores in hilly areas, deserts and islands are sanctioned for construction of EMRSs. Besides, an amount to the tune of Rs. 42000/- per student per Annum is provided towards recurring cost to EMRSs.

(e) and (f) As per budget announcement 2018-19, EMRS has to be set up in each of the blocks having 50% or more ST population and more than 20,000 ST population.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Tribal Dominated sub-districts (Having 50% or more ST population and more than 20,000 ST population) in the Country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of sub-districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3.	Assam	13
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	65

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of sub-districts
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
7.	Gujarat	36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	81
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55
12.	Maharashtra	24
13.	Manipur	19
14.	Meghalaya	38
15.	Mizoram	17
16.	Nagaland	19
17.	Odisha	108
18.	Rajasthan	20
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	1
21.	Telangana	13
22.	Tripura	18
23.	Uttarakhand	2
24.	West Bengal	1
Grand Total		564

**Statement-II***List of Blocks with EMRS*

Block	Status
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
Y. Ramavaram	Functional
Kodavalur	Functional
Dornala	Functional
GK Veedhi	Functional
Buchinadidu Khandriga	Non Functional
Maredumilli	Non Functional
Ozili	Non Functional
Seethampeta	Non Functional
Bhamini	Non Functional
Munchingi Puttu	Non Functional

Block	Status
Dumbriguda	Non Functional
Makkuva	Non Functional
Kurupam	Non Functional
Pachipenta	Non Functional
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
Bana	Functional
Lumla	Functional
Nyapin	Non Functional
Khonsa	Non Functional
Tirbin	Non Functional
Wakro	Non Functional
Dambuk	Non Functional
<b>Assam</b>	
Barama	Non Functional
Bajali	Non Functional
Chapar	Non Functional
Diphu	Non Functional
<b>Bihar</b>	
Belsandi	Non Functional
Jhagha	Non Functional
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	
Bakawand	Functional
Bakawand	Functional
Bagicha	Functional
Antagarh	Functional
Kawardha	Functional
Sarangarh (Kharsia)	Functional
Bhaiyathan	Functional
Mainpat	Functional
Bhairamgarh	Functional
Katghora	Functional
Dongargarh	Functional
Baikunthpur (Khadgawan)	Functional
Kondagaon	Functional
Bastar	Functional

Block	Status	Block	Status
Marwahi	Functional	Songadh	Functional
Narayanpur	Functional	Dharampur	Functional
Dondi	Functional	Chhotaudepur	Functional
Balrampur	Functional	Poshina	Functional
Kasdol	Functional	Valiya	Functional
Nagri	Functional	Sagbara	Functional
Chura	Functional	Nasvadi	Functional
Sakti	Functional	Mandvi	Functional
Pithora	Functional	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
Lormi	Functional	Nichar	Functional
Sukma	Functional	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	
<b>Meghalaya</b>		Anantnag	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional	Damhal Hanjipora	Non Functional
<b>Gujarat</b>		N.A	Non Functional
Tilakwada	Functional	Kargil	Non Functional
Bhiloda	Functional	N.A	Non Functional
Bardoli	Functional	<b>Jharkhand</b>	
Ahwa	Functional	Dumka	Functional
Pardi	Functional	Tamar	Functional
Kaprada	Functional	Barhait	Functional
Vansda	Functional	Khuntpani	Functional
Nizar	Functional	Basia	Functional
Danta	Functional	Sundarpahari	Functional
Dahod	Functional	Lohardaga	Functional
Kalol	Functional	Baharagora	Non Functional
Garudeshwar	Functional	Simdega	Non Functional
Bhiloda	Functional	Kanhachatti	Non Functional
Ahwa	Functional	Kathikund	Non Functional
Vaghodia	Functional	Pirtand	Non Functional
Palanpur	Functional	Litipara	Non Functional
Dhanpur	Functional	Manatu	Non Functional
Kadana	Functional	Gudri	Non Functional
Songadh	Functional	Phatehpur	Non Functional
		Karra	Non Functional

Block	Status	Block	Status
Latehar	Non Functional	Bhavra	Functional
Nimdih	Non Functional	Baihar	Functional
Jagannathpur	Non Functional	Bichhua	Functional
Boarijor	Non Functional	Kesala	Functional
<b>Karnataka</b>		Barela	Functional
Gokak	Functional	Jhabua	Functional
Virajpet	Functional	Khalwa	Functional
Mudigere	Functional	Sohagpur	Functional
Devadurga	Functional	Sendhwa	Functional
Hiriyur	Functional	Budni	Functional
Srinivaspur	Functional	Dhar	Functional
Koratagere	Functional	Maihar	Functional
Heggadadevankote	Functional	Chitrakoot	Functional
Kollegal	Functional	Khargone	Functional
Chittapur	Functional	Mandla	Functional
N.A	Non Functional	Singrauli	Functional
	Non Functional	<b>Maharashtra</b>	
<b>Kerala</b>		Chikhaldara	Functional
Kalpetta	Functional	Ramtek	Functional
Idukki	Functional	Igatpuri	Functional
Attapady	Non Functional	Palghar	Functional
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		Etapalli	Functional
Jaitahari	Functional	Deori	Functional
Barwani	Functional	Nandurbar	Functional
Shahpur	Functional	Igatpuri	Functional
Kukshi	Functional	Akola	Functional
Dindori	Functional	Shahapur	Functional
Thandla	Functional	Ajmer Saudane	Functional
Bichhiya	Functional	Pimpalner	Functional
Sailana	Functional	Kinwat	Functional
Ghansaur	Functional	Rajura	Functional
Jamai	Functional	N.A	Non Functional
Kusmi	Functional	N.A	Non Functional
Pali	Functional	Akrani	Non Functional
Sondwa	Functional	Maregaon	Non Functional

Block	Status
<b>Manipur</b>	
Tamenglong	Functional
Moreh	Functional
Gamnom Sapermeina	Functional
N.A	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional
<b>Mizoram</b>	
Lunglei	Functional
Serchhip	Functional
Chawngte	Non Functional
Lawngtlai	Non Functional
Saiha	Non Functional
Champhai	Non Functional
<b>Nagaland</b>	
Sangsangnyu	Functional
Medziphema	Functional
Tizit	Functional
Tseminyu	Non Functional
Pfutsero	Non Functional
<b>Odisha</b>	
Semiliguda	Functional
Khunta	Functional
Gudari	Functional
Sundargarh	Functional
Mohana	Functional
Baliguda	Functional
Kendujhar Sadar	Functional
Nabarangpur	Functional
Lahunipara	Functional
Rajagangapur	Functional
Danagadi	Functional
Malkangiri	Functional
Nuapada	Functional
Bolangir	Non Functional

Block	Status
Kokasara	Non Functional
Rairangpur	Non Functional
Baripada Sadar	Non Functional
Gunupur	Non Functional
Karanja	Non Functional
Kuchinda	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional
Phulbani	Non Functional
Nilagiri	Non Functional
Debagarh	Non Functional
Laikera	Non Functional
Champua	Non Functional
Jeypore	Non Functional
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
Kushalgarh	Functional
Shahbad	Functional
Abu Road	Functional
Kotra	Functional
Simalwara	Functional
Niwai	Functional
Kherwara	Functional
Rajgarh	Functional
Anandpuri	Functional
Aspur	Functional
Bassi	Functional
Todabhim	Functional
Pratapgarh	Functional
Bamanwas	Functional
Kotkasim	Functional
Ghatol	Non Functional
Gogunda	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional
<b>Sikkim</b>	
Mangan	Functional
Gangyap	Functional

Block	Status
Sumbuk	Functional
Pakyong	Functional
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
Chinnasalem	Functional
Pethanaickenpaayam	Functional
Kalaspakkam	Functional
M. Palada	Functional
Kolimalai	Functional
Yellagiri Hills	Functional
N.A	Non Functional
<b>Telangana</b>	
Adilabad	Functional
Mahbubnagar	Functional
Mahaboobabad	Functional
Karimnagar	Functional
Nizamabad	Functional
Karimnagar	Functional
Kuravi	Functional
Khammam	Functional
Nizamabad	Functional
Palwancha	Non Functional
Kalwakurthy	Non Functional
<b>Tripura</b>	
Belbari	Functional
Bokafa	Functional
Kumarghat	Functional
Tulashikhar	Functional
Amarpur	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
Chandan Chowki	Functional
Baharich	Functional
N.A	Non Functional
N.A	Non Functional

Block	Status
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	
Dehradun	Functional
Bajpur	Non Functional
<b>West Bengal</b>	
Nagrakata	Functional
Khatra	Functional
Manbazar-II	Functional
Kanksa	Functional
Jhargram	Functional
Bolpur Sriniketan	Functional
Banshihari	Functional

**Statement-III***State-wise EMRSs Affiliated to CBSE*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of EMRSs Affiliated to CBSE
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Chhattisgarh	4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	27
5.	Maharashtra	14
6.	Odisha	13
7.	Sikkim	4
8.	Tripura	4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2
10.	Uttarakhand	1
Grand Total		72

**Ranking and Accreditation System**

5634. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce a national ranking and accreditation system to identify quality institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current status of the system and the time by which it would get fully functional;

(c) the manner in which the system would help to encourage private players; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to help in achieving excellent education and facilitate Research and Development in Higher Education?

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 Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) on 29th September, 2015 to rank institutions across the country. The parameters for ranking broadly cover "Teaching, Learning and Resources," "Research and Professional Practices," "Graduation Outcomes," "Outreach and Inclusivity," and "Perception".

In India, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) does the institutional assessment and accreditation, while National Board of Accreditation (NBA) does programmatic accreditation of technical programmes and courses.

(b) India Rankings 2016 and 2017 have already been released which are available at '<https://www.nirfindia.org/Home>'. India Rankings, 2018 is set to release in the first week of April, 2018.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012, whereby all eligible Higher Educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

To rationalize the expansion of courses in engineering/technical, management etc. and to bring quality in technical education, AICTE has made it mandatory to have NBA Accreditation for institutions seeking new courses/expansion of existing courses.

(c) Ranking promotes competition among the Universities and drive them to strive for excellence. Government has also started a scheme called 'Institutions of Eminence' in which 20 institutions both public and private, would be selected on challenge method and they

would be actively supported to come up in the global rankings.

(d) In NIRF, to promote Research and Development in Higher Education, 'Research and Professional Practices' has been given the highest weightage of 40%, for ranking Universities.

[Translation]

#### **Petroleum Projects in Maharashtra**

5635. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in various projects being run in Maharashtra for better infrastructure regarding petroleum, oil and gas along with the reasons for the slow pace of implementation in certain districts of the State;

(b) the estimated livelihood opportunities created by implementation of new projects since June, 2015 in Maharashtra; and

(c) the comparative figures regarding the amount spent on petroleum, oil and gas related projects between the years 2010-2015 and 2015-2017 in Maharashtra?

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

(a) As per available information, there are 13 projects costing Rs 100 crore and above presently under implementation by oil and gas CPSEs in the State of Maharashtra. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The main reasons for delays in certain projects as reported by the project implementing agencies include, *inter-alia*, delay in (a) land/RoU acquisition (b) receipt of environment and forest clearances (c) statutory approvals (d) local body/municipal permissions and contractual issues.

(b) The livelihood opportunities in Maharashtra estimated to have been created by implementation of new projects oil & gas CPSEs since June, 2015 is around 5500.

(c) The sector-wise amount spent on petroleum, oil & gas related projects during 2010-2015 and 2015-2017 in the State of Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I***Ongoing projects costing Rs 100 crore and above in the State of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	CPSE	Projects	Anticipated Completion Date	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crore)	Physical Progress (%)
1.	HPCL	Uran-Chakan/Shikrapur LPG Pipeline Project	28-Feb-19	723.40	85.8
2.	IOCL	Koyali-Ahmednagar-Solapur Pipeline, Gujarat & Maharashtra	*	1945.00 (1395.00)	28.8
3.	BPCL	Heat Traced Pipeline Project at Mumbai Refinery	31-Jan-19	120.00	68.1
4.	IOCL	Additional facilities at Solapur for conversion to ToP on Koyali-Manmad-Ahmednagar-Solapur Pipeline	*	361.00	3.4
5.	IOCL	Additional facilities at Ahmednagar for conversion to ToP on Koyali-Manmad-Ahmednagar-Solapur Pipeline	*	273.00	3.4
6.	IOCL	Additional facilities at Manmad for conversion to ToP on Koyali-Manmad-Ahmednagar-Solapur Pipeline	*	221.00	3.7
7.	IOCL	LPG Bottling Plant at Nagpur	*	133.70	21.9
8.	IOCL	Modern Lube Blending Plant (LBP) at Lube Complex Trombay and Modern base oil Handling facility at LBP Trombay	30-Jun-19	124.61	62.9
9.	HPCL	Mumbai Refinery Expansion Project	31-Jan-20	5060.00	18.6
10.	BPCL	Rerouting of Mumbai Manmad Pipeline	30-Dec-19	449.58	42.6
11.	BPCL	Installation of Gasoline Hydrotreatment Unit at Mumbai Refinery	31-Jan-20	554.00	27.3
12.	HPCL	Patalganga New LPG Plant	*	249.00	EC process commenced
13.	BPCL	POL Terminal with Railway Siding at Pune	*	282.64	EC received. Site activity started.

Note: 1. Figure in parenthesis indicates cost in State of Maharashtra

2. \*Anticipated Completion Date to be assessed after receipt of statutory clearances.

**Sstatement-II**

(in Rs crore)

Sector-wise Investments	2010-15	2015-17
Refineries	5858.85	2233.4
Pipelines	1302.98	360.53
LPG	293.55	115.8
POL	333.36	55.06
Exploration	1029.72	0.00

**Production and Import of Crude Oil**

5636. DR.RAGHU SHARMA:

SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA:

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

(a) the quantum and value-wise crude oil being produced and imported in terms of rupee and dollar during the last three years and the current year from various countries including Middle East Countries/ Saudi Arabia, country-wise;



(b) whether there is sharp decline in the prices of crude oil in the international market and if so, the details thereof along with future plan/estimate prepared by Petroleum, Planning and Analysis Cell in this regard including to increase the import/ storage of crude oil in the country;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for making the country self-reliant in the production of natural gas and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/ being taken in this regard;

(d) the quantum of natural gas production from D6 block of Krishna Godavari Basin and the extent to which it has been able to meet the domestic demand; and

(e) whether indigenously produced crude oil is sold to the refineries at global market price and if so, the details thereof along with the average price at which crude oil was sold to the refineries during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):  
(a) The quantum of crude oil produced in the country, the quantity of crude oil imported along with expenditure incurred thereon in terms of rupees crore and billion dollar and the details of various countries including Middle East/ Saudi Arabia from where the crude oil has been imported during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III respectively.

(b) The average crude oil price per barrel of Indian basket in the international market during the current year has been US\$ 56.22 in comparison to last year's average price of US\$ 47.56.

As per the information available with PPAC the forecasted price for Brent crude oil for 2018 varies between US\$ 60 to US\$ 70 per barrel.

(c) Government has taken several steps to enhance natural gas production in the country which include *inter-alia* Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), launch of 1st bidding round under Open Licensing Policy (OALP), National Seismic Programme for un-appraised areas, gas pricing reforms, reform initiatives to enhance domestic production (including *inter-alia* extension of Production Sharing Contracts for small and medium size fields, early monetization of

hydrocarbon discoveries, policy on testing requirements for discoveries in NELP blocks), permission of extraction of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in coal mining areas, operationalizing National Data Repository (NDR) and grant of Marketing Freedom for gas produced from difficult areas.

(d) The domestic natural gas production in the current financial year (up to February, 2018) was 29029 MMSCM out of which KG D6 share was 1684.22 MMSCM.

(e) The price of indigenous crude oil is benchmarked based on crudes like Bonny light and Tapis blend. The details of crude price realization by ONGC and OIL during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*The Quantum of production of crude oil in the country during the last three years*

Table-1: Crude oil production in 2014-15 to 2017-18 (April 2017-February 2018)(P)\*

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-February) (P)*
	Qty. in Million tones			
Crude oil	35.9	35.5	34.5	31.2

Note: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

\*(P): Provisional

#### **Statement-II**

*The Quantum of Crude Oil Imported during the last three years and current year*

Year	Quantity of crude imported	Value	
		US\$ (Billion)	Rs. (crore)
	Million Tonne		
2014-15	189.4	112.7	687416
2015-16	202.9	64.0	416579
2016-17	213.9	70.2	470159
2017-18 (P)* (from April, 2017 to February, 2018)	202.0	79.5	511931

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

\* P- Provisional

**Statement-III***Import of Crude Region-wise/Country-wise during 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(April, 2017 to February, 2018) (P)

(Million metric tonnes)

Region	Sl. No.	Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April, 2017 to February, 2018)(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middle East	1.	Iran	11.0	12.7	27.2	20.4
	2.	Iraq	24.5	36.8	37.5	42.2
	3.	Kuwait	17.9	11.0	9.8	11.4
	4.	Oman	0.8	0.6	0.6	5.3
	5.	Qatar	4.5	4.0	5.0	2.7
	6.	Saudi Arabia	35.0	40.4	39.5	33.9
	7.	UAE	16.1	15.7	17.6	12.8
	8.	Bahrain				0.3
	9.	Yemen	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Africa	10.	Algeria	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.7
	11.	Angola	7.1	7.4	6.7	7.2
	12.	Cameroon	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5
	13.	Chad	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
	14.	Congo	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
	15.	Egypt	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.0
	16.	Eq. Guinea	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8
	17.	Gabon	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
	18.	Ivory Coast	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	19.	Nigeria	17.8	23.4	18.1	16.3
Asia	20.	Sudan	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.1
	21.	Brunei	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.9
	22.	Malaysia	3.5	3.2	4.0	2.8
	23.	Japan	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	24.	Cambodia	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	25.	Indonesia	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
	26.	Pakistan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South America	27.	Brazil	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.0
	28.	Columbia	4.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
	29.	Ecuador	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.3
	30.	Argentina	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
	31.	Venezuela	24.4	23.6	22.6	16.7
Eurasia	32.	Azerbaijan	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.7
	33.	Kazakhstan	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.0
	34.	Russia	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.1
North America	35.	Canada	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
	36.	Mexico	5.1	4.9	7.3	7.9
	37.	USA				2.1
Europe	38.	Albania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	39.	Australia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

\* P- Provisional

#### **Statement-IV**

*Crude price realization by ONGC and OIL during last three years and current year*

Year	Company	Crude Sale Price per barrel in US\$
2014-15*	ONGC	48.68
	OIL	48.14
2015-16*	ONGC	47.5
	OIL	45.56
2016-17	ONGC	50.22
	OIL	47.34
2017-18 (April-December, 2017)	ONGC	54.29
	OIL	52.67

\*Post discount price. No discount given on sale of crude oil to PSU OMCs in 2016-17 and 2017-18.

[English]

#### **Reduction of Carbon Footprint**

5637. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether reducing the carbon footprint of the steel industry is one of the objectives of the National Steel Policy, 2017; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken so far to reduce the carbon footprint of the steel industry, considering that the domestic steel production in the country is rising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Indian steel companies have undertaken substantial expansion/renovation/modernization programmes adopting state-of-the-art clean & green technologies with emphasis on waste heat/energy utilization, higher coal dust injection in blast furnace etc. New Green field plants have been set up adopting the latest technologies. All these result in improved productivity & quality and reducing energy & GHG emission intensity.

Government has also been facilitating adoption of relevant technologies for harnessing waste heat/energy and reducing carbon footprints in the integrated steel plants in association with New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan. Government has facilitated adoption of energy efficient technologies in steel re-rolling mills and electric induction furnace sector in association with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Aus-aid.

[Translation]

**SSA**

5638. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are approved for Hostel accommodation under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for students with special needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT/year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme/ proposed to be formulate any scheme for such students in whose villages high/higher secondary schools do not exist; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Residential schools and hostels for children with special needs (CWSN) are within the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. However, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funds amounting to Rs. 720.00 lakh were sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the existing hostels for CWSN during 2017-18.

(c) At the secondary and higher secondary level, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of RMSA with an objective to provide all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. Under IEDSS component, central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ Rs. 3000/- per child per annum, besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc.

[English]

**Group of Secretaries on Right to Education**

5639. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government had appointed a Group of Secretaries on Education and Health to examine the scope of the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid Group of Secretaries has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the recommendations made therein;

(e) whether the Government has examined all the recommendations of the said group; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard along with the efforts for introduction of new education policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA) (a) No Madam.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

**National Logistics Portal**

5640. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:  
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop a National Logistics Portal/Integrated IT platform as a single window online market place to link all stakeholders for all logistics related matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up multi-nodal logistics parks in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the logistics sector in India remains unorganised and the industry is facing several challenges such as high cost of logistics impacting competitiveness in domestic and global market, underdeveloped infrastructure, lack of access to credit, fragmented warehousing and lack of seamless movement of goods across modes etc.; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government for development of logistics sector 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2018-19 has announced that Department of Commerce will be developing a National Logistics Portal as a Single Window Online Marketplace to link all stakeholders.

(c) There is no universally accepted definition of a Multimodal Logistic Park. Development of Logistic Park is a continuous process.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Transaction of Business Rules have been amended in July, 2017 and Department of Commerce has been mandated for integrated development of logistic sector. As a first step, infrastructure status has been granted to logistics activities like warehousing, cold chains, etc. This would facilitate access to long term credit.

#### **IOCL Project in Kerala**

5641. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IOCL has started construction in Puthuvype Village in Kerala and if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard; and

(b) whether there is any agitation/opposition against the said project and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has started construction works for LPG Import Terminal at Puthuvypeen, Kerala. 40% of Storage Terminal works completed before suspension of works on 16.2.2017 due to sit-in protest by local people.

(b) The local protestors have filed a case in NGT, Chennai alleging violation of conditions laid down in Environmental Clearance (EC). The NGT passed two interim orders one on 2.8.2016 and another on 13.4.2017 permitting IOCL to go ahead with the work pending final orders. NGT in its final judgment dated 22.12.2017 has

given approval for continuing the construction work of LPG Import Terminal. In the meantime, the State Government of Kerala constituted a Expert Committee to examine and suggest recommendations to resolve the problem.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Patent Applications**

5642. SHRI JANAK RAM:

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that total number of pending patent applications are rapidly increasing and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is also contemplating any plan of action to develop infrastructure in all patent offices in the country so as to reduce the pending applications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the 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) Pendency of patent applications is measured in terms of pending requests for examination after the request is filed. Various steps undertaken by the Government have resulted in higher number of applications being examined and reduction in pendency at the examination stage. In the month of February 2018, 6235 applications were examined as against 3925 during the corresponding period last year. The pendency at examination stage on 31.03.2017 was 2,04,177, which has come down to 1,72,488 as on 28.02.2018.

(b) and (c) Patent offices has been established in four cities namely Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai. Necessary physical and IT infrastructure is established in all the patent offices. Steps are undertaken to enhance and upgrade the infrastructure as required. The Government has taken various measures to clear the pending applications, namely:

(i) To address the issue of lack of technical manpower for examination and disposal of

patent applications, available manpower has been augmented through creation of new posts.

- (ii) Recruitment has been completed for 459 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs.
- (iii) Further, 84 new posts of Examiners and 95 posts of Controllers have been sanctioned for patent office.
- (iv) IP awareness and training programmes are regularly conducted at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIIPM) Nagpur.
- (v) Patent Rules have been amended and notified on 16.05.2016 to simplify procedures for disposal of patent applications. The salient amendments include:
  - (a) Provisions have been included for condonation of delay due to war/ natural calamities.
  - (b) For the first time, refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
  - (c) Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal, while the number of admissible adjournments has been limited.
  - (d) Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another, utilizing specialized technical manpower more efficiently.
  - (e) Expedited Examination is now permitted on certain grounds.
  - (f) Hearing through video conferencing has been permitted.
- (vi) IPO website has been updated to make it more interactive, informative, user-friendly and transparent.
- (vii) In order to facilitate the examination work and optimise the speed and quality of examination, number of measures *viz.*, computerised work-

flow, automation and IT enablement in the functioning has been implemented.

The multipronged approach of legislative and administrative measures undertaken has resulted in an increasing trend in disposal of patent applications.

[English]

#### **Licence to Retail CNG/PNG**

5643. SHRI SUMAN BALKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has changed/proposes to radically change the bidding parameters for obtaining a licence to retail CNG/PNG in cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether PNGRB proposes to conduct future auctions by asking companies to quote the tariff they will charge for transportation of CNG/PNG within the city and the lowest bidder would be given preference and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Amendments in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2008 are being finalized by PNGRB. The proposed amendments in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2008 are selection of successful bidder based on the bidding criteria of transportation rate for City Gas Distribution (CGD) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), number of Natural Gas Stations to be installed, number of domestic Piped Natural Gas connections to be achieved and total inch-km of steel pipeline to be laid.

#### **Revival of closed/sick industries**

5644. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of large and medium industries have been closed and gone sick in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so,

the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Punjab; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to revive them in the States including Punjab?

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) No such data is Centrally maintained. However, the State-wise data pertaining to sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units for the last three years *i.e.*, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, as maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Further, as per Public Enterprises Survey in respect of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), details of loss making CPSEs during the last three years *i.e.*, 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Ministry of MSME, *vide* their Gazette Notification dated 29.05.2015 has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. RBI has carried out certain changes in the framework in

order to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines and issued revised framework to all Schedules Commercial Banks dated 17.03.2016.

Department of Public Enterprises, as a nodal department, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs". As per the guidelines, the responsibility for addressing the sickness of CPSEs lies with the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. The Administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring plans for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and implement the plan after obtaining the approval of competent authority.

The Government has enacted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to facilitate timely and expedited revival of the sick businesses.

**Statement-I****State-wise Viability Position of Sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on March 31, 2015**

(No. of units in Actual &amp; Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Potentially Viable		Potentially Non-viable		Viability yet to be decided		Total Sick Unit		Of Viable Units, those under Nursing	
		No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Micro and Small Enterprises</b>											
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	29.52	95	6.00	2	0.01	112	35.54	15	29.52
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1601	194.96	38302	941.70	3119	373.66	43022	1510.32	688	129.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1.15	245	5.68	99	7.47	351	14.31	6	1.13
4.	Assam	754	78.46	3740	101.23	556	137.61	5050	317.29	654	64.54
5.	Bihar	1142	104.42	12660	297.82	1857	23.59	15659	426.22	490	81.86
6.	Chandigarh	85	39.29	1665	520.32	54	24.60	1804	584.34	73	38.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	594	40.85	5099	99.05	682	44.75	6375	184.65	118	21.89
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8.64	47	0.66	3	0.20	61	9.51	9	8.64
9.	Daman and Diu	8	2.66	28	1.82	0	0.00	36	4.47	7	2.63
10.	Delhi	397	456.95	5012	1342.65	724	275.80	6133	2075.42	163	322.59
11.	Goa	271	18.77	1582	107.06	350	65.49	2203	190.89	62	8.48
12.	Gujarat	5532	445.84	41152	1272.15	2322	120.59	49006	1838.98	2777	330.26
13.	Haryana	265	264.45	13747	315.47	1060	54.46	15072	634.08	151	260.93
14.	Himachal Pradesh	199	31.89	2575	96.57	47	8.03	2821	136.64	142	29.77
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	116	26.48	2792	206.57	209	8.25	3117	241.04	43	6.67
16.	Jharkhand	2422	185.11	6270	286.40	365	14.11	9057	485.62	146	77.40
17.	Karnataka	2727	226.43	32828	704.13	2663	129.40	38218	1059.97	1008	113.46
18.	Kerala	1315	76.10	21286	426.87	4258	128.74	26859	631.71	558	40.32





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Delhi	43	182.93	118	474.24	44	101.10	205	758.27	18	136.90
11.	Goa	0	0.00	3	0.83	2	3.52	5	4.35	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	83	216.38	278	478.91	15	19.41	376	714.70	53	155.72
13.	Haryana	7	40.78	117	108.41	13	11.15	137	160.33	4	37.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	56.42	49	20.89	0	0.00	53	77.31	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	32.86	45	25.82	0	0.00	49	58.68	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	13	25.96	9	32.83	6	6.90	28	65.70	11	25.90
17.	Karnataka	7	6.19	32	28.52	20	113.57	59	148.28	1	1.95
18.	Kerala	9	21.70	10	14.18	6	43.66	25	79.54	6	21.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19	70.55	9	14.59	13	3.32	41	88.60	19	70.55
21.	Maharashtra	94	323.43	127	727.70	68	158.33	289	1209.56	66	232.45
22.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Odisha	9	20.67	2	4.05	8	0.46	19	25.18	7	17.79
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.11	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	22	108.35	186	270.22	5	0.17	213	378.75	10	79.83
29.	Rajasthan	9	16.53	3	0.01	0	0.00	12	16.54	9	16.53
30.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	178	571.16	72	191.49	49	122.76	299	885.41	159	508.70
32.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	23	39.84	48	69.14	5	3.36	76	112.55	20	36.80
34.	West Bengal	92	430.14	103	344.99	11	61.52	206	836.72	72	302.80
35.	Uttarakhand	5	6.44	5	28.86	0	0.00	10	35.30	5	6.44
Total		669	2380.13	1434	3579.67	322	1180.03	2425	7140.36	490	1779.89

## State-wise Viability Position of Sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on March 31, 2016

(No. of units in Actual &amp; Amount in Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Potentially Viable		Potentially Non-viable		Viability yet to be decided		Total Sick Unit		Of Viable Units, those under Nursing	
		No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Micro and Small Enterprises</b>											
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	1.82	860	128.15	14	0.25	883	130.22	21	1.79
2.	Andhra Pradesh	579	61.37	10432	415.33	374	148.71	11385	625.40	180	30.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0.05	262	11.13	115	2.85	383	14.04	0	0.00
4.	Assam	429	65.91	4107	152.96	411	82.78	4947	301.64	330	53.32
5.	Bihar	738	45.30	16505	475.22	428	11.15	17671	531.65	138	25.87
6.	Chandigarh	60	32.39	1134	619.91	32	22.59	1226	674.88	41	18.97
7.	Chhattisgarh	943	126.40	5224	253.89	688	33.73	6855	414.02	34	57.65
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	8.55	41	1.61	7	0.50	61	10.66	5	8.34
9.	Daman and Diu	6	1.07	26	2.14	0	0.00	32	3.21	4	1.07
10.	Delhi	330	1211.5 2	4732	1885.23	356	263.54	5418	3359.78	109	606.31
11.	Goa	298	24.17	1229	104.26	102	33.10	1629	161.45	149	21.63
12.	Gujarat	6369	443.64	33381	1683.03	2651	273.23	42401	2399.89	2413	239.61
13.	Haryana	443	229.41	13885	552.12	147	47.83	14475	829.37	145	193.92
14.	Himachal Pradesh	125	30.31	2701	124.70	23	1.80	2849	156.81	79	24.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	96	20.34	2714	208.66	54	12.98	2864	241.97	35	6.77
16.	Jharkhand	2240	149.82	8409	431.13	402	12.74	11051	593.68	99	211.16
17.	Karnataka	2694	125.05	25135	767.25	1534	91.22	29363	983.51	1000	83.72
18.	Kerala	956	46.90	20215	478.85	531	121.42	21702	647.17	494	36.10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1468	163.26	18679	666.23	417	30.46	20564	859.97	239	126.65
21.	Maharashtra	11469	1377.39	39193	3853.62	1540	441.83	52202	5672.39	9026	999.72
22.	Manipur	7	0.73	1780	24.84	4	0.10	1791	25.67	5	0.68
23.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	73	3.76	10	6.21	83	9.97	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	6	1.16	470	17.91	36	2.90	512	21.98	3	1.04
25.	Nagaland	1111	241.85	13791	740.57	575	59.01	15477	1041.43	435	305.20
26.	Odisha	115	4.25	1238	80.45	38	14.02	1391	98.73	36	3.44
27.	Puducherry	525	215.44	15175	1510.00	208	89.33	15908	1814.79	152	115.15
28.	Punjab	3593	141.64	19971	366.79	466	42.77	24030	551.19	3460	123.26
29.	Rajasthan	10	1.56	51	1.79	24	0.84	85	4.20	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	3006	495.55	34110	1954.98	2361	343.11	39477	2793.80	924	297.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	1197	55.25	3603	59.98	77	3.34	4877	118.55	39	6.67
32.	Tripura	4651	600.90	90080	2294.40	1128	82.47	95859	2977.77	2657	407.86
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1898	822.42	16487	2214.64	1331	240.21	19716	3277.28	688	531.99
34.	West Bengal	236	45.09	4344	247.43	767	18.70	5347	311.22	210	44.41
35.	Uttarakhand	625	100.09	6684	637.13	457	278.91	7766	1016.13	354	58.96
	Total	46251	6890.61	416721	22970.09	17308	2814.63	480280	32674.42	23504	4644.09

### Medium Enterprises

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.37	2	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.37	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	120.44	52	118.98	12	105.69	91	345.11	24	111.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	1	0.86	7	100.03	7	96.84	15	197.73	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	5	27.69	10	30.23	1	2.64	16	60.56	5	27.69
6.	Chandigarh	22	0.32	24	128.50	2	3.82	48	132.64	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	56.89	5	12.18	0	0.00	13	69.08	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	18.51	6	18.51	0	0.00	12	37.02	6	18.51

9. Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10. Delhi	23	174.40	179	813.74	6	59.75	208	1047.91	10	85.32	10	85.32	10	85.32
11. Goa	1	3.35	13	33.92	0	0.00	14	37.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12. Gujarat	53	183.67	113	549.53	12	81.11	178	814.30	35	119.63	35	119.63	35	119.63
13. Haryana	8	78.11	77	54.37	2	8.89	87	141.38	5	39.97	5	39.97	5	39.97
14. Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	35	64.82	0	0.00	35	64.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	35	47.50	0	0.00	35	47.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16. Jharkhand	13	22.94	17	66.17	2	6.33	32	95.44	10	22.74	10	22.74	10	22.74
17. Karnataka	5	25.31	37	118.21	12	55.35	54	198.87	4	3.31	4	3.31	4	3.31
18. Kerala	6	31.50	11	10.45	6	18.34	23	60.28	5	19.24	5	19.24	5	19.24
19. Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh	19	63.22	35	73.50	1	0.09	55	136.82	18	63.20	18	63.20	18	63.20
21. Maharashtra	121	547.82	229	800.63	24	167.24	374	1515.68	96	466.29	96	466.29	96	466.29
22. Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23. Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24. Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25. Nagaland	8	23.24	3878	65.92	2	4.84	3888	93.99	6	23.23	6	23.23	6	23.23
26. Odisha	1	2.25	6	0.15	0	0.00	7	2.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Puducherry	15	71.14	173	473.78	6	39.55	194	584.47	8	45.28	8	45.28	8	45.28
28. Punjab	12	52.89	16	9.87	1	10.27	29	73.03	9	33.66	9	33.66	9	33.66
29. Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Sikkim	61	174.57	156	419.36	22	131.25	239	725.18	29	99.00	29	99.00	29	99.00
31. Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32. Tripura	21	93.85	107	213.96	2	0.06	130	307.87	19	81.70	19	81.70	19	81.70
33. Uttar Pradesh	46	350.19	74	221.83	14	77.39	134	649.41	15	174.74	15	174.74	15	174.74
34. West Bengal	3	5.19	13	9.23	0	0.00	16	14.41	3	5.19	3	5.19	3	5.19
35. Uttarakhand	34	164.92	18	97.42	29	252.19	81	514.53	20	149.27	20	149.27	20	149.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>2293.65</b>	<b>5328</b>	<b>4552.77</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1121.63</b>	<b>6011</b>	<b>7968.08</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1589.65</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1589.65</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1589.65</b>

Source: As reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks

*Data on framework for Revival & Rehabilitation of MSME-State-wise Reporting Year- half year ended March 31, 2017*

Sl. No.	State	Accounts referred to the Committee during the half year	Rectification	Restructuring	Recovery	Total Resolved (Rectification+ Restructuring+ Recovery)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Micro</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	5	0	0	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1280	666	1261	1001	2928
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	333	2	0	333	335
4.	Assam	609	270	3	351	624
5.	Bihar	3031	3674	0	477	4151
6.	Chandigarh	302	104	1	139	244
7.	Chhattisgarh	755	547	1	430	978
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	12	0	8	20
9.	Daman and Diu	29	33	0	1	34
10.	Delhi	579	1029	5	313	1347
11.	Goa	674	31	0	662	693
12.	Gujarat	1394	1596	1	360	1957
13.	Haryana	733	2671	2	284	2957
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1193	243	2	402	647
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	399	0	16	415
16.	Jharkhand	4405	1572	630	62	2264
17.	Karnataka	494	1212	9	835	2056
18.	Kerala	767	1234	3	111	1348
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	21239	2560	37	19575	22172
21.	Maharashtra	4965	5079	12	979	6070
22.	Manipur	15	17	0	2	19
23.	Meghalaya	224	7	3	217	227
24.	Mizoram	501	2	0	499	501
25.	Nagaland	204	35	0	174	209
26.	Odisha	652	2048	3	64	2115
27.	Puducherry	843	21	0	842	863
28.	Punjab	3741	7969	1	198	8168
29.	Rajasthan	2153	3712	0	157	3869
30.	Sikkim	2	5	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	4865	6901	12	1270	8183
32.	Telangana	750	401	5	570	976
33.	Tripura	431	19	0	395	414
34.	Uttarakhand	570	1586	2	249	1837
35.	Uttar Pradesh	8114	7923	0	7682	15605
36.	West Bengal	1344	1444	9	577	2030
Total		67274	55029	2002	39235	96266

**Small**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	7	0	1	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1138	816	0	498	1314
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	7	0	0	7
4.	Assam	269	70	5	202	277
5.	Bihar	1228	259	1	659	919
6.	Chandigarh	200	150	1	98	249
7.	Chhattisgarh	1281	342	2	992	1336
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	23	0	4	27
9.	Daman and Diu	52	58	0	3	61
10.	Delhi	475	537	2	320	859
11.	Goa	986	494	0	531	1025
12.	Gujarat	1666	1582	2	405	1989
13.	Haryana	831	1178	87	216	1481
14.	Himachal Pradesh	164	76	0	105	181
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	289	228	0	102	330
16.	Jharkhand	467	407	25	133	565
17.	Karnataka	1496	1474	1	1160	2635
18.	Kerala	1199	871	0	82	953
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1470	831	2	879	1712
21.	Maharashtra	1842	1536	12	800	2348
22.	Manipur	1	2	0	0	2
23.	Meghalaya	132	2	1	130	133
24.	Mizoram	205	0	0	205	205
25.	Nagaland	6	6	0	0	6
26.	Odisha	863	781	0	69	850
27.	Puducherry	22	78	0	20	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Punjab	5922	6387	2	362	6751
29.	Rajasthan	1295	1372	0	140	1512
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1679	1190	13	1448	2651
32.	Telangana	522	313	4	327	644
33.	Tripura	195	7	0	186	193
34.	Uttarakhand	242	362	5	57	424
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4065	2767	7	2733	5507
36.	West Bengal	258	327	0	81	408
Total		30484	24540	172	12948	37660

**Medium**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	44	33	1	18	52
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	0	0	168	168
4.	Assam	226	12	0	215	227
5.	Bihar	75	22	0	56	78
6.	Chandigarh	30	15	1	9	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	17	0	6	23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	5	5	0	0	5
10.	Delhi	49	57	1	29	87
11.	Goa	29	0	0	27	27
12.	Gujarat	136	147	0	21	168
13.	Haryana	113	104	2	30	136
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	19	12	0	7	19
17.	Karnataka	87	63	0	65	128
18.	Kerala	28	20	1	0	21
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	198	58	1	146	205
21.	Maharashtra	247	205	0	77	282
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	22	21	1	5	27
27.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	102	94	1	20	115
29.	Rajasthan	79	70	0	4	74
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	142	122	9	66	197
32.	Telangana	87	49	0	33	82
33.	Tripura	272	2	0	270	272
34.	Uttarakhand	13	12	1	1	14
35.	Uttar Pradesh	822	144	4	717	865
36.	West Bengal	32	49	0	7	56
Total		3045	1336	23	1997	3356

**Total MSME\***

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	12	0	1	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2462	1515	1262	1517	4294
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	501	9	0	501	510
4.	Assam	1104	352	8	768	1128
5.	Bihar	4334	3955	1	1192	5148
6.	Chandigarh	532	269	3	246	518
7.	Chhattisgarh	2054	906	3	1428	2337
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43	35	0	12	47
9.	Daman and Diu	86	96	0	4	100
10.	Delhi	1103	1623	8	662	2293
11.	Goa	1689	525	0	1220	1745
12.	Gujarat	3196	3325	3	786	4114
13.	Haryana	1677	3953	91	530	4574
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1358	321	2	507	830
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	349	627	0	118	745
16.	Jharkhand	4891	1991	655	202	2848
17.	Karnataka	2077	2749	10	2060	4819
18.	Kerala	1994	2125	4	193	2322
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22907	3449	40	20600	24089
21.	Maharashtra	7054	6820	24	1856	8700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Manipur	16	19	0	2	21
23.	Meghalaya	356	10	4	347	361
24.	Mizoram	706	2	0	704	706
25.	Nagaland	210	41	0	174	215
26.	Odisha	1537	2850	4	138	2992
27.	Puducherry	866	99	0	862	961
28.	Punjab	9765	14450	4	580	15034
29.	Rajasthan	3527	5154	0	301	5455
30.	Sikkim	2	5	0	0	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	6686	8213	34	2784	11031
32.	Telangana	1359	763	9	930	1702
33.	Tripura	898	28	0	851	879
34.	Uttarakhand	825	1960	8	307	2275
35.	Uttar Pradesh	13001	10834	11	11132	21977
36.	West Bengal	1634	1820	9	665	2494
<b>Total</b>		<b>100803</b>	<b>80905</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>54180</b>	<b>137282</b>

Source: as reported by scheduled commercial banks

\*Number of cases resolved by the Committees is more than the cases referred due to some pending cases with the committees at the beginning of the half year which have been resolved during the period

### **Statement-II**

#### *Net Loss (-) of loss making CPSEs*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/CPSE	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
<b>Agro Based Industries</b>				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4970	-4970	-4509
2.	Creda HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-375	-716	-507
3.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-3072	-6137	-8437
4.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-627	-19	-1376
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>-9044</b>	<b>-11842</b>	<b>-14829</b>
<b>Coal</b>				
5.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-16998	60907	76314
6.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	-77703	29769	31314
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>-94701</b>	<b>90676</b>	<b>107628</b>
<b>Crude Oil</b>				
7.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-20298	-5589	-3429

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/CPSE	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
8.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-1495	-4888	208
	Sub Total	-21793	-10477	-3221
<b>Other Minerals &amp; Metals</b>				
9.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-85	-165	-80
10.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1773	-1664	-2727
	Sub Total	-1858	-1829	-2807
<b>Steel</b>				
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-126316	-160372	6238
12.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-283324	-402144	209268
	Sub Total	-409640	-562516	215506
<b>Fertilizers</b>				
13.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-18696	-45219	-39991
14.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-2331	-18954	-13469
	Sub Total	-21027	-64173	-53460
<b>Chemicals &amp; Pharmaceuticals</b>				
15.	Brahamputra Crackers & Polymer Ltd.	-54741	-27251	0
16.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7824	-7718	-7055
17.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-489	-1111	-377
18.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-25557	-17391	-21549
19.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-472	-610	-7
20.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-239	-73	112
21.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-17002	-16608	-16721
22.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-20	-208	-164
23.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	-36618	-64887	0
24.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-599	-599	-1976
	Sub Total	-143561	-136456	-47737
<b>Heavy &amp; Medium Engineering</b>				
25.	Bel-Thales Systems Ltd.	-82	-245	0
26.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-8447	-7506	-5504
27.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1434	-1526	-1568
28.	Bhel Electrical Machines Ltd.	-424	-298	-396
29.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	-895	64	-4461
30.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-3351	-2837	-2466
31.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-8227	-14477	-24169
32.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-378	-809	-1777

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/CPSE	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
33.	HMT Ltd.	-23949	-1714	-9657
34.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-12759	-10666	-13494
35.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-20356	-15557	-25920
36.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-9151	-17050	-14154
37.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1028	548	1109
38.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887	-2887	-2887
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-93368</b>	<b>-74960</b>	<b>-105344</b>
	<b>Industrial and Consumer Goods</b>			
39.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-6014	-4361	-781
40.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-37014	-37014	-33129
41.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-291716	-252791	-216436
42.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	-2538	2714	3155
43.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	-3	13	7
44.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1739	-1739	-1538
45.	Nepa Ltd.	-6862	-7012	-4871
46.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-855	-890	-983
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-346741</b>	<b>-301080</b>	<b>-254576</b>
	<b>Textiles</b>			
47.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-485	-464	-585
48.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-10498	-9724	-9494
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-10983</b>	<b>-10188</b>	<b>-10079</b>
	<b>Power Generation</b>			
49.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-2193	-5821	1724
50.	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-7	-1	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-2200</b>	<b>-5822</b>	<b>1724</b>
	<b>Power Transmission</b>			
51.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	-18	113	126
52.	Powergrid NM Transmission Ltd.	-1895	0	0
53.	Powergrid Unchahar Transmission Ltd.	-6	0	0
54.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd.	-2194	296	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-4113</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>126</b>
	<b>Trading &amp; Marketing</b>			
55.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-3053	-1076	340
56.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-191	1310	-919
57.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-305	-196	-440

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/CPSE	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
58.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-589	-589	-589
59.	P E C Ltd.	-9210	-114202	-20854
60.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	-16553	1786	2619
61.	STCL Ltd.	-56277	-48007	-41259
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-86178</b>	<b>-160974</b>	<b>-61102</b>
	<b>Transport and Logistic Services</b>			
62.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-40710	-40710	-24257
63.	Air India Ltd.	-395165	-383678	-585991
64.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-28272	-19875	-18392
65.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1365	-2591	-1447
66.	SIDCUL Concor Infra Company Ltd.	-1296	239	0
67.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-1046	-1043	-942
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-467854</b>	<b>-447658</b>	<b>-631029</b>
	<b>Contract &amp; Construction and Tech. Consultancy Services</b>			
68.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	-19	115	109
69.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-1728	3690	-811
70.	Indian Railway Stations Devpt. Corporation Ltd.	-454	115	198
71.	Mecon Ltd.	-8384	-16241	2027
72.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	-17	-8	0
73.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-1058	-892	-586
74.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-10	-42	10
75.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	-464	-4	0
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-12134</b>	<b>-13267</b>	<b>947</b>
	<b>Hotel and Tourist Services</b>			
76.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-155	-155	-119
77.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	-4	1	-3
78.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5427	-5776	-5046
79.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-211	-168	-107
80.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-128	-197	-70
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-5925</b>	<b>-6295</b>	<b>-5345</b>
	<b>Telecommunication &amp; Information Technology</b>			
81.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-479321	-485916	-823409
82.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-294108	-194755	-289339
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>-773429</b>	<b>-680671</b>	<b>-1112748</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-2504549</b>	<b>-2397123</b>	<b>-1976346</b>

*[Translation]***Setting Up of Industries**

5645. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to fix any time limit for setting up of industries on such agricultural land which has been acquired but lying vacant for a long time and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to transfer such land to the farmers in case land is not utilized for industrial purpose within stipulated time period and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria fixed by the Government regarding allotment of infertile/agricultural land for industrial purpose so as to ensure the industrial development of the country without disturbing the regional balance?

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) Land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR) 2013, which is available in public domain. Section 101 of the Act provides that when any land acquired under the Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the owner or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government.

Section 10 of the Act provides that irrigated multi-cropped land can be acquired only under exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort. Whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security.

These provisions, however, do not apply to projects that are linear in nature; such as, those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines.

*[English]***Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas**

5646. SHRI NAGESH GODAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are providing education up to 8th standard in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to upgrade the classes up to 12th standard in the schools in future and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the dropouts percentage in these schools increase or decrease and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and BPL. It aims to reduce gender gap at elementary education and is operational in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). In KGBVs, 75% girls from SC, ST, OBC or Minority Communities would be accorded priority for enrollment and only thereafter, 25% girls from families of Below Poverty Line would be enrolled.

Presently, 3703 KGBVs have been sanctioned in the country out of which 3603 are operational with an enrolment of 3.67 lakh girls out of which 29.81% are from SC category, 24.87% are from ST category, 31.41% are from OBC category while 7.74% are Muslims and 6.18% are from BPL category. .

(b) As per the announcement in Budget 2018-19, school education is to be viewed holistically starting from pre-primary to 12th standard. Accordingly, a proposal regarding extension of KGBVs up to Senior Secondary level in convergence with Girls Hostel component in a phased manner, has been prepared by this Department.

(c) Dropout percentage of KGBV students is not captured at national level. However, the dropout rate of girls at primary level has been steadily decreasing in the last three years. The details of annual average dropout rate of girls at primary level as per Unified District Information

System for Education (U-DISE) are as under:

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.66	4.14	3.88

#### Projects run by NIOS

5647. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the projects run by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data for the income and expenses of NIOS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of profit from the projects run by NIOS during the last five years, State/UT/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of projects run by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) are as under.

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1.	Adolescence Education Programme (AEP)
2.	ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) Project
3.	PMG-DISHA – Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
4.	National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA)
5.	Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)
6.	Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (REP)
7.	Ministry of Textiles – Providing Training & Education to Handicraft Workers and their families
8.	Research Study at Varanasi- Conducting of survey to develop course for weaver community and their families
9.	National Council for promotion of Sindhi Language - Design and Development of Sindhi Language
10.	Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) (Nagaland)

Sl. No.	Name of Project
11.	Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) (Himachal Pradesh)
12.	Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) (Meghalaya)
13.	Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) (Jammu and Kashmir)
14.	Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) (Jharkhand)

(b) and (c) The detail of Income and Expenditure of NIOS accounts during the last five years are as under:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Financial Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/ deficit
2012-13	140,93,03,335	106,94,29,978	33,98,73,357
2013-14	135,66,54,436	125,31,17,482	10,35,36,954
2014-15	177,78,73,614	140,13,49,539	37,65,24,075
2015-16	205,45,63,589	156,17,37,563	49,28,26,026
2016-17	210,01,11,694	115,88,83,351	94,12,28,343

All these projects are ongoing, hence, no profit/loss is worked out by NIOS at present.

[Translation]

#### Number of Seats in NITs

5648. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the number of seats in the colleges under National Institutes of Technology (NITs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status in ratio with actual demand thereof in every State?

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 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are autonomous Institutions of national importance governed by the provisions of the

National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 and the Statutes framed under the Act. As NITs are autonomous Institutions, therefore, they decide the number of seats in various courses. The seats in NITs have marginally increased at both under graduate and post graduate levels.

NITs do not assess the actual demands in a formal manner. However, the decision of increasing/decreasing the seats, in general, considers such factors.

[English]

#### **EPFO Investment in Exchange Trade Funds**

5649. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of investment made from Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)'s corpus in exchange trade funds along with the estimated amount of EPFO's deposits during 2014 to 2017; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the money of the employees/subscribers remains safe and unaffected by the uncertainty of the stock market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Presently, 15 per cent of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)'s investible fund is invested in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). Investment in ETFs started from August, 2015 and the total amount of investment in ETFs till December, 2017 is Rs. 37,667.58 crore.

(b) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 207th meeting held on 31.03.2015 decided to invest only in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) in the category of equity and related investments.

[Translation]

#### **R & D in Technology Field**

5650. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV

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

(a) whether there is a need to improve education in the country in the field of technology and Research and Development in the colleges as well as improve the quality;

(b) if so, whether there is still no policy to ensure quality of education in the country and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government for the same;

(c) whether the Government intends to encourage dialogue between educational communities and industry;

(d) if so, whether the Government has prepared outline on this issue and issued guidelines for the educational institutions; 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) The Government in association with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovations and research & development in established and new technologies, generation, adoption and adaptation of new technologies, to meet developmental requirements of the country and for the overall improvement of educational process. Towards these ends, the Council operates three Schemes, namely, Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) and Nationally Coordinated Projects (NCP).

(b) In order to enhance the quality of technical education in the country, the Government is taking the following steps:-

- (i) **Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA):**  
This is a not-for-profit organization that will leverage funds from the market and supplement them with donations and CSR funds. These funds will be used to finance setting up and improvement in infrastructure and research facilities in our top institutions and will be serviced through internal accruals.



- (ii) **PM Research Fellowship:** Under this scheme, the best students who have completed or are in the final year of B. Tech or Integrated M.Tech or M.Sc. in Science and Technology streams from IISc/IITs/NITs/IISERs/IITs will be offered direct admission in PhD programme in the IITs/IISc. Such students, who fulfill the eligibility criteria, and shortlisted through a selection process, as laid down in the PMRF Guidelines, will be offered a fellowship of 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. Apart from this, a research grant of Rs. 2.00 lakh will be provided to each of the Fellows for a period of 5 years to cover their foreign travel expenses for presenting research papers in international conferences and seminars. A maximum of 3,000 Fellows (1000 per year) would be selected during a three-year period.
- (iii) **Smart India Hackathon (SIH):** SIH is being undertaken by MHRD on yearly basis to identify new and disruptive digital solutions for solving the challenges faced by our country.
- (iv) **Setting up of virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs):** Virtual classrooms under SWAYAM and MOOCs are newer forms of technology-enabled learning which help to broad-base quality education across all geographical regions. MOOCs have emerged as an inexpensive mechanism for offering quality education online, to a very large number of learners. The benefits of quality faculty, teaching excellent courses in top institutions, can be transmitted with the help of virtual classrooms and online courses to students & faculty across all institutions irrespective of their physical location thereby making education truly seamless and borderless.
- (v) **National Digital Library:** Ministry of Human Resource Development under its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has initiated the National Digital Library (NDL) pilot project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. It is being developed to help students to prepare for entrance and competitive examination, to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources.
- (vi) **Training and Research in Frontier Areas:** It is proposed to establish centers of excellence for advanced training and research in the frontier areas including biotechnology, bioinformatics, nano-materials, nano-technologies, mechatronics, higher performance computing engineering/ industrial design, etc.
- (vii) **Setting up of Inter-Institutional Centres, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Networks, Establishing Alliances across Institutions:** This includes provision for Setting up of Inter Institutional Centers, Creation of Excellence Clusters and Network, Establishing Alliances Across Institutions.
- (viii) **Startup India Initiative in Higher Educational Institutions:** The erstwhile Scheme "National Initiative for Technology Transfer" has been revamped as Startup India Initiative in Higher Education. Under this initiative, special efforts would be made to strengthen international research linkages and involve a larger number of Indian institutions in forging such links with industry through a framework of research parks for collaborative and joint research programmes.
- (ix) **Implementation of the IMPRINT Research Initiative (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology):** This Scheme is meant for adopting engineering and technology as the vehicle to addressing the societal needs and achieving national prosperity.
- (x) **National Institutional Ranking Framework:** This framework outlines a methodology to rank institutions across the country. The methodology

draws from the overall recommendations and broad understanding arrived at by a Core Committee set up by MHRD, to identify the broad parameters for ranking various universities and institutions. The parameters broadly cover Teaching, Learning and Resources; Research and Professional Practices; Graduation Outcomes; Outreach and Inclusivity and Perception.

(xi) **Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP):**

This is a World Bank funded project to enhance quality and equity in selected engineering education institutes and improve the efficiency of the engineering education system in focus States/ Union Territories.

(xii) **Research Parks:** In order to provide impetus to research in the country, the Government has approved setting up of 9 Research Parks one each at IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Gandhinagar, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore. IIT Madras Research Park has become fully functional with 43 R&D clients, 4 Incubators, 55 Start-ups, and 5 Centres of Excellence. IIT Gandhinagar Research Park has been approved with full funding from the Department of Science & Technology.

(xiii) **Quality Initiatives by AICTE:** AICTE has approved an action plan focusing on Planning, Selection, Induction Training, Curriculum Revision, Mandatory Internships, Industry Readiness, Promotion of Innovation & Start-ups, Exam Reform, Teachers' Training and Mandatory Accreditation.

(c) to (e) With a view to promote innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improves the competitive edge of the Indian manufacturing, a Scheme called "Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)" was approved by the Government. The project envisages collaboration between academia and industry—within or outside India. Under UAY Phase-I, 87 projects at a cost of Rs. 265.59 crore with joint funding by MHRD, participating Ministries and Industry in the ratio of 50:25:25 have been approved. Under UAY Phase-II, the

Apex Committee of UAY in its meeting held on 20.11.2017 has approved 65 projects at a cost of Rs. 139.48 crore for a period of 3 years.

**Skill Development for differently abled persons**

5651. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:  
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Skill Development Programmes are being run for differently abled persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons benefited from these programmes during the last five years, State-wise and area-wise;

(d) the number of differently abled persons who got employment after attending these programmes; and

(e) the year-wise details of funds allocated under these programmes during the last four years?

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

(a) to (e) The Government is implementing various skill development programmes to impart short term and long term training to provide employable skills to the youth. Short Term Training is provided through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry. The Scheme covers all sections of society including differently abled. PMKVY provides additional support to Persons with Disabilities (PwD) in the form of conveyance cost, post placement support, transportation, boarding & lodging and support for assistive aids. Training providers are also incentivized for providing training to PwD candidates through higher base cost reimbursement. Year wise training related details of PwD candidates is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) a total amount of Rs.1549.27 crore was allocated at scheme level of which Rs.195.50 crore was disbursed in the year 2016-17 and Rs. 1353.78 crore (provisional estimate) in the year 2017-18.

**Statement-I***Details of PwD candidates provided training under PMKVY*

Sl. No.	Year	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
1.	2014-2015	131	131	123	43	42
2.	2015-2016	362	305	305	226	61
3.	2016-2017	336	126	105	68	2
4.	2017-2018	5521	1771	1406	937	299

\*Data is inclusive of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) which does not mandate placement

\*\* Data as on 10.03.2018

**Statement-II***Short Term Training for PwD candidates under PMKVY (2016-20)*

Sl. No.	State	FY 16-17		*FY 17-18		Placed
		Enrolled	Trained	Enrolled	Trained	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2	53	23	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	14	0	0
3.	Assam	10	1	356	4	1
4.	Bihar	15	4	110	59	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	76	32	3
6.	Delhi	9	1	25	24	4
7.	Goa	1	1	0	0	1
8.	Gujarat	1	0	45	4	2
9.	Haryana	19	0	677	190	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	30	4	1
12.	Jharkhand	3	0	138	70	1
13.	Karnataka	3	0	268	14	1
14.	Kerala	1	0	175	6	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15	1	108	80	14
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	9	4	0
17.	Odisha	7	0	31	25	7
18.	Puducherry	2	0	0	2	0
19.	Punjab	35	23	251	201	59
20.	Rajasthan	31	0	207	92	18
21.	Tamil Nadu	12	1	527	43	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Telangana	17	3	117	56	10
23.	Tripura	3	0	1	3	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63	1	1673	549	53
25.	Uttarakhand	3	1	130	8	1
26.	West Bengal	56	3	343	195	63

\*Data as per SDMS report dated 10th March, 2018

\*\* Data does not include RPL

### **Improvement in Education**

5652. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided any new policy on higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which and the manner in which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether various committees have given suggestions to fix teacher's accountability in this regard and regarding review of teacher's works by the students;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps being taken in this regard;

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure jobs for the youth with graduate and bachelor of technology (B.tech) degree?

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 (f) The Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's

requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry, for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level.

Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and it has been recommended therein that the Centre and States should jointly prepare norms and guidelines for teacher accountability. The Committee has also recommended that learning outcomes for each class should be formulated, and monitored through internal and external evaluations. Teachers and headmasters should be held accountable for achieving the prescribed outcomes, and their career progression linked to their academic performance. Thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' wherein it has been recommended that issues relating to teacher absenteeism, teacher vacancies and lack of teacher accountability will be resolved with strong political consensus and will and the Programmes for enhancing the capacity, motivation and accountability of teachers to deliver quality education and improvements in learning outcomes of students will be accorded priority. The Some Inputs document also recommends that Skill development programmes in school and higher education system will be reoriented not only for gainful employment of our students but also help them develop entrepreneurial skills. However, both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation.

Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations,

autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report by 31.03.2018.

[English]

### **National Tourism Policy**

5653. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate a New Tourism Policy for the development and promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its current status;

(c) the time by which the new policy is likely to come to the public domain;

(d) whether the Government has invited suggestions from various stakeholders for drafting the said policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) A new draft National Tourism Policy has been formulated incorporating suggestions received from stakeholders, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, eminent personalities in the field of tourism and general public. The draft Policy is currently being reviewed in the Ministry of Tourism prior to seeking Cabinet approval on the same.

Some of the salient features of the new draft National Tourism Policy include:

- Focus of the Policy on employment generation and community participation in tourism development.
- Stress on development of tourism in a sustainable and responsible manner.
- An all-encompassing Policy involving linkages with various Ministries, Departments, States/

Union Territories and Stakeholders.

- The Policy enshrines the vision of developing and positioning India as a "Must Experience" and "Transformational" Destination for global travellers, whilst encouraging Indians to explore their own country.
- Development and promotion of varied tourism products including the rich Culture and Heritage of the country, as well as niche products such as Medical & Wellness, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE), Adventure, Wildlife, etc.
- Development of core infrastructure (airways, railways, roadways, waterways, etc.) as well as Tourism Infrastructure.
- Developing quality human resources in the tourism and hospitality sectors across the spectrum of vocational to professional skills development and opportunity creation.
- Creating an enabling environment for investment in tourism and tourism-related infrastructure.
- Emphasis on technology enabled development in tourism.
- Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth.
- Focus on promotions in established source markets and potential markets, which are contributing significantly to global tourist traffic, with targeted and country specific campaigns.
- Emphasis on Tourism as the fulcrum of multi-sectoral activities and dovetailing of activities of the Ministry with important/flagship schemes of the Government of India.

[Translation]

### **Incidents of Ragging in Schools**

5654. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received several complaints from parents/ students/schools/colleges regarding

increase in incidents of ragging in schools/colleges/ Central Universities/Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and other educational institutions located in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year along with the number of students suspended in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take strict action against the guilty students to prevent such incidents in future; 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) Yes, Madam. The details of complaints of ragging received in University Grants Commission (UGC) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are available at the website [www.antiragging.in](http://www.antiragging.in). Details of ragging cases reported are as per the enclosed Statement. Out of a total of 2041 ragging complaints received by the UGC during 1st January, 2015 to 27th March, 2018, students have been punished in 871 cases including suspension in 338 cases.

In order to address the issue of increase in ragging cases in campuses, the UGC has brought out the UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. These Regulations are to be followed mandatorily by all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). They provide for a number of punitive and prohibitive measures. Para 9.1 of the Regulations provides for suspension, debarring, rustication, expulsion, etc. of the guilty students from the institution. These Regulations are available on UGC Website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise and Year-wise details of ragging cases during the last three years and the current year*

State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andhra Pradesh	12	17	28	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Assam	9	10	33	3
Bihar	21	24	53	12
Chandigarh	1	0	3	0
Chhattisgarh	9	4	9	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	8	8	13	6
Goa	1	1	0	1
Gujarat	11	5	16	1
Haryana	4	11	16	2
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	6	2
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	7	1
Jharkhand	19	15	20	3
Karnataka	23	24	49	9
Kerala	29	35	45	22
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	48	55	100	33
Maharashtra	17	29	46	11
Manipur	0	0	4	0
Meghalaya	1	1	1	0
Mizoram	1	1	3	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	30	28	46	8
Puducherry	3	0	8	1
Punjab	9	15	16	2
Rajasthan	16	20	40	8
Sikkim	0	1	2	1
Tamil Nadu	25	33	43	8
Telangana	5	12	12	2
Tripura	1	3	9	3

State/UT	2015	2016	2017	2018
Uttar Pradesh	51	93	143	35
Uttarakhand	8	14	30	1
West Bengal	53	50	99	19
Grand Total	423	515	901	202

#### Schemes for UP

5655. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from Uttar Pradesh under various schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the proposals sanctioned/lying pending therefrom along with the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for approving the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Government has launched the "National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)" *w.e.f.* 23rd September, 2013 with the aim of reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). Under DAY-NULM, based on the allocation of the State and as per the provision of General Financial Rules (GFR), funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of various components of the Mission. The States/UTs have been given the flexibility to allocate funds amongst various components based on their local requirement. The individual projects/proposals are approved at State/UT level and no approval of the Ministry is required for their implementation in the State/UT. These principles and policies apply to all States/UTs, including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Population of STs as per 2011 Census

5656. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:  
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the world's largest tribal population and it is also the most economically under privileged in the country;

(b) if so, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country including Rajasthan as per 2011 census;

(c) whether the Government has proposal for any special project/programmes for the Scheduled Tribes dominated areas including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India is 10.45 crore and population of STs in Rajasthan is 92.39 lakh, as per Census 2011.

As per the estimates of erstwhile Planning Commission, ST people living below the poverty line in 2011-12 were 45.3% in rural areas and 24.1% in the urban areas as compared to 25.7% in rural areas and 13.7% in urban areas below poverty line for all population.

(c) and (d) The programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments, and voluntary organizations, and fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs. Priority for the activities to be taken up is decided by respective State Governments as per needs from time to time. Details of schemes/programmes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in concerned States/UT, including Rajasthan, are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Schemes/programmes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

#### 1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme

(SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Clusters, PVTGs and dispersed tribal population.

## **2. Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution**

Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India is 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Funds are utilized for socio-economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and Clusters and for PVTGs.

## **3. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2008. 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 favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the Non-Governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multidisciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

## **4. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts**

The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, in the identified districts or blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), by creating the required ambience for education for ST girls. It is a Central Sector gender specific scheme and the Ministry provides 100% funding. The grants are provided to the eligible NGOs on an application (in the prescribed format) duly recommended by the multidisciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government / UT Administration. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. It is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 Census.

## **5. Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas**

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The Scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth, 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).

## **6. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**

In 1998-99, a 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started. The scheme was revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2015, to make it more effective. The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any developmental



activity for PVTGs, viz., housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural growth, cattle development, connectivity, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

#### **7. 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. The Scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2008. Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys are funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Members of Parliament could also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD Scheme for this purpose. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The hostels may be for middle, secondary, college or university level education. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub- Scheme (SCA to TSS).

#### **8. Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area**

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The Scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09. Under the revised 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 naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools.

The Scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. It has been decided to discontinue the Scheme from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS).

#### **9. Scholarship Schemes**

The Ministry is implementing the following Scholarship Schemes for ST students in the country with a view to provide financial assistance to them, so as to enable them to complete their education:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Std)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates for studying abroad

The Schemes mentioned at (i) and (ii) above are implemented through the States/UTs, and funds are released to States/UTs for disbursement to eligible ST students. Under these schemes, viz., Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, the funds are being shared at the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State Government/UTs, and 90:10 for the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Under the scheme (iii) above, funds are released to the Institutes/students, and under NOS scheme, funds are released to Ministry of External Affairs on reimbursement basis.

#### **10. Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRIs)**

Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by various State Governments. The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, Research & Documentation activities and Training & Capacity Building programmes, etc. It is envisaged that TRIs should work as body of knowledge & research more or less 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. Funding under this Scheme is 100% Grant-in-Aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis.

#### **11. Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP**

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. It was later expanded to 24 MFPs and in all States. The Scheme is implemented through State Level Agency (SLA) appointed by the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a revolving fund to the SLA. Loss, if any, is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Presently, the scheme has a coverage of 23 MFPs and applicability to all States.

12. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, extends financial assistance at concessional rates of interest to Scheduled Tribes for undertaking income generation activities. NSTFDC implements following schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes who are unemployed or underemployed:

- **Term Loan Scheme:** NSTFDC provides Term Loan for any income generation scheme costing upto Rs. 25.00 lakhs per unit. The financial assistance is extended upto 90% of the cost of the scheme and the balance is met by way of subsidy/promoter's contribution/margin money. The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a. for loan upto Rs. 5 lakhs, 8% p.a. for loans ranging between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs and 10% p.a. for loan exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs on the entire amount of loan.
- **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):** Under the scheme, Scheduled Tribes women

can undertake any income generation activity. Loans upto 90% for scheme costing upto Rs. 1 lakh are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.

- **Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups:** The Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 50,000/- per member and Rs. 5 Lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG). The interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a.
- **Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 5.00 lakh at concessional rate of interest of 6% per annum is provided to ST students for pursuing professional/ technical education including Ph.D. in India.

#### **Contract Workers**

5657. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contract workers employed in various departments and Ministries of Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings and other Government aided bodies of the country at present;

(b) the details of the minimal wages being paid to these contract workers, category-wise;

(c) whether there is a vast difference between the wages of these contract workers and permanent workers and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to regularize these contract workers under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; 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) The number of contract labourers engaged on the basis of license issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the Central Sphere for last 3 years is given as below:-

Year	No. of Contract Labour
2015-16	2092673
2016-17	2438706
2017-18	2061136
Upto September, 2017	

(b) and (c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the State and Central Government are appropriate Government to fix, review, revise and implement the minimum wages under their respective jurisdiction. The minimum wages fixed for Central Sphere are applicable to the scheduled employments in the establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administrations, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation establishment by a Central Act. Employments other than the scheduled employments for Central Sphere come under the purview of State Government. No separate wages are fixed for contract employees. The wages fixed for the scheduled employments are equally applicable to the organised as well as the unorganised sector.

(d) and (e) There is no provision as such for regularization of the services of the contract labourers under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.

[English]

#### **Curriculum of AICTE**

5658. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is now coming out with a model curriculum each year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the institutes would have to train teachers and employ good faculty to gain benefit of the curriculum of the AICTE and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the AICTE is considering to periodically inspect these institutions to ascertain the level of quality of education provided to the students 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) Yes, Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has prepared outcome based Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering and PGDM/MBA Programme in Management. The Model Curriculum for Engineering revises the credit points from 180 to 160, facilitates students to opt for electives from their disciplines as well as cross disciplines, provides opportunity for students to take up induction programme & internships and includes non-credit course on value education for holistic development of students.

The focus of curriculum for PG Programme in Engineering is advanced study of specialization through core subjects, flexible and diverse program specific electives, open electives to widen skills, collaborating and interactive learning to ensure talent development.

The model curriculum for MBA/PGDM Courses has been designed with an objective to provide in depth knowledge of the academic disciplines and applied fundamental areas necessary to meet the requirement of business enterprises. Courses on Indian ethos and business ethics and compulsory internship/field work have been made an integral part of course curriculum.

(b) The AICTE is aware about the need for imparting training to teachers. It is preparing comprehensive training policy for Teachers Training Programmes for upgrading the skills of teachers through AICTE Quality Improvement Centres which are set up in leading academic institutions in various parts of the country. AICTE has already started consultative process with all stakeholders in this regard.

(c) The AICTE, as per its policy conducts surprise inspections of AICTE approved institutions to verify the information provided by them and takes appropriate actions based on inspection reports.

#### **Living conditions of STs**

5659. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite massive sums being spent on the welfare of scheduled tribes, there has been little or no improvement in their living conditions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of funds earmarked for the welfare of scheduled tribes being diverted and original beneficiaries being denied their rightful grant and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to ensure accountability and address systemic anomalies existing;

(d) whether the Government has received any requests for increasing the amount of funds under the said schemes, if so, the details in this regard along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Government has appointed any agency for monitoring the budgetary allocation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India, reveal that over the years there have been vast improvements in living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), for example, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for ST students at Senior Secondary (Classes XI-XII) level has increased from 35.4% in 2013-14 to 43.1% in 2015-16. During 2015, 64.1% and 68.9 % ST students have completed Class Xth and XIIth, respectively, through various State and Central Examination Boards including Open Boards. In respect of Scheduled Tribes, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 62.1 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16), Under Five Mortality Rate has declined from 95.7 (2005-06) to 57.2 (2015-16), and Institutional Delivery has increased from 17.7% in 2005-06 to 68.0% in 2015-16. As per the estimates of erstwhile Planning Commission, percentage of ST people living below the poverty line in rural areas has declined from 47.4% in 2009-10 to 45.3% in 2011-12. However, there are still gaps in human development indicators between STs and all India population.

(b) A performance audit of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was taken up by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in 2015. Two major sectors, *i.e.*, Education and Health were taken up for auditing. The period of coverage was 2010-2011 to 2013-2014. Audit found some cases of diversion of TSP funds, as well as spending in ineligible States like Punjab and Haryana.

(c) The following measures are being undertaken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to ensure accountability and to address systemic anomalies as well as for better supervision of the ongoing schemes for Scheduled Tribes:

- (i) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds.
- (ii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- (iii) Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (iv) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.
- (v) Some of the State Governments have enacted laws on Tribal Sub-Plan. In some States Chief Minister monitors the progress of work relating to tribal welfare and development.

(d) Receipt of additional proposals from the State Governments over and above the State allocation is a continuous process. These proposals are considered for approval subject to availability of funds.

(e) No agency has been appointed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for monitoring the budgetary allocation. However, Allocation of Business Rules has been amended in January, 2017 whereby Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) funds (now called as Schedule Tribe Component) of Central Ministries based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. An online monitoring system has been put in place by MoTA with web address <http://stcmis>.

gov.in since 2017. The framework envisages monitoring of allocations for welfare of STs under the schemes, monitoring of expenditure *vis-à-vis* allocations, monitoring of physical performance and outcome monitoring. The framework also envisages to capture location wise details to ensure accountability and targeted spending.

### Learning Humanities

5660. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the enthusiasm in learning the humanities are diminishing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of students enrolled under various branches of humanities during each of the last three years; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to popularize the humanities courses among students?

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) No Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that the total number of students enrolled in Universities & Colleges in the discipline of Arts/Humanities/Social Science including Languages, Oriental Learning and Area Studies etc. (All Levels/All Courses) has increased during the last three years. The details are as follows:

Year	Number of Students enrolled in Universities & Colleges
2014-15	12215361
2015-16	12589166
2016-17	12698975

Source:- AISHE Reports for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

### Research Fellowship

5661. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had announced the hike

in the Net-Research Fellowship by more than half in 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the students availing non-net fellowships find it harder to deal with both research and daily expenses;

(c) if so, whether the Government is proposing to index fellowships with inflation, based on a formula and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is aware that there is inordinate delay in disbursing stipend by University Grants Commission (UGC) for research students even after qualifying Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)/National Eligibility Test (NET) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has effected any budgetary cut for research in higher education, owing to shortage of funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has decided as a policy decision that Retired Professors and Foreign Students are not eligible to receive Fellowship under the UGC Scheme of non-net fellowships 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 University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that they have hiked the Net-Research Fellowship with effect from 01.12.2014. The Net-Research Fellowship is for five years. For the first two years, the Fellowship is called Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and for the remaining period it is called Senior Research Fellowship (SRF).

The hike in the Net-Research Fellowship is as follows:-

Fellowship	Previous (in Rs.)	Enhanced Fellowship (in Rs.)
JRF	16000 per month	25000 per month
SRF	18000 per month	28000 per month

(b) Central Universities charge nominal fees from the students. Further, under Non-NET Fellowship, University Grants Commission is providing to the students, Rs. 8,000/-

per month for full time Ph.D, Rs.3000/- per month for full time M.Phil and Contingency Rs.10,000/- per annum for Science subject and Rs.8000/- per annum for Humanities & Social Sciences. The fellowship amount is provided for meeting the research and daily expenses of the students.

(c) No.

(d) There is no reported delay in disbursement of fellowship by the UGC. However, in a few cases there may be delay in disbursements due to (i) late joining by candidates; (ii) delay in submission of documents to the bank branches; (iii) delay in uploading of documents; (iv) technical problems in Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(e) No budgetary cut has been made.

(f) Yes, Madam. The retired Professors and the Foreign students are not eligible to receive Fellowship under the UGC Scheme of Non-NET Fellowships.

[Translation]

#### **Registration of migrated labourers**

5662. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to develop a mechanism for the registration of the migrated labourers at source and destination location to prepare a data bank and if so, the details thereof along with the data of fatal and non-fatal accidents happening with/suffered by the migrated labourers in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any step to ensure that the benefits of the present welfare schemes reach the migrated labourers at their destination places easily;

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

(d) whether the Government is considering to take any steps to make the transfer of documents such as ration card and BPL cards from one State to another so that the

migrated labourers could avail the benefits of these services at their destination places and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant Workers, the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which, *inter alia*, provides for registration of certain establishments employing Inter State Migrant Workers, licensing of contractors etc. Workers employed with such establishment are to be provided payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The provisions of various labour laws like the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Maternity Benefit Act are also applicable on migrant workers. The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) monitors the enforcement of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 in the Central sphere. The State Governments are mandated to enforce the Act, in the State sphere. Data regarding fatal and non-fatal accidents happening with the migrated labourers in the country is not centrally maintained. There is no proposal under consideration to transfer documents such as ration cards and BPL cards from one State to another.

#### **Category-wise registration in employment exchanges**

5663. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State, category and gender-wise details of educated and uneducated rural and urban youths from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minority community registered with employment exchanges during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State, category and gender-wise number of persons who have been provided employment during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for creating additional employment opportunities for these deprived classes during the current year and in the coming years?

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, the State, gender and category-wise number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges and placement made through these employment exchanges in the country during 2013, 2014 and 2015 is given in the enclosed Statement-I to VI. Data for the year 2016 and 2017 is not available.

(c) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programs in this direction 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 Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

MUDRA and Start-Ups Schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/ Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

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.

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has also been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

#### **Statement-I**

(a) *State-wise number of job seekers registered on the live register of employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012			2013		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1379.0	538.6	1917.6	1364.3	532.5	1896.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.9	19.2	48.1	31.6	21.6	53.2
3.	Assam	1140.3	476.1	1616.4	1187.4	505.7	1693.1
4.	Bihar	752.7	101.4	854.1	705.9	97.6	803.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	1024.5	437.8	1462.3	1044.9	471.6	1516.5
6.	Delhi	541.6	211.3	752.9	748.9	301.5	1050.4
7.	Goa	81.3	46.5	127.8	86.9	50.5	137.3
8.	Gujarat	611.6	265.4	877.0	540.1	238.2	778.3
9.	Haryana	571.9	206.9	778.8	559.8	211.1	770.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	552.7	299.0	851.7	598.4	341.0	939.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	295.3	171.4	466.7	199.2	95.1	294.3
12.	Jharkhand	545.7	94.6	640.3	499.6	84.1	583.7
13.	Karnataka	322.5	119.6	442.1	297.7	110.1	407.8
14.	Kerala	1568.5	2359.5	3928.0	1478.6	2271.5	3750.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1606.6	459.6	2066.2	1598.3	478.4	2076.7
16.	Maharashtra	1928.4	629.9	2558.3	2240.0	743.9	2983.9
17.	Manipur	468.6	193.3	661.9	494.8	198.5	693.3
18.	Meghalaya	17.4	16.2	33.6	17.7	18.5	36.2
19.	Mizoram	24.4	19.0	43.4	21.3	16.8	38.2
20.	Nagaland	43.7	25.7	69.4	41.3	22.6	63.9
21.	Odisha	752.1	316.0	1068.1	760.3	312.5	1072.7
22.	Punjab	250.4	107.9	358.3	270.0	121.1	391.2
23.	Rajasthan	624.8	111.8	736.6	636.8	132.2	769.0
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	3866.1	3877.1	7743.2	4223.0	4261.7	8484.7
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Tripura	329.1	202.5	531.6	351.6	214.1	565.7
28.	Uttarakhand	485.4	221.4	706.8	503.8	244.4	748.2
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4226.7	1846.0	6072.7	4393.7	1992.2	6385.9
30.	West Bengal	4913.9	2127.0	7040.9	5169.5	2312.1	7481.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.9	17.9	41.8	24.2	19.1	43.4
32.	Chandigarh	29.2	8.5	37.7	27.4	8.3	35.7
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.8	2.4	6.2	4.2	2.8	7.0
34.	Daman and Diu	7.2	2.5	9.7	7.3	2.7	10.0
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	5.9	16.1	11.1	6.6	17.7
36.	Puducherry	116.1	108.0	224.1	113.9	108.3	222.2
Grand Total		29144.2	15645.9	44790.1	30253.4	16549.1	46802.5

(b) *State-wise number of job seekers registered on the live register of employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015#		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1348.2	524.2	1872.5	645.4	249.9	895.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.0	23.2	57.2	43.7	31.1	74.8



1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	1276.1	550.8	1826.9	1315.1	569.8	1884.8
4.	Bihar	722.4	103.3	825.6	630.4	91.5	721.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	1249.5	600.3	1849.8	1203.6	598.7	1802.3
6.	Delhi	847.7	350.4	1198.2	891.3	371.3	1262.6
7.	Goa	86.8	52.5	139.4	84.9	52.7	137.6
8.	Gujarat	524.3	215.4	739.6	486.8	201.2	688.0
9.	Haryana	547.6	232.2	779.8	540.4	242.1	782.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	597.0	399.4	996.4	477.4	339.4	816.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	191.3	92.6	283.9	188.9	92.1	281.0
12.	Jharkhand	423.5	68.4	491.9	485.0	75.1	560.1
13.	Karnataka	266.9	102.9	369.8	254.6	97.3	352.0
14.	Kerala	1465.8	2266.4	3732.3	1447.4	2275.0	3722.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1542.0	468.9	2010.9	1328.9	414.0	1742.9
16.	Maharashtra	2888.4	933.0	3821.4	2795.8	886.5	3682.3
17.	Manipur	506.6	205.4	712.1	522.0	213.7	735.7
18.	Meghalaya	18.5	19.1	37.6	19.6	21.1	40.7
19.	Mizoram	15.8	13.8	29.6	18.3	14.0	32.3
20.	Nagaland	41.1	23.0	64.1	49.2	23.7	72.9
21.	Odisha	770.4	312.7	1083.0	746.5	303.8	1050.3
22.	Punjab	249.1	113.2	362.3	243.8	110.1	353.9
23.	Rajasthan	547.4	133.6	680.9	482.3	128.3	610.6
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	3938.7	4052.3	7991.0	3933.1	4085.7	8018.8
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	689.2	269.3	958.5
27.	Tripura	371.7	223.9	595.6	382.0	229.4	611.3
28.	Uttarakhand	557.4	303.7	861.1	579.3	331.6	911.0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4701.3	2155.0	6856.3	2784.2	1091.2	3875.4
30.	West Bengal	5273.5	2398.2	7671.7	5374.9	2474.0	7848.9
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.8	18.8	41.6	20.9	17.7	38.6
32.	Chandigarh	26.2	8.1	34.3	19.8	7.6	27.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.0	3.3	8.4	5.2	3.4	8.6
34.	Daman and Diu	7.3	2.7	10.0	7.7	2.9	10.6

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
35.	Lakshadweep	11.7	7.2	18.8	11.7	7.2	18.9
36.	Puducherry	106.7	100.5	207.2	112.6	108.2	220.8
Grand Total		31182.7	17078.3	48261.1	28821.7	16030.7	44852.5

Note: Total may not tally due to round off;

# till 30th September, 2015

\* No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

### Statement-II

(a) State-wise number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012			2013		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.30	0.10	0.40	0.38	0.25	0.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.50	0.20	0.70	0.37	0.12	0.49
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2.10	2.16	0.01	2.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.47	0.04	0.50
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
7.	Goa	1.10	0.70	1.80	0.53	0.34	0.87
8.	Gujarat	211.90	34.10	246.00	227.53	44.09	271.62
9.	Haryana	12.00	0.30	12.30	0.65	0.01	0.65
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.70	1.40	4.10	1.71	0.19	1.89
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.09	0.03	0.12
12.	Jharkhand	11.70	0.40	12.10	3.28	0.15	3.43
13.	Karnataka	2.00	0.60	2.60	3.07	0.80	3.86
14.	Kerala	4.80	4.60	9.40	4.36	3.52	7.88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7.80	0.70	8.50	2.64	0.10	2.74
16.	Maharashtra	85.20	18.60	103.80	16.91	1.70	18.61
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.10
20.	Nagaland	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	2.30	0.50	2.80	1.08	0.36	1.44
22.	Punjab	2.40	0.30	2.70	1.94	0.56	2.50
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.32	0.00	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	6.70	4.10	10.80	15.77	5.08	20.85
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Tripura	0.30	0.10	0.40	0.25	0.19	0.44
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.56	0.04	0.60
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.40	0.20	1.60	3.55	0.41	3.96
30.	West Bengal	1.70	0.50	2.20	0.94	0.41	1.35
31.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.05
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.09
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.03
36.	Puducherry	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.97	0.26	1.23
Grand Total		359.60	68.00	427.60	289.74	58.76	348.50

(b) *State-wise number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015#		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.33	0.09	0.42	0.08	0.02	0.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.97	0.18	1.14	0.40	0.20	0.60
4.	Bihar	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.86	0.08	0.94	2.06	1.14	3.20
6.	Delhi	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.20	0.00	0.20
7.	Goa	1.19	0.96	2.15	1.75	0.35	2.10
8.	Gujarat	242.07	48.77	290.84	176.54	35.06	211.60
9.	Haryana	0.24	0.01	0.25	0.19	0.01	0.20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.98	0.32	2.30	0.86	0.15	1.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.22	0.15	0.37	0.07	0.03	0.10
12.	Jharkhand	0.95	0.11	1.05	2.28	0.02	2.30
13.	Karnataka	1.63	0.51	2.14	0.47	0.23	0.70
14.	Kerala	4.38	3.61	7.99	3.16	3.04	6.20

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.22	0.03	0.25	0.10	0.01	0.10
16.	Maharashtra	9.13	0.42	9.55	12.97	0.44	13.40
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.10
19.	Mizoram	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	0.57	0.12	0.70	0.73	0.27	1.00
22.	Punjab	1.94	0.49	2.43	1.13	0.17	1.30
23.	Rajasthan	0.43	0.01	0.44	0.35	0.05	0.40
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	5.74	3.06	8.80	5.24	1.96	7.20
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	0.37	0.03	0.40
27.	Tripura	1.59	0.85	2.43	0.16	0.14	0.30
28.	Uttarakhand	0.51	0.07	0.58	0.17	0.04	0.20
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.28	0.02	1.30	0.40	0.00	0.40
30.	West Bengal	0.80	0.69	1.48	0.23	0.17	0.40
31.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.03	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.10
32.	Chandigarh	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.10
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.17	0.15	0.33	0.08	0.03	0.10
Grand Total		277.70	60.80	338.50	210.25	43.65	253.90

Note: Total may not tally due to round off;

# till 30th September, 2015

\*No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

### Statement-III

*State-wise Scheduled Caste job seekers registered on the live register and placement made through employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of job seekers			Placement		
		2012	2013	2014#	2012	2013	2014#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	540.18	522.57	508.93	0.20	0.13	0.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.60	1.56	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	96.32	109.96	120.64	0.02	0.03	0.05
4.	Bihar	147.90	120.15	231.87	0.41	0.01	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.15	143.76	159.46	0.02	0.06	0.02
6.	Delhi	90.11	90.11	90.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	3.27	3.27	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	158.90	143.29	123.60	19.81	18.85	16.87
9.	Haryana	157.48	164.05	174.67	0.11	0.11	0.07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173.82	190.80	209.03	0.47	0.07	0.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	96.60	73.73	65.13	0.79	0.87	0.09
13.	Karnataka	111.34	105.61	104.23	0.08	0.07	0.07
14.	Kerala	616.49	603.49	615.27	1.24	1.44	1.29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	341.25	342.93	335.62	1.17	0.31	0.02
16.	Maharashtra	476.02	429.35	492.87	1.98	1.98	0.01
17.	Manipur	8.47	9.18	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.20	0.23	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	188.63	189.05	195.56	0.35	0.37	0.21
22.	Punjab	121.11	125.56	123.44	0.27	0.17	0.18
23.	Rajasthan	145.88	147.68	140.88	0.12	0.07	0.23
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1713.82	1865.94	1925.74	3.23	6.45	2.24
26.	Tripura	86.77	91.25	95.93	0.01	0.07	0.07
27.	Uttarakhand	98.87	109.65	127.61	0.07	0.09	0.10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	780.40	797.23	861.16	0.17	0.38	0.45
29.	West Bengal	840.32	869.82	883.97	0.31	0.10	0.09
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	9.64	9.72	9.18	0.03	0.04	0.03
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	22.77	24.96	27.39	0.01	0.13	0.05
Grand Total		7166.29	7291.88	7644.17	30.86	31.77	22.34

Note: Total may not tally due to round off

# Provisional

\* No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise Scheduled Tribe job seekers on the live register and placement made through employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of job seekers			Placement		
		2012	2013	2014#	2012	2013	2014#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179.88	155.95	152.05	0.05	0.06	0.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.58	23.43	25.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	206.34	224.94	246.64	0.04	0.03	0.08
4.	Bihar	10.32	8.40	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	302.65	318.41	329.93	0.09	0.24	0.06
6.	Delhi	19.94	19.94	19.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	120.04	104.03	94.70	14.95	18.84	22.78
9.	Haryana	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34.03	37.30	41.27	0.00	0.17	0.07
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.08	3.08	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	174.42	136.01	112.20	1.07	0.54	0.21
13.	Karnataka	28.94	26.25	24.34	0.02	0.02	0.04
14.	Kerala	39.12	39.35	41.43	0.13	0.19	0.13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	285.96	290.27	287.16	1.04	0.00	0.08
16.	Maharashtra	99.83	99.20	112.69	0.81	0.07	0.11
17.	Manipur	215.36	224.98	230.27	0.02	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	27.52	27.62	29.83	0.03	0.01	0.01
19.	Mizoram	40.42	35.39	29.23	0.00	0.11	0.07
20.	Nagaland	68.59	58.64	63.16	0.00	0.00	0.04
21.	Odisha	138.32	143.48	152.95	0.35	0.49	0.19
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	112.37	104.57	90.81	0.06	0.04	0.06
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	74.88	60.28	64.84	0.17	0.16	0.11
26.	Tripura	112.65	118.85	125.10	0.02	0.07	0.08
27.	Uttarakhand	27.04	29.22	32.41	0.04	0.01	0.02
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6.67	6.89	6.82	0.00	0.01	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	West Bengal	165.14	172.02	174.72	0.09	0.02	0.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.84	1.84	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.01	3.74	3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	7.32	7.32	7.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00
Grand Total		2530.74	2486.93	2516.70	18.95	21.06	24.17

NOTE: Total may not tally due to round off

# Provisional

\* No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

**Statement-V**

*State-wise Other Backward Class job seekers on the live register and placement made through employment exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of job seekers			Placement		
		2012	2013	2014#	2012	2013	2014#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	687.83	673.45	670.73	0.20	0.27	0.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.28	1.40	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	252.33	284.69	315.98	0.05	0.04	0.23
4.	Bihar	269.76	248.61	271.08	0.65	0.02	0.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	312.15	287.36	347.50	0.03	0.12	0.03
6.	Delhi	27.32	27.32	27.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	10.91	10.91	10.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	7.29	6.84	6.23	0.35	0.18	0.20
9.	Haryana	56.47	45.05	47.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	68.67	71.42	84.92	0.00	0.02	0.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	194.27	178.66	155.02	2.45	1.46	0.02
13.	Karnataka	23.11	19.21	15.22	0.01	0.03	0.06
14.	Kerala	1931.23	1681.39	1643.75	2.25	2.81	2.61
15.	Madhya Pradesh	520.14	536.66	546.71	1.88	0.62	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	891.40	841.26	973.98	3.37	3.37	0.24
17.	Manipur	5.92	8.60	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	104.90	114.95	121.65	0.16	0.15	0.06
22.	Punjab	9.35	10.25	10.38	0.04	0.04	0.05
23.	Rajasthan	206.04	212.33	210.44	0.15	0.09	0.05
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	4617.76	4641.70	4980.38	6.63	12.81	5.46
26.	Tripura	30.57	37.63	42.23	0.00	0.01	0.04
27.	Uttarakhand	67.21	72.10	89.08	0.08	0.03	0.11
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1077.82	1104.00	1226.10	0.24	0.29	0.45
29.	West Bengal	228.98	241.03	260.80	0.06	0.05	0.01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.01
31.	Chandigarh	3.16	3.24	2.77	0.02	0.01	0.02
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	63.76	52.43	53.95	0.02	0.30	0.25
Grand Total		11671.44	11414.37	12133.97	18.68	22.72	10.19

Note: Total may not tally due to round off

# Provisional

\* No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

### Statement-VI

*Minority Community job seekers registered on live register and placement made through employment exchanges in the country*

Year	Minority community (in thousand)	
	Job-seekers registered on live register	Placement
2012	5888.4	13.2
2013	5748.8	11.2
2014#	5797.5	11.3

# Provisional

*Educated job seekers registered on the live register and placement made through employment exchanges in the country*

Year	Educated (in thousand)	
	Job-seekers registered on live register	Placement
2012	37497.4	281.4
2013	40014.5	227.8
2014#	40403.7	226.2

# Provisional



[English]

### Vocational Training Model

5664. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to replicate the German vocational training model in Industrial Training Institutes to improve employability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private companies that will help impart skills to people under the training programmes;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):  
(a) Yes Madam, Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has replicated the German vocational training model in Industrial Training Institutes to improve employability under the Scheme titled "Dual System of Training (DST)" which was implemented *w.e.f.* August, 2016 .

(b) Dual System combines practical training in the industry with theoretical knowledge & basics about safety and tools, equipment along with foundation practical conducted in ITI(s) which gives better ITI with Industry linkage to the trainees. DST enables the ITI trainees to have exposure to latest trends in the industry.

(c) and (d) So far, 88 nos. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with 50 nos. Government ITIs. The details of the scheme with no. of ITIs and name of the industry partners with trades are enclosed *vide* Statement.

### Statement

#### Dual System of Training

#### Objective of Dual System of Training:

- Dual System combines practical training in the industry and theoretical training in ITI(s) which gives better ITI – Industry linkage.
- Better hands on experience for students on latest/ updated technology as available in the industry.

#### Status of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) :

- So far, 88 MoUs have been signed with 50 ITIs details as given below:-

#### MoUs Signed under Dual System of Training

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of ITIs signed MOUs with IP	No. of MoUs signed	Name of the Industry Partners (IP) with trades
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	12 nos. ITIs	15 Industries	1. JK Paper Mill, Rayagada ( <b>Machinist, Fitter</b> ) 2. Steelton Ltd , Keonjhar ( <b>Welder</b> ) 3. Trishakti Engineering Work Ltd, Keonjhar ( <b>Machinist</b> ) 4. Jindal Steel & Power Ltd, Angul ( <b>Fitter</b> ) 5. Indian Rare Earths Ltd, Ganjam ( <b>Fitter &amp; Electrician</b> )

1	2	3	4	5
				6. Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd, Danagadio ( <b>Fitter, Electrician, Elec. Mechanic</b> )
				7. SAIL (RSP), Rourkela ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				8. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd, Keonjhar ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				9. Paradeip Port Trust Ltd, Jagatsinghpur ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				10. Vedanta Ltd, Kalahandi ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				11. NTPC Ltd, Talcher ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				12. NALCO Ltd, Angul ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				13. Hindalco Industries Ltd, Sambalpur ( <b>Welder</b> )
				14. Lakshmi Motorcycles & Allied Pvt. Ltd, Berhampur ( <b>MMV</b> )
				15. ASKA Cooperative Sugar Industries Ltd., Nuagam, Aska ( <b>Fitter</b> )
2.	Jharkhand	01 no. ITI	01 Industry	1. SAIL (Bokaro Steel Plant), Bokaro ( <b>Welder, Fitter, Electrician</b> )
3.	Rajasthan	01 no. ITI	02 Industries	1. JK Cement Works, Nimbahera ( <b>Welder</b> )
				2. JK Cement Works, Mangrol ( <b>Draftsmen Mechanic</b> )
4.	Uttar Pradesh	6 nos. ITIs	08 Industries	1. M/s United Machine Ltd., Saharanpur ( <b>Electrician, Fitter, Welder</b> )
				2. M/s Raj Sneh Auto India Pvt. Ltd., Meerut
				3. Ozans Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Faizabad ( <b>Electrician, Fitter, Machinist</b> )
				4. Laxmi Industrial Corporation, Meerut ( <b>Electrician, Turner</b> )
				5. M/s Elin Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Meerut ( <b>Electronics Mechanic, Electrician</b> )
				6. A.T.V. Project India Ltd., Mathura ( <b>Fitter, Welder</b> )
				7. Elcomponix Cells Pvt. Ltd., Gautambudh Nagar ( <b>Electrician, Electronics Mechanic</b> )
				8. Metaflex Doors India Pvt. Ltd., Greater Noida ( <b>Fitter</b> )
5.	Delhi	01 no. ITI	01 Industry	1. M/s Maruti Suzuki India, Delhi ( <b>Machinist, Fitter</b> )
6.	Karnataka	01 no. ITI	02 Industries	1. Ashok Iron Works Pvt. Ltd. Belagavi ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				2. Pragati Engineering Belagaum Pvt. Ltd., Belagavi ( <b>Fitter</b> )
7.	Gujarat	28 nos. ITIs	59 Industries	1. Amman Appollo India Pvt. Ltd. Mehsana ( <b>Welder</b> )
				2. Ratnamani Metal & Tube Ltd, Distt.:Mehsana ( <b>Welder</b> )
				3. Hi-con Technocast pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				4. Gopal Snaks Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				5. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot ( <b>Electrician</b> )
				6. Gujarat Intrux Ltd, Gondal Road ( <b>Draftsmen Mechanic</b> )
				7. Intricast Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot ( <b>Draftsmen Mechanic</b> )

1	2	3	4	5
				8. Orbit Bearings India Pvt. Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Fitter)</b>
				9. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot Rajkot <b>(Fitter)</b>
				10. Synnoya Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Fitter)</b>
				11. Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Fitter)</b>
				12. Rolex Rings Pvt Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Machinist)</b>
				13. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Machinist)</b>
				14. Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Machinist)</b>
				15. Synnoya Gears & Transmission, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Machinist)</b>
				16. Perfect Retreads Pvt Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Motor Vehicle)</b>
				17. Atul Motors Pvt. Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Motor Vehicle)</b>
				18. Perfect Retreads Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Diesel)</b>
				19. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Diesel)</b>
				20. Atul Motors Pvt. Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Diesel)</b>
				21. Atul Auto Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Mechanic Diesel)</b>
				22. Iceburg Technocast Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Turner)</b>
				23. Echjay Industries Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Turner)</b>
				24. Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Turner)</b>
				25. Synnoya Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Distt: Rajkot <b>(Turner)</b>
				26. Atul Auto Ltd., Sangani <b>(Welder)</b>
				27. Gujarat Intrux Ltd., Gondal Road <b>(Welder)</b>
				28. Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., Distt: Rajkot <b>(Welder)</b>
				29. Banco Products Ltd, Vadodara <b>(Fitter)</b>
				30. Banco Products Ltd, Vadodara <b>(Welder)</b>
				31. Huber Group India Pvt. Ltd, Vapi <b>(AOCP)</b>
				32. Huber Group India Pvt. Ltd, Vapi <b>(Fitter)</b>
				33. Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat <b>(Mechanic Motor Vehicle)</b>
				34. CS Component Pvt. Ltd, Valsad <b>(Fitter)</b>
				35. Bindal Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd. <b>(Welder)</b>
				36. Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat <b>(Mech Diesel)</b>
				37. Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat <b>(Mech Diesel Trade)</b>
				38. Shree Ambika Auto Sales & Service, Surat <b>(Mechanic Diesel)</b>
				39. Cadmatch Machinery Pvt. Ltd, Vatva, Ahmedabad <b>(Turner, Machinist, Fitter)</b>
				40. Truetzschler Industries Limited, Vatava, Ahmedabad <b>(Fitter)</b>
				41. Techno Industries Ltd, Ahmedabad <b>(Electrician)</b>
				42. Chamunda Pharma Machinery Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad <b>(Turner, Machinist, Fitter)</b>

1	2	3	4	5
				43. Multi Span Instrument co. ( <b>Electrician, Electronics Mechanic</b> )
				44. Omega Elevators ( <b>Electrician, Welder, Fitter</b> )
				45. Petal Morocon Pvt. Ltd ( <b>Mechanic Motor Vehicle</b> )
				46. Planet Automative Pvt. Ltd. Khokhara ( <b>Mechanic Motor Vehicle</b> )
				47. Semitronik Instrument ( <b>Electronics Mechanic</b> )
				48. Dishman Pharmaceutical & Chemical Ind. Ltd, Ahmedabad ( <b>AOCP</b> )
				49. Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				50. Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd ( <b>Welder</b> )
				51. Sahajanand Laser Technology Ltd ( <b>Electronics Mechanic</b> )
				52. Mahindra Gears & Transmission Pvt. Ltd, Rajkot ( <b>Machinist</b> )
				53. Raviratan Motors Pvt. Ltd. ( <b>Mechanic Diesel</b> )
				54. Atul Ltd, Valsad ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				55. Atul Ltd, Valsad ( <b>AOCP</b> )
				56. Schaeffler India Ltd ( <b>Fitter</b> )
				57. Inox India Pvt. Ltd. ( <b>Welder</b> )
				58. Cadila Healthcare Ltd. ( <b>AOCP, Fitter</b> )
				59. Goldi Green Technologies Pvt. Ltd. ( <b>Electrician, Electronics Mechanic</b> )
	Total	50 nos. ITIs	88 nos. Industries	

**No. of trades introduced under Dual system of Training:**

The dual system training is currently available for the following 16 trades:

- (i) Electrician
- (ii) Fitter
- (iii) Machinist
- (iv) Turner
- (v) Electronics Mechanic
- (vi) Welder
- (vii) Mechanic Diesel
- (viii) Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
- (ix) Cosmetology
- (x) Tool & Die Maker (Dies & Mould)

- (xi) Draughtsman (Mechanical)
- (xii) Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)
- (xiii) Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
- (xiv) Plumber
- (xv) Automotive Body Repair
- (xvi) Automotive Paint Repair

[Translation]

**Retail Marketing Companies**

5665. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether multinational companies of several countries including companies of indigenous big industrial houses are working in retail market of the country;

(b) if so, the number of multinational companies and the companies of indigenous big industrial houses working in retail market of the country during the year 2014-15, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017;

(c) whether the entry of these companies has expedited the pace of economic growth in the country; and

(d) 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) Consolidated data in respect of multinational companies including companies of indigenous big industrial houses working in retail market of the country is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) No assessment regarding impact of these companies in retail sector on the pace of economic growth has been made.

*[English]*

#### **Forest Village Committee**

5666. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the draft Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules has been released in February, 2018 which also deal with Tribal land, forests and tribals;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry was consulted before framing of these rules and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the rules the 'Gram Sabha' has been defined according to the Constitution or the definition given in the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any decision making powers of Village Forest Committees and statutory bodies like the Gram Sabhas are similar/same or interchangeable under FRA; and

(e) whether the Government has or plans to raise the issue of the statutory right of Gram Sabhas with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change over Afforestation projects under CAF Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Consultation between the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is a continuous and ongoing process. During these consultations, issues concerning Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (CAFA) have been discussed. However, the draft CAF Rules 2018, now put up for Public Consultation, have not been sent for consultation by MoEFCC in its present form.

(c) As per the Rule 2(m) of the draft CAF Rules, 2018 the 'Gram Sabha' has the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of article 243 of the Constitution.

(d) Village Forest Committee is not defined in Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA). However, the Committee under the Rule 4(1)(e) of Forest Rights Rules and Gram Sabha as defined in Section 2(g) of FRA have different powers.

(e) Issues of rights of 'Gram Sabha' as defined in FRA have been raised with the MoEFCC while sending comments on draft CAF Rules, 2018 by the MoTA on 12.3.2018.

#### **CMIE Study on Employment**

5667. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the study undertaken by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) wherein it has been stated that unemployment rate in the country has jumped at an alarming level during the last 15 months;

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

(c) the details of steps taken/new strategies being adopted by the Government to increase jobs and bring down unemployment rate in the country?

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

GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the result from last available labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted in 2015-16 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 was 3.7% in 2015-16.

The 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 Poverty Alleviation.

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. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

MUDRA and Start-Ups Schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises 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.

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment

generation. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government is paying the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made for the new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-up) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

#### **Educational Qualifications**

5668. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that India and France have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for mutual recognition of educational qualifications;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions thereof and the number of students likely to be benefitted as a result thereof;

(c) whether India has signed similar MoUs with other countries; 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic to facilitate Mutual Recognition of Academic Qualifications has been signed. A copy of the Agreement is given in the enclosed Statement. Outcome of the MoU in terms of number of students benefitted is not quantifiable at this juncture.

(c) and (d) This Agreement between India and France is the first Government level agreement on Mutual

Recognition of Qualifications and India has not signed any similar Government level MoU with other countries as of now.

**Statement**

*A Copy of Agreement*

Agreement

Between

The Government of The Republic of India

And

The Government of The French Republic

To facilitate Mutual Recognition of

Academic Qualification

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties",

RECALLING the Agreement concerning cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic signed on 7th June, 1966;

WISHING to develop relations between the Parties in the fields of education and research;

HAVING REGARD to the tradition of cooperation and exchange between the two countries' higher education institutions, embodied by the signing of numerous agreements;

HAVING REGARD to the desirability of encouraging mobility of students from both countries by facilitating possibilities for them to continue their studies in the other country;

CONVINCED that mutual recognition of qualifications and study periods between the two countries in view of continuing studies in the partner country, in addition to encouraging student mobility, would also promote excellence in higher education through cooperation, university and research exchanges;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

**Article 1**

*Purpose of the Agreement*

With this Agreement, the Parties agree to work

towards and facilitate the mutual recognition of educational qualifications and periods of study undertaken by students within duly approved, recognized and/or accredited educational institutions within the two countries, in view of continuing their studies in the partner country.

**Article 2**

*Scope and implementation*

(1) This Agreement shall apply:

- in India, to all institutions that are members of the Association of Indian Universities(AIU) and all institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities of the Republic of India to award degrees.
- in France, to all higher education institutions under the Conference des Presidentsd'Universite (CPU), the *Conference des Directeurs des EcolesFrancaisesd'Ingenieurs (CDEFI)*, and to degrees duly recognized by the French Ministry in charge of Higher Education.

(2) Both Parties shall facilitate regular exchanges between the above Indian and French bodies (AIU and CPU/CDEFI), for the implementation of this Agreement.

(3) This Agreement shall not apply to such disciplines and qualifications which also entitle their holders the right to practice a profession in the respective countries.

(4) This Agreement is based on respect for the principle of institutional autonomy which applies to both the Indian and French higher education systems.

The programmes in which students may enrol shall be determined by the competent higher education authorities of each Party.

(5) Information on the organization and structure of the higher education systems of the two countries shall be exchanged on a regular basis.

(6) The Parties undertake to mutually recognize the qualifications of the end of secondary education and of higher education institutions of the Republic of India and the qualifications of the higher education institutions of the French Republic which fall within

the scope of this Agreement as comparable with the corresponding qualifications provided that the qualifications are awarded in accordance with the laws and regulations of both countries.

- (7) The Indian Party shall recognize the certificate issued for the completion of secondary school education by the French Ministry of National Education, known as the *baccalaureat*, as comparable to the Certificates issued, in respect of Senior School Certificate Examination, by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or by the other secondary, intermediate or pre-university education establishments recognized by the Republic of India.
- (8) The French Party shall recognize the Certificates issued, in respect of Senior School Certificate Examination, by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or by the other secondary, intermediate or pre-university education establishments recognized by the Republic of India as comparable with the *baccalaureat* qualification awarded for the completion of secondary school education by the French Ministry of National Education.
- (9) The Indian Party shall recognize the *licence* degrees awarded by French universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education as comparable to the Bachelor's degrees awarded by the universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India.
- (10) The French Party shall recognize the Bachelor's degrees awarded by universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India as comparable to the *licence* degrees awarded by French universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education.
- (11) The Indian Party shall recognize the Master's and Master's-level degrees awarded by French universities and higher education institutions duly approved, accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education

as the Master's degrees awarded by the universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India.

- (12) The French Party shall recognize the Master's degrees awarded by universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India as comparable to the Master's and Master's-level degrees awarded by French universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education.
- (13) The Indian Party shall recognize the doctoral degree awarded by universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education as comparable to the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in the corresponding discipline(s) awarded by the universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India.
- (14) The French Party shall recognize the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree awarded by universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the competent authorities or bodies in the Republic of India as comparable to the *doctoral* degree awarded by universities and higher education institutions duly approved, recognized or accredited by the French Ministry for Higher Education.

### **Article 3**

#### *Consultations*

The Parties shall mutually consult each other periodically to keep each other informed of changes within their higher education systems.

### **Article 4**

#### *Settlement of disputes*

Any dispute relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled by consultation or negotiation between the Parties.



**Article 5***Entry into force*

Each Party shall notify the other Party of the completion of any internal procedures required for this Agreement to take effect, which shall occur on the first day of the second month following the date of receipt of the last notification.

**Article 6***Validity and continuation*

This Agreement is valid for a period of five years from its date of entry into force. The validity period shall automatically be renewed.

**Article 7***Termination*

Either Party may terminate this Agreement by sending written notification to the other Party at least twelve months prior to the intended date of termination.

Signed at New Delhi, on 10th March, 2018, in two originals, in French, English and Hindi language, all texts being equally authentic”.

For The Government of  
The Republic of India

For The Government of  
The French Republic

**Prakash Javadekar**  
Minister Human Resource  
Development

**Frederique Vidal**  
Minister of Higher Education,  
Research and Innovation

**Courses for Women Students**

5669. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to colleges and universities, enquiring about introduction of self-defence programmes/ courses for women students and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the colleges and universities in this regard;

(b) whether UGC has set any deadline to give response and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/released/spent for this purpose, college/university-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) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. Meenakshi Gopinath, Ex-Member, UGC to review the existing arrangements for the safety and security of girls and women in particular and of the entire youth in general on campuses of institutions of higher learning. The Task Force submitted its report titled as “SAKSHAM- Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitization on Campuses” to the UGC on 30th October, 2013. A copy of the Report of Task Force is available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5873997\\_SAKSHAM-BOOK.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5873997_SAKSHAM-BOOK.pdf).

UGC accepted the recommendations of the Task Force and to ensure compliance of the recommendations of Task Force, UGC notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. As per these Regulations, it is the responsibility of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to organize training programmes and workshops for the students for gender sensitization as indicated in the SAKSHAM Report.

UGC has, *inter-alia*, requested Vice-Chancellors of all Universities on 16.02.2018 to provide information regarding introduction of self-defence programmes for women. It has further informed that, as on 26.02.2018, 130 HEIs are running self-defence programmes for women.

**New Steel Plants**

5670. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:  
SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Steel plants with private players on PSU lands in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far, plant-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish a Pellet Plant in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in collaboration

with Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) and an MoU has been entered into in start this Joint Venture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) There is no proposal.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) KIOCL and RINL, Central Public Sector Enterprises, have signed an MoU for setting up of a Pellet Plant at Visakhapatnam on JV Basis.

#### ASER Report

5671. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) which finds that only 53 per cent of all 14 year olds can read a simple text in English and just 44 per cent can perform a simple division;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for this State of secondary education in the country;

(c) whether it is true that the allocation to the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was Rs. 19,372 crores in spite of the recommendation made in the 12th Five Year Plan for the allocation of Rs. 27,466 crore and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that amount of per-student allocations under in RMSA for primary and secondary schools has been decreased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA

KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a Non-Governmental organization. It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. ASER 2017 report shows *inter-alia*, that, 53% of all 14 year-olds in the sample can read English sentences. For 18 year-old youth, this figure is closer to 60%. Of those who can read English sentences, 79% can say the meaning of the sentence. The report also points out that only 43% student are able to do a 3-digit by 1-digit division correctly. The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this ASER 2017 survey.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) for class V and three rounds for classes III & VIII have been conducted from 2001-02 to 2014-16. In 2015, NAS for class X was conducted for the first time. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, second cycle of National Achievement Survey for students of class X was held on 5th February, 2018, with a district level sampling framework covering nearly 15.5 lakh students. Similarly, NAS for class 3, 5 and 8 was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed.

(c) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), States/UTs submit the proposals in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry approves viable proposals as per norms of the scheme, on the basis of available funds and progress of States. The details of the allocation to RMSA over the 12th Five Year Plan period are as follows:

(Rs in crores)

12th Plan allocation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17*	Total allocation
	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE
27466	3124.00	3983.00	5000.00	3565.00	3700.00	19372.00

(d) The per student outlay approved for secondary education under RMSA has increased during the last three years. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)			
Years	Total Enrolment (Government)	Total Outlay under RMSA	Per Student Allocation
2014-15	16565190	437255.96	0.026
2015-16	16913960	675382.72	0.040
2016-17	17390178	1012501.2	0.058

There is no allocation of funds for elementary level under RMSA.

[Translation]

#### **Mandatory N.C.C. Training**

5672. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make N.C.C. training mandatory for the students in all colleges of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide human resources for setting up of N.C.C. units in all such Government and private colleges where such units have not been set up; 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) to (c) No, Madam. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has requested the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to explore implementation of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject in their respective University curriculum. The objective of implementation of NCC as an elective subject in Universities is to focus on citizenship, patriotism and social and moral obligations of a person. It is also expected to enhance life and leadership skills of the cadets. Further, UGC provides financial support to Autonomous

Colleges for introducing NCC as an elective subject with credit points.

#### **Sanskrit University**

5673. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Sanskrit teachers in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Sanskrit is taught as compulsory subject in secondary and middle schools and whether Sanskrit teachers are available in all the Government schools;

(c) if so, the total number of Sanskrit teachers in the country;

(d) whether this number is sufficient for all Government schools and colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof the availability and shortage of Sanskrit teachers, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the requirements of the States and UTs. However, in schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education in all States, Sanskrit is introduced in class VI on optional basis. Interested students can further study Sanskrit as a subject for next four years *i.e* in classes IX to XII. The Ministry of Human Resource Development doesn't maintain record of number of teachers engaged in Sanskrit Teaching in Schools and Colleges.

#### **Funds to Madarsas**

5674. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Madarsas funded by the Government in the country, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has recently traced number of fake Madarsas getting Government funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the punitive action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM), which comprises two schemes namely, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) and Infrastructural Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI). These schemes are demand driven and voluntary in nature and funds are approved based on viable proposals received from the states, utilisation of funds approved earlier and availability of funds. SPQEM encourages traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for Classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. Total number of Madarsas funded under the SPQEM Scheme State/UT-wise including Rajasthan during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Information regarding fake Madarsas is not maintained Centrally. In order to avoid duplication of Madarsas, and streamlining the scheme, it has been decided by Department of School Education and Literacy in its Grant-in-Aid Committee (CGIAC) meeting held on 14.01.2016 that all the Madarsas/institutions must have U-DISE or unique code.

**Statement**

*Total number of Madarsas funded under SPQEM Scheme State/UT-wise including Rajasthan for the last three years.*

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 26.3.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	1127	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	268	480	214
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	110	-	110
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3288	1877	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
13.	Tripura	258	-	129
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14974	6062	4039
15.	Uttarakhand	481	287	228
16.	West Bengal	221	-	-
Total		20727	8706	4720

[English]

**Schools for Divyangs**

5675. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction/open some new schools in rural and urban areas in the country for special/mentally challenged divyang students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken by the Government for divyang students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no provision in

the Ministry of Human Resource Development to sanction/open new schools for special/mentally challenged divyang students.

However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), focus is on providing inclusive education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a nearby elementary and secondary schools, wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Scheme namely Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for running special schools after functioning for a minimum period of 2 years. It does not provide funds for opening of special schools or any other project under DDRS. The number of special schools being assisted by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is 371.

(c) Under SSA, an amount of 3000/- per child per annum is allocated for the interventions related to education of CWSN. The major interventions for the education of CWSN are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Education Plan, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access.

At the secondary level, the Ministry is implementing the component of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of RMSA with an objective to provide all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. Under IEDSS component, Central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ Rs. 3000/- per child per annum, besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc.

#### **Students in Universities**

5676. SHRI D.K. SURESH:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the total number of students registered and studying Ph.D. in various Universities of the country during the last three years, university-wise;

(b) whether the number of students aspiring for pursuing Ph.D. are on the rise in the country;

(c) if so, whether the Government is setting adequate infrastructure to provide Doctorate degree for all the aspiring students; and

(d) if so, the response 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) The total student enrolment in Ph.D programmes during last three years in Universities & Colleges is as under:-

Year	No. of Students
2014-15	1,00,792
2015-16	1,09,552
2016-17	1,23,712

University wise student enrolment in Ph.D Programmes during these years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. The number of students aspiring for pursuing Ph.D are on the rise in the country.

(c) and (d) Universities are formed either by Central Act or State/UT Act and are independent to take any administrative decision for providing the requisite infrastructural facilities for research etc.

#### **Statement**

*University-wise student enrolment in the Ph.D. programmes during the last three years*

Type of University	Male	Female	Total
<b>2014-15</b>			
Central University	10008	7521	17529
Central Open University	12	10	22
Institute of National Importance	15827	6515	22342

Type of University	Male	Female	Total
State Public University	19040	14272	33312
State Open University	119	60	179
State Private University	3519	2571	6090
State Private Open University	0	0	0
Institute under State Legislature Act	261	35	296
Deemed University-Government	4974	2090	7064
Deemed University-Government Aided	1053	950	2003
Deemed University-Private	6094	5861	11955
Others	0	0	0
<b>All India</b>	<b>60907</b>	<b>39885</b>	<b>100792</b>

**2015-16**

Central University	9169	6433	15602
Central Open University	12	10	22
Institute of National Importance	17559	7544	25103
State Public University	20035	16389	36424
State Open University	184	101	285
State Private University	4112	3052	7164
State Private Open University	0	0	0
Institute under State Legislature Act	216	25	241
Deemed University-Government	5598	2592	8190
Deemed University-Government Aided	1318	1300	2618
Deemed University-Private	7398	6480	13878
Others	19	6	25
<b>All India</b>	<b>65620</b>	<b>43932</b>	<b>109552</b>

**2016-17**

Central University	10603	7112	17715
Central Open University	416	330	746

Type of University	Male	Female	Total
Institute of National Importance	18048	7964	26012
State Public University	22465	19100	41565
State Open University	82	35	117
State Private University	5565	4590	10155
State Private Open University	0	0	0
Institute under State Legislature Act	220	36	256
Deemed University-Government	5417	2710	8127
Deemed University-Government Aided	1155	1269	2424
Deemed University-Private	8826	7769	16595
Others	-	-	-
<b>All India</b>	<b>72797</b>	<b>50915</b>	<b>123712</b>

**Status of Minority Universities**

5677. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) the details of the Central Universities that have been awarded the status of minority Universities in the country;

(b) the number of higher educational institutions granted minority status in each State, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of applications pending for minority status submitted by higher educational institutions, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of financial allocation made for such higher institutions during the said period; and

(e) the number of schools that have been granted minority status in each State, 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 minority status of two Central Universities, namely Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi are *sub-judice* before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High Court of Delhi respectively.

(b) to (e) The data of higher educational institutions and schools granted minority status is not separately maintained. However, a total number of 13,331 Institutions, which includes higher educational institutions as well as schools, have been granted minority status as on 1.3.2018 and their details, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement. A total number of 2614 applications are pending with the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) for both higher educational Institutions and schools and their details, State/UT-wise, are not maintained Centrally.

The details of financial allocation made for such higher institutions that have been granted minority status are not maintained Centrally.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Minority Status Certificates issued*

As on 01.03.2018

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of MSC
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	435
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23
4.	Assam	218
5.	Bihar	145
6.	Chandigarh	20
7.	Chhattisgarh	232

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of MSC
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman	1
10.	Delhi	249
11.	Goa	165
12.	Gujarat	58
13.	Haryana	169
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27
15.	Jharkhand	104
16.	Karnataka	698
17.	Kerala	4657
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	498
20.	Maharashtra	199
21.	Manipur	37
22.	Meghalaya	7
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Odisha	121
26.	Puducherry	26
27.	Punjab	125
28.	Rajasthan	104
29.	Sikkim	18
30.	Tamil Nadu	886
31.	Telangana	138
32.	Tripura	13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3129
34.	Uttarakhand	119
35.	West Bengal	697
Total		13331

**Tobacco Trade**

5678. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the details of total value and volume of tobacco trade generated from all tobacco products;

(b) whether the Government has captured data on the economic significance of trade in terms of generation of employment, boost to consumption of other products from earnings of tobacco trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the economic value generated by the tobacco trade

and the estimated livelihood dependent on tobacco trade;

(d) the details of the permission given by the tobacco Board for production of Tobacco during each of the last three seasons and the current season; and

(e) the total production of tobacco by farmers during the said period?

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 total value and volume of tobacco trade generated from all tobacco products for last 3 years and current year are as under:

(Qty in MT/Value in Million USD)

	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Till Jan-18)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
<b>Export</b>								
Tobacco Manufactured		278.61		316.68		324.31		276.20
Tobacco Unmanufactured	219572	680.01	215316	665.33	204447	634.38	151888	484.05
Total		958.62		982.01		958.69		760.25
<b>Import</b>								
Tobacco Manufactured		32.76		29.74		34.07		25.08
Tobacco Unmanufactured	1930	15.90	2883	20.54	1969	11.47	1237	9.06
Total		48.66		50.28		45.54		34.14

Source: DGCI&S

(b) and (c) No Madam. There is absence of reliable data on the economic significance of trade in terms of generation of employment, boost to consumption of other products from earnings of tobacco trade. However, as per the industry estimates, Indian tobacco industry provides livelihood of over 45.7 million people including farmers, farm labour, merchant traders, processors, manufacturers, wholesale and retailers across the supply chain.

(d) The details of the crop size for FCV Tobacco decided by the Tobacco Board for production of FCV tobacco during each of last three seasons and the current season are as under:-

(Qty in Million Kg)

Crop season	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Total
2014-15	172.00	104.00	276.00
2015-16	120.00	100.00	220.00
2016-17	130.00	95.00	225.00
2017-18 (Current Season)	136.00	99.00	235.00

Source: Tobacco Board

(e) The total production of FCV tobacco by farmers during the above said period is as under:-



(Qty in Million Kg)

Crop season	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Total
2014-15	190.05	103.40	293.45
2015-16	118.24	71.95	190.19
2016-17	105.35	98.72	204.07
2017-18* (Current Season)	124.93	106.12	231.05

\*estimated production

Source: Tobacco Board

### RGSKY

5679. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the salient features of the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) and the extent to which it has succeeded in achieving its objectives;

(b) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) closed down along with the number of workers/labourers rendered unemployed across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether all the workers/labourers rendered unemployed due to closure of CPSEs have been covered under the RGSK Yojana during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of cases admitted and the amount disbursed under RGSKY during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for re-employment/rehabilitation of such workers/labourers and for revival/restructuring of the closed CPSEs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) was introduced to provide unemployment

allowance to the Insured Persons who have been rendered unemployed involuntarily due to closure of factory/establishment, retrenchment or permanent disability arising out of non-unemployment injury. The eligibility conditions duration of benefits, rate of unemployment allowance and the period within which claim for unemployment allowance is to be submitted by the claimant as provided in the scheme have been modified from time to time.

To make the scheme more attractive and relevant ESI Corporation has reduced the eligibility requirement of payment of contribution from 3 years to 2 years for availing benefits under RGSKY and increase the duration of unemployment allowance from existing 12 months to 24 months during the entire insurable employment of the IP/IW. During this period, the IP/IW would get the benefit as per the following slab:-

IP/IW would get the benefit as per the following slab:

Unemployment period	0 to 12 months	13 to 24 months
Benefit Rate	50% of the last Av. Daily wages	25% of the last Av. Daily wages

(b) As information by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) the numbers of CPSEs closed down and nos. of employees rendered unemployed during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As information by DPE, the details of workers/labourers rendered unemployed due to closure of CPSEs and covered under the RGSKY is not maintained Centrally.

(d) State/UT-wise Details of claims and amount disbursed under RGSKY for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) As information by DPE, the Government is implementing Counselling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) Scheme to provide opportunities of self/wage employment to the employees (or dependents) of CPSEs separated under VRS/VSS or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of CPSEs. The scheme aims at providing short duration skill development training programme to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment. CRR scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of

Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. ESIC also has made concerted efforts to make the scheme more popular amongst the Insured Persons and employers. Wide publicity through Advertisement/media release in both print & electronic media has been made. Conference/seminars have also been held to popularise the scheme.

**Statement-I**

*As per information available in Public Enterprises Surveys, 8 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been closed down during the last three years.*

*Their names, number of employees and State (as per Registered Office)*

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Number of employees	State (as per Registered Office)
1	2	3	4
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	Baira SIUL Sarna Transmission Ltd.	0*	Delhi

1	2	3	4
2.	Nellore Transmission Ltd.	0*	Delhi
<b>2015-16</b>			
1.	SAIL Jugdishpur Power Plant Ltd.	0*	Delhi
2.	SAIL Sindri Projects Ltd	0*	Jharkand
<b>2014-15</b>			
1.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	141	West Bengal
2.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	106	Delhi
3.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	131	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Power Equity Capital Advisors Ltd.	0*	Delhi

\*Employees are deputed by Holding Company

**Statement-II**

*Details of claims and amount disbursed under RGSKY for the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No of Claims 2014-15	Amount Paid 2014-15	No. of Claims 2015-16	Amount Paid 2015-16	No. of Claims 2016-17	Amount Paid 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	10302	143	1973047	94	5498810
2.	Assam (North East)	15	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	27	322216	0	8095234	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	11	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	1	71085	5	186241	0	680400
7.	Goa	58	5652699	115	5361245	72	5009115
8.	Gujarat	0	0	30	1188061	25	1405762
9.	Haryana	0	88128	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	71	2501717	123	3417236	0	954150
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	982	7450511	133	5153341	1	587060
14.	Kerala	254	680660	40	2131968	107	9127422
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	35	1195888
16.	Maharashtra	281	4049654	47	1559372	23	1046814
17.	Odisha	0	3405126	57	94800	0	30000
18.	Puducherry	209	8245590	83	5216340	87	4634318
19.	Punjab	53	53655	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	5	3308568
21.	Tamil Nadu	112	2876570	6	92664	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	134	10142955	86	8229625	59	3763202
23.	Uttarakhand	57	2636816	0	74143	0	0
24.	West Bengal	2	113515	0	0	0	0
Total		2434	48301199	868	42773317	508	37241509

#### Quarterly Employment Survey

5680. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has been conducting the new series of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) since April, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner and the extent to which the new series is different from the old series;

(c) whether the Government has released the Seventh QES report recently;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

to increase the employment opportunities for female workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Labour Bureau initiated Revamped QES in April, 2016 by extending scope and coverage 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 viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO having 10 or more workers.

These 8 sectors constitute around 81 percent of the total employment of units with 10 or more workers as per the 6th Economic Census, conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014. Till date, seven reports pertaining to QES have been released. The sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th, 6th & 7th Rounds are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) since January, 2009 in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/

powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released. Sample Size for this survey was upto 2500 units and was in 11 States only.

Considering the importance of Quarterly Employment Surveys due to its periodicity, results and coverage, Quarterly Employment Survey (New Series) has been introduced. Sample size was enhanced to 11000 units and coverage was extended to all 36 States/UT. The major sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO having 10 or more workers.

The New Series of QES is different from old series in respect of sample size, coverage, Sectors/Sub sectors, States/UT's etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The report of seventh round of Quarterly Employment Survey has been released on 12 March, 2018. It has shown a positive change in employment *i.e.* 1.36 lakhs jobs during the July- September quarter of 2017. The details of Sector wise change in employment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The various steps has been taken by the Government to increase the employment opportunities including for female workers, like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU- GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Make In India, Skill India, Start-up India, Digital India.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries. A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for online registration and posting of jobs-seekers and provide other employment related services.

### **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 & 7th 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 & 7th 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, over 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)	Change Estimates (1st Oct' 17 over 1st Jul'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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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

### Skill Development Training in naxal affected areas

5681. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to impart skill development training and provide employment to youth in left wing extremist/naxal affected areas and if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the criteria laid down for identification of such districts;

(b) the total cost of the scheme along with the details of funds allocated to different districts under the scheme, State/district-wise;

(c) the challenges faced by the Government to overcome the difficulties in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) the manner in which the Government reviews the implementation of the scheme in such districts;

(e) the number of youths in left wing extremist areas who have undergone skill development training and the number of youths employed; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to provide employment to youth in left wing extremist affected areas after completion of Skill development training?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):  
(a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India has formulated a Scheme titled "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" especially for 47 districts in 10 States affected by Left Wing Extremism so that the youth of those districts can have a decent livelihood by way of acquiring skill. The Left Wing Extremism affected districts have been selected as per notification of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Total cost of the scheme is Rs. 407.85 crore. The State wise coverage, details of fund allocated under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Respective departments of State Governments have the responsibility to implement the scheme. Some of the States have faced challenges to implement the scheme due to remoteness of the sites of institutes and incidents of insurgency.

(d) The implementing States, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Home Affairs along with Cabinet Secretary monitor and review the scheme at various Stages.

(e) Six ITIs have started functioning and admitted first batch of trainees. Apart from that 19 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) are operational at present. In the running SDCs, out of 2552 admitted trainees, 1909 have been trained and 868 trainees have been employed.

(f) There is no such scheme formulated particularly for naxal affected areas. However, in order to improve the employability of youth, Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nationwide

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. Apart from that, a new scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation

of Rs.1000 crore. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government is paying the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS for new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government is also paying the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of the Scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism*

#### **Components:**

- (i) Skill training programmes for
- 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district
  - 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district
  - Train 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district
- (ii) Creation of infrastructure for:-
- 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district
  - 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per district

Coverage: The State wise covered districts along with fund allocated under the scheme is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Districts	Allocation for (Rs. in lakh)			
			Skill Training of 160 Youth (100% Central Share)	1 New ITI (75% Central and 25% State Share)	2 new SDCs (75% Central and 25% State Share)	Total Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
2.	Telangana	Khammam	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
3.	Bihar	Jamui	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Gaya	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Aurangabad	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Rohtas	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Jehanabad	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Arwal	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Muzzafarpur	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Banka	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Nawada	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Total	309.42	6611.40	600.00	7520.82
4.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Bastar	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Kanker	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Surguja	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Rajnandgaon	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Bijapur	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Narayanpur	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Sukma	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Kondagaon	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Total	360.99	5197.40	700.00	6258.39
5.	Jharkhand	Chatra	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		West Singhbhum	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Palamau	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Garhwa	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		East Singhbhum	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Bokaro	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Lohardaga	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Gumla	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Latehar	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Hazaribagh	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Girdih	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Khunti	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Ranchi	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Dumka	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Ramgarh	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Simdega	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Total	515.70	11147.60	1000.00	12663.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
7.	Maharashtra	Gondia	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Gadchiroli	51.57	734.60	100.00	886.17
		Total	103.14	1267.20	200.00	1570.34
8.	Odisha	Gajapati	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Malkangiri	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Rayagada	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Deogarh	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Sambalpur	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Koraput	0.00	734.60	0.00	734.60
		Total	257.85	3397.60	500.00	4155.45
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
10.	Bengal	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	51.57	532.60	100.00	684.17
		Grand Total	1753.38	30486.20	3400.00	35639.58

Apart from the above, Institute Management Committee in each of 47 new ITIs is supported with Rs. 1.00 crore fund with 100% Central Share.

#### **Hostels for girls/boys**

5682. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for the tribal students both for girls and boys in the country at present, State/UT- wise;

(b) whether any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe (ST) girls and boys is in operation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance provided thereunder and utilization reported by various States therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for construction of hostels and if so, the details of this such proposals received and the action taken by the Government on each of the said proposals; and

(e) whether the Government is aware that even basic facilities are not available in several hostels for boys and girls for Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country and if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the number of Hostels for the tribal students funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.



(b) to (e) Under the Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs, Central Assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% Central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. The hostels may be for middle schools, secondary schools, college or university level education. However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of the schemes of 'Hostels for ST Girls and Boys' under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards. Under these schemes, receipt of proposal for construction of hostels is a continuous process. The proposal received from the State Government is appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for funding depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).

Details of Funds released to State Governments / UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No. of Hostels sanctioned during last three years under the SCA to TSS and Grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Monitoring and maintenance of hostels is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. However, with a view to improve the facilities in the existing hostels, proposals received from State Governments are considered for funding under the schemes Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for various interventions including construction of boundary walls, toilets and arrangement of drinking water etc. from time to time as per the demand of State Governments depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant schemes.

**Statement-I**

*The State/UT-wise details of the number of Hostel for the tribal students sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of Hostels sanctioned		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	28	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	30	36
3.	Assam	2	7	09
4.	Chhattisgarh	22	73	95
5.	Gujarat	74	69	143
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	9	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	02
8.	Jharkhand	52	29	81
9.	Karnataka	29	8	37
10.	Kerala	11	6	17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	135	148	283
12.	Maharashtra	23	3	26
13.	Manipur	43	16	59
14.	Meghalaya	6	6	12
15.	Mizoram	0	10	10
16.	Nagaland	6	27	33
17.	Odisha	20	349	369
18.	Rajasthan (Tribal Area Development Deptt.)	15	94	109
	Rajasthan (Social Justice & Empowerment Deptt.)	33	38	71
19.	Sikkim	0	3	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	08
21.	Tripura	19	34	53
22.	Uttarakhand	0	2	02
23.	West Bengal	6	2	08
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	3
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4	05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>1545</b>

**Statement-II**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last four years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/ University	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1221.74	1221.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	380.47	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	1949.63	1949.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.00	1305.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1283.65	1283.65	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	638.12
8.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1798.45	1002.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3393.97	1427.65	595.35	595.35	0.00
10.	Sikkim	460.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Tripura	1797.62	843.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	304.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Mizoram University	195.01	195.01	59.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	0.00	61.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.32	0.00	61.88
16.	Rajive Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.68	0.00	0.00
Total		6393.01	4673.97	6935.83	4051.89	2000.00	1879.00	700.00

**Statement-III**

*No. of Hostels sanctioned during under the SCA to TSS and Grants under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Hostels sanctioned	Fund Released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Fund Released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Fund Released	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Fund Released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	800.00	10	250.00	13	2178.00	4	1102.26
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	15	750.00	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	4	804.58	1	0.00*
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	2645.67	13	5144.00	6	410.00	-	-
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.00	17	1700.00	-	-	14	1200.00
6.	Jharkhand	25	2000.00	44	6142.00	-	-	11	4810.00
7.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	27	1876.12	4	1400.00
8.	Kerala	1	250.00	3	500.00	-	-	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	23	4000.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
10.	Maharashtra	7	1600.00	-	246.00	-	-	-	-
11.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	600.00
12.	Meghalaya	2	190.00	2	350.00	4	1000.00	-	-
13.	Mizoram	3	574.70	-	0.00	14	572.74	-	-
14.	Nagaland	5	300.00	10	250.00	6	835.66	8	675.38
15.	Rajasthan	19	3132.00	6	1500.00	3	1600	9	900.00
16.	Sikkim	3	261.25	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
17.	Telangana	2	126.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	222.94	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
19.	Uttarakhand	1	75.00	1	200.00	-	-	-	-
20.	West Bengal	1	1607.50	10	1000.00	5	750.00	-	-
Total		110	17785.06	116	17282.00	97	10777.10	57	10687.64

\* Not release due to pending utilization certificate of previous years' releases.

**Modernisation and Innovation**

5683. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian Education System is the largest system of the World and it ranks third in terms of enrolments but it lacks modernisation and innovation and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the allocation of more resources or paying more attention towards higher education would not address some complex issues and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality of education at institutional levels;

(d) whether the Government proposes to carry out a comprehensive review of educational norms, which includes all stakeholders along with the improvement in basic structure offering requisite faculty trainings and a bigger role for private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided to expand digital literacy in rural India and to train youth in a competitive manner to make them fit for global markets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by 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) and (b) It is true that India has one of the largest systems of Education in the World, in terms of number of enrolments, institutions and teachers. The Government of India has initiated major reforms in the education sector to improve the quality and access to education.

Government has started many Institutes of National Importance (INIs) and Central Universities (CU) so that they would emerge as centres of educational excellence both at the national and international level. However, the infrastructure and the teaching-learning systems in many of these institutions is yet to be built as per acceptable standards. This is true of all new institutions—IITs/IIMs/IISERs/NITs/CUs/SPAs. Also, the infrastructure in the older INIs started in 1960s requires renewal and reconstruction as per global standards. To ensure this, a major initiative “**Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE)**” with a total investment of Rs. 1,00,000 cr. in the next four years, for building the Indian institutions of higher learning so that they take a pride of place in the global institutions has been launched.

**The Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA)** has been set up by Government to mobilise the funds from market and service the requirements of the CFIs, to be serviced by the internal revenues generated by the institutions, and to cover the interest portion, suitable grants would be released to the institution.

(c) to (f) The Government of India has initiated major reforms in the education sector to improve the quality and access to education. Aimed at expanding access to quality education, new premier higher education institutions have been opened across the country, marking the highest ever such expansion in the history after Independence.

**SWAYAM MOOCs** portal (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is an indigenous MOOCs portal that provides high quality education-anyone, anytime, anywhere at no cost- has been made operational. The portal has courses by the best teachers in the country and offers video lectures, e-reading material, discussion forum and assessment system - resulting in award of credits to the successful learners. So far, more than 1000 courses are made available and more than 33 lakh users are registered in this forum. Upto 20% credit transfer into the academic record of students, is allowed now, for the courses taken on the SWAYAM portal.

To reach high quality educational content to the most backward areas using satellite communication, 32 DTH channels have been made functional, under SWAYAM Prabha programme. These channels air 4 hours of new content every day.

The initiative of **National Digital Library (NDL)** is a virtual repository of learning resources with a single window search facility. It has already brought together 15 million digital books and journals and 31 lakh learners are using this facility. It supports all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular form of access devices and differently abled learners.

**Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)** is a new initiative to make use the knowledge base in the higher educational institutions for plugging technology gaps in the rural areas. In this year, 750 institutions are being selected on challenge mode. This is expected to enrich rural India by way of customising existing technology as per local needs and also

by improving the implementation of existing Government schemes.

**Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT)** Scheme has been launched in Dec, 2014, to address the issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession, raising the quality teaching in schools and colleges.

**Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat** Programme has been conceived by Hon'ble PM to promote mutual understanding between States & UTs in India which have diverse cultures, traditions, languages etc., through a process of sustained mutual engagement between the people. All States and UTs are paired with each other for a period of one year, after which the pairing would change. The objective is to break the inhibitions arising from diversity in culture through participative appreciation and engagement by people so that a spirit of oneness is created in the process for the nation.

**Under Swachh Bharat** programme the Department recognised the huge role that has to be played by HEIs in promoting Swachhta in the form of an attitude of zero tolerance to anything unhygienic. It has initiated Swachhta Rankings of Higher Educational Institutions and Swachhta Action Plans have been prepared.

**Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)** is an initiative launched on 30th November, 2015 to garner best international knowledge and experience into the country's higher education so as to enable Indian students & faculty to interact with best academic and industry experts from across the world. GIAN courses are short duration courses and as on date, 1075 courses have been conducted, in which more than 40,000 students gained enriched academic inputs and knowledge. These courses are also video recorded for subsequent use and some are also telecast live, depending upon the available infrastructure.

Government has embarked on building 20 Institutions of higher learning - 10 public and 10 private institutions as "**Institutions of Eminence**" (IoE), so that they are related among the global best institutions. These institutions to be declared in April, 2018, will have complete academic and administrative freedom and the public institutions will be given 1000 crore fund in next 3 years.

The best performing Institutions with high accreditation would be given autonomy in functioning. The **Graded Autonomy Regulation** introduced recently would provide liberal regulatory oversight so that the institution can plan for new courses and would strive for excellence.

**IMPRINT India** is an effort to direct research in the premier institutions into areas of social relevance. 10 such domains have been identified which could substantially impact the living standards of the rural areas. More than 2600 research proposals have been submitted by scientists in these areas.

**The Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)** has been launched to promote industry specific need-based research so as to keep up the competitiveness of Indian industry in the global market. It is proposed to invest Rs. 250 crores every year on identified projects. The Industry is expected to contribute 25 % of the project cost.

**Prime Minister Research Fellows (PMRF)** Scheme is launched to support 1000 bright undergraduate students every year, for direct admission in the research programmes in the reputed institutions like IISc, IITs. The fellowship carries a lot of social recognition and it ranges from Rs 70,000 to 80,000 per month for 5 year period.

**Smart India Hackathon** initiative is to promote innovation in the students by encouraging out of the box solutions for common problems faced by the society at large. In the first edition held in 2017, more than 40,000 students have participated to solve more than 600 problems. In 2018, the scope has been expanded to Hardware area also.

**National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)** is the biggest ranking exercise launched in 2015, in which more than 3,500 institutions participated. The first edition of India Rankings 2016 were released in April, 2016. The India Rankings 2018, the 3rd edition, is expected to be released on 3rd April, 2018. The India Rankings is one of the biggest efforts for bringing in accountability and transparency in the higher educational institutions. The ranks are released in the various categories of institutions namely Universities, Engineering, Management, Pharmacy etc.

**Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)** Scheme has been given extension by Cabinet recently to

provide more assistance for infrastructure to Universities and Colleges, creation of Model Degree colleges, Cluster universities, Upgradation of autonomous colleges and Vocationalisation of higher education.

**Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme Phase III (TEQUIP-III)** focus has been given to the backward States in central tribal belt and north-eastern region. Under this Rs. 2,600 cr. would be spent for improving the quality of teaching and research in the engineering institutions.

With a view to promoting autonomy for the premier institutions, the IIM Act has declared them as Institutes of National Importance and gave complete autonomy for deciding their administrative and academic matters, without any Govt interference.

In accordance with the policy that education should be accessible for everyone, the National Scholarship Portal has been started. Apart from this, the Vidyaxmi portal provides one-window clearance for the Education Loans with Interest Subvention.

### **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.

**A National Achievement Survey (NAS)** was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. District and State report cards for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes,

how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

NAS for class X was conducted on 5th February, 2018 in a sample of around 15.5 lakh students in 45,337 schools. The performance of students was assessed in five major subjects *i.e.* English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Modern Indian Languages (MIL), based on a district wise sampling of schools, to enable States to identify gaps in learning at district level and design strategies to address these gaps.

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 Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017 to provide for a regular examination at fifth class and eighth class at the end of every academic year. If a child fails in the said examination, he shall be given additional instruction and granted opportunity for re-examination within a period of two months from the declaration of the result. In case the child fails in the second attempt, the appropriate Government may allow schools to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. The appropriate Government may also decide not to hold back a child in any class till the completion of elementary education.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to make class X Board Examination compulsory from the academic year 2017-18.

A four year **B.Ed. integrated programme** with multiple pathways and specialization for pre-primary, elementary, secondary and senior secondary teachers will be introduced from the academic session 2019-2020.

In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12, this Department

has prepared an Integrated Scheme for School Education by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of SSA, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) extending Central support across all levels of school education.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is undertaking an exercise to rationalize the curriculum/syllabus/subject contents from Class I to XII with the objective of all round development of students. Suggestions have been invited from various stakeholders till April 6th, 2018.

The Department plans to support '**Operation Digital Board**' in all schools ( from 9th standard onwards ) and colleges as a joint effort of Centre, States, CSR and community initiatives to provide good quality education by effective use of technology and convert every class room in the country (from class IX and above) into a digital class room.

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)** was launched by Government of India in March, 2009 envisaging *inter-alia* provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. In 2013, secondary education the schemes of ICT, vocational education, Girls Hostel and IEDSS were subsumed under the umbrella of RMSA. Under the Scheme, 12682 new schools and 37799 existing schools for strengthening have been sanctioned so far.

**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, 3,062 audios and videos, 650 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books have been made available on the portal and mobile app.

Government has taken various steps to expand digital literacy in rural India. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is the nodal ministry for this. Ministry of Human Resource Development also launched '**Vittiya Saksharata Abhiyan**' for creating awareness among people about

digital economy and cashless modes of transactions, by involving all higher educational institutions.

### **New Export Policy**

5684. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on new Export Policy within the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from some of the States including Maharashtra and West Bengal to promote shipping and port sector within the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has tied up with the Ministry of Shipping in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount of earnings made through exports during each of the last three years along with the amount spent on imports during the said period?

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 Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was launched on April, 2015. The Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was released on 05.12.2017. The Foreign Trade Policy is dynamic in nature and changes in policy and procedure are regularly carried out as and when required through Notifications and Public Notices. Key changes in the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy are as under:

- MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) was increased by 2% to MSMEs/labour intensive industries involving an additional outlay of Rs.7310 crore that includes Rs. 2743 crore incentives

for two sub-sectors of Textiles *i.e.* ready made garments and made-ups on which MEIS was raised from 2% to 4%. Similarly, the SEIS (Service Export from India Scheme) incentive rate was increased by 2% for all notified services such as Business, Legal, Accounting, Architectural, Engineering, Educational, Hospital, Hotels and Restaurants amounting to Rs. 1140 crore.

- The validity period of the Duty Credit Scrips was increased from 18 months to 24 months to enhance their utility in the GST framework. GST rate for transfer/sale of scrips was reduced to zero from the earlier rate of 12%.
- A new trust based Self Ratification Scheme was introduced to allow duty free inputs for export production under duty exemption scheme for the Authorized Economic Operators (AEOs).
- Issue of working capital blockage of the exporters due to upfront payment of GST on inputs has also been addressed. Exemption of IGST has been allowed to schemes like the Advance Authorization Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme for sourcing inputs from abroad apart from Customs Duty. The 26th meeting of the GST Council held on 10th March, 2018 has further extended these benefits till 01.10.2018.

(b) to (d) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Sagarmala was prepared in consultation with all the maritime States and released in April, 2016. The NPP aims to foster port-led development in the country through integrated development of India's maritime sector through augmentation of capacity of existing ports, improving their efficiency, strengthening evacuation infrastructure and promoting coastal and inland waterways transportation. As part of the Sagarmala Programme, Master Plans have been finalized for the 12 major ports and based on the same, 128 port capacity expansion projects (estimated cost: Rs. 84,395 cr. and capacity creation of 828 MMTPA) have been identified for implementation over next 20 years.

Additionally, the Ministry of Shipping has brought out the Coastal Berth Scheme for part-funding the development of port infrastructure like construction of break-water,

preparation of coastal berths/jetties, undertaking capital dredging etc. Under this Scheme, the Ministry has provided funds for 26 projects in the maritime States including Maharashtra and West Bengal.

(e) India's Export & Import data for last three years and current year upto February, 2018 for Merchandise and upto January, 2018 for Services are as under:

(US\$ Millions)		
Years	Merchandise Export	Merchandise Import
2014-15	310338	448033
2015-16	262290	381007
2016-17	275852	384356
2017-18	273757	419341
(Apr-Feb, 18*)		

\*Provisional

(US\$ Millions)		
Years	Service Export	Service Import
2014-15	160370	85929
2015-16	155136	85717
2016-17	160683	95469
2017-18	142219	84789
(Apr-Jan, 18*)		

\*Provisional

Source: DGCIS, RBI

#### **Nomination of cultural ambassadors**

5685. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:  
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:  
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to nominate cultural ambassadors for famous cultural heritage places in near future;

(b) if so, the detailed list thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi/NCR;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;



(d) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard so far; 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) No, Madam.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India conducts regular awareness programs through its field offices to spread the message of importance of cultural heritage.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

#### **National Biofuels Policy**

5686. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:  
SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) proposes to set up 12 advanced biofuel refineries in various States including Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof along with any plan to increase biofuel plant refinery capacity to 100 tonnes a day from 12 tonnes a day;

(b) the percentage of bio-diesel exported out of total production and the percentage of bio-diesel being consumed in the country;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote use of ethanol so as to generate employment opportunities in the rural areas and help in environment protection, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new policy on ethanol manufacturing and trading and establish manufacturing of ethanol through the OMCs to provide remunerative price of sugarcane to the farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with name of the OMCs which have entered into manufacturing of ethanol in the country, OMCs/location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil PSUs have planned to setup 12 Second Generation (2G) Ethanol Bio-refineries in 11 States of the country.

In Maharashtra, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has identified a location at Khamgaon, District Buldhana for setting up 2G ethanol bio-refinery.

(b) As per Biodiesel Association of India (BDAI), 91% of biodiesel was sold in domestic market and 9% was exported during 2017-18.

(c) In order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government introduced the administered price mechanism for procurement of ethanol for blending with petrol in December, 2014. The Government also allowed lignocellulosic and petrochemical route for procurement of ethanol in December, 2014. The Government has revised the ex-mill price of ethanol for the ethanol supply year 2017-18 at Rs. 40.85/per litre in November, 2017. Additionally, GST and transportation charges are being paid by OMCs.

(d) and (e) The Government through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with ethanol blending percentage upto 10%, subject to the availability of ethanol.

Oil PSUs procure ethanol from manufacturers by inviting Expressions of Interest (EOIs).

[English]

#### **Vigilance Committee**

5687. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):  
DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA:  
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted/proposes to constitute a Vigilance Committee for the Ministry of Steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Delhi/NCR and Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any process has been initiated to fulfil its membership in near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### **CNG Filling Stations**

5688. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO:  
DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK:  
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:  
SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) the number of CNG distribution centres proposed to be set up in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the Government proposes to lay CNG pipeline in the States adjacent to Delhi on priority basis and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make CNG available at all 650 districts centres in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government could not meet the targets set to provide PNG connections and setting up gas dispensing units in the country and therefore had to revise its target at least three times during the last year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken to address the challenges faced in improving the natural gas coverage in the country; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide PNG supply both in urban and rural areas in Chhattisgarh and 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) The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 in the year 2007 which is the authority to grant authorization for the development of Pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). PNGRB authorizes entities to develop City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network as per PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder. PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility. As on date, PNGRB has authorized Haridwar Natural Gas Private Limited for Haridwar District GA and Indian Oil Adani Gas Private Limited for Udham Singh Nagar District GA for development of CGD Network in the State of Uttarakhand. PNGRB has also included Dehradun in the proposed 9th round of CGD bidding. There are approximately 191 Nos. of operational CNG stations as on January 2018 in both Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The list of PNGRB authorized GAs is given in the enclosed Statement-I and it has webhosted a list of 86 GAs consisting of 174 districts in the country for 9th Round CGD bidding (Statement-II). Remaining districts are proposed to be covered in subsequent rounds of bidding based on the availability of Natural Gas, Natural gas pipeline connectivity and techno-commercial feasibility.

(d) and (e) GAIL has been assigned a target to connect 10 lakh new Households with PNG supplies through its subsidiary/Joint Venture CGD companies and 120 CNG stations in its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) 2017-18. This target has neither been lowered, nor revised and progress in this regard is reviewed regularly.

Government has taken following steps in order to strengthen the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network across the country:

- (i) Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) (Transport) segments of City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- (ii) Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

- (iii) Ministry of Defence has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas / unit lines
- (iv) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- (v) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to State Governments on following aspects, (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.
- (vi) Further, MoHUA has directed to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) & National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.
- (vii) In the FY 2017-18 planned Capital Expenditure of Rs.3400 crore has been planned, against which Rs.1308 crore has been utilized in first three quarters of 2017-18. Further it is planned to increase the Planned Capital Expenditure to Rs.4130 crore in the FY 2018-19.
- (viii) Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- (f) PNGRB has not yet authorized any GAs in the state of Chhattisgarh. PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility.

**Statement-I**

*List of Cities covered with CGD network (As on 05.03.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd
2.			Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd
3.			East Godawari	JV of APGDC & HPCL
4.			West Godawari	JV of APGDC & HPCL
5.			Krishna	Megha Engineering
6.	Assam	1	Upper Assam	Assam Gas Company Limited
7.	Bihar	1	Patna	GAIL
8.	Delhi	1	Delhi	Indraprastha Gas Limited
9.	Goa	2	North Goa	Consortium of GAIL Gas and BPCL
10.			South Goa	IOCL-Adani JV
11.	Gujarat	22	Surat-Bharuch-Anklashwer	Gujarat Gas Ltd
12.			Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
13.			Hazira	Gujarat Gas Ltd
14.			Jamnagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
15.			Nadiad	Gujarat Gas Ltd

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
16.			Navsari	Gujarat Gas Ltd
17.			Rajkot	Gujarat Gas Ltd
18.			Surendernagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
19.			Valsad	Gujarat Gas Ltd
20.			Gandhinagar	Gujarat Gas Ltd
21.			Anand (excluding CGMSL area- including Khambhat)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
22.			Panchmahal (including Halol)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
23.			Kutch (West)	Gujarat Gas Ltd
24.			Amerali	Gujarat Gas Ltd
25.			Dahej Vagra Taluka	Gujarat Gas Ltd
26.			Dahod District	Gujarat Gas Ltd
27.			Ahmedabad city	Adani Gas Ltd.
28.			Gandhinagar-	Sabarmati Gas Ltd
29.			Mehsana-Sabarkantha	
30.			Patan	Sabarmati Gas Ltd
31.			Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd(VGL)
32.			Anand	Charotar Gas
33.			Banaskantha	IRM Energy Pvt Ltd
34.	Haryana	8	Rewari	Indraprastha Gas Limited
35.			Sonipat	GAIL Gas
36.			Faridabad*	Indraprastha Gas Limited
37.			Gurgaon*	Indraprastha Gas Limited
38.			Panipat	IOCL-Adani JV
39.			Yamunanagar	BPCL
40.			Karnal	IGL
41.			Ambala & Kurukshetra	Consortium of HPCL and OIL
42.	Jharkhand	2	Ranchi	GAIL
43.			East Singhbhoom	GAIL
44.	Karnataka	4	Bengaluru	GAIL Gas
45.			Dharwad	IOCL-Adani JV
46.			Tumkur	Megha Engineering
47.			Belgaum	Megha Engineering
48.	Kerala	1	Ernakulam	IOCL-Adani JV

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
49.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Dewas	GAIL Gas
50.			Indore (including Ujjain)	Avantika Gas Ltd
51.			Gwalior	Avantika Gas Ltd
52.			Dhar	Perigon Infratech Pvt Ltd
53.	Maharashtra	9	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane City & Adjoining Contiguous area	Mahanagar Gas Limited
54.			Raigarh	Mahanagar Gas Limited
55.			Thane District excluding existing GA	Gujarat Gas Ltd.
56.			Pune	Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd
57.			Pune District excluding MNGL area	Mahesh Resources
58.			Ratnagiri	Unison Enviro Pvt. Limited
59.			Solapur	IMC Pvt Ltd.
60.			Kolhapur	Consortium of HPCL & OIL
61.			Odisha	2
62.	Khorda	GAIL		
63.	Punjab	5	Jalandhar	Jay Madhok Energy Pvt Ltd
64.			Amritsar	GSPL
65.			Bhatinda	GSPL
66.			Rupnagar	BPCL
67.			Fatehgarh Sahib	IRM Energy Pvt Ltd
68.	Puduchery	1	Yanam	KEI-ROSS
69.	Rajasthan	1	Kota	GAIL Gas
70.	Telangana	1	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd
71.	Tripura	1	Agartala	Tirpua Natural Gas Company Ltd
72.	UT	1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat Gas Ltd
73.	UT	1	Chandigarh	IOCL-Adani JV
74.	UT	1	Daman	IOCL-Adani JV
75.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Saharanpur	BPCL
76.			Gautam Budh Nagar	Indraprastha Gas Limited
77.			Ghaziabad	Indraprastha Gas Limited
78.			Firozabad (TTZ)	GAIL Gas
79.			Meerut	GAIL Gas

Sl. No.	State	Nos of GA	Geographical Area	CGD Entity
80.			Khurja	Adani Gas Ltd.
81.			Lucknow	Green Gas Ltd
82.			Agra	Green Gas Ltd
83.			Kanpur	Central UP Gas Ltd
84.			Bareilly	Central UP Gas Ltd
85.			Jhansi	Central UP Gas Ltd
86.			Moradabad	Siti Energy Limited
87.			Mathura	Sanwariya Gas
88.			Allahabad	IOCL-Adani JV
89.			Baghpat	Essel infra
90.			Bulandshahr	IOCL-Adani JV
91.			Varanasi	GAIL
92.	Uttarakhand	2	Udham Singh Nagar	IOCL-Adani JV
93.			Haridwar	Haridwar Natural Gas Private Limited. (Consortium of GAIL Gas and BPCL)
94.	West Bengal	1	Kolkatta & adjoining area	Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd. (GCGSCL)

*Note: \*Matter sub-judice. At present Adani Gas Limited and Haryana City Gas are operating CGD network in Faridabad and Gurgaon respectively.*

### **Statement-II**

#### *List of Geographical Areas for 9th Round CGD Bidding*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagarm Districts	Srikakulam Visakhapatnam Vizianagaram
2.	Assam	Cachar, Hailakandi & Karimganj Districts	Cachar Hailakandi Karimganj
3.		Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan (Guwahati) Districts	Kamrup Kamrup Metropolitan (Guwahati)
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts	Aurangabad Kaimur Rohtas
5.		Begusarai District	Begusarai
6.		Gaya & Nalanda Districts	Gaya Nalanda

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
7.	Daman and Diu (UT) Gujarat	Diu & Gir Somnath Districts	Diu Gir Somnath
8.	Gujarat	Sundernagar District (Except areas already authorized)	Sundernagar-Part
9.		Barwala & Ranpur Talukas	Botad-Part District
10.		Dangas & Navsari-Part Dist (Except areas already authorized)	Dangs (Ahwa)
11.		Junagadh District	Junagadh
12.		Mahisagar & Kheda Districts (Except areas already authorized)	Mahisagar & Kheda
13.		Narmada (Rajpipla) District	Narmada (Rajpipla)
14.		Porbandar District	Porbandar
15.	Haryana & Himanchal Pradesh	Panchkula-Part District, Shimla, Solan & Sirmaur Districts (Except areas already authorized)	Panchkula-Part District Solan-Part District Sirmaur (Sirmour) Shimla
16.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri & Mahendragarh Districts	Bhiwani Charkhi Dadri Mahendragarh
17.		Hisar District	Hisar
18.		Jhajjar District	Jhajjar
19.		Jind & Sonapat Districts (Except areas already authorized)	Jind Sonapat-Part District
20.		Nuh (Mewat) & Palwal Districts	Nuh (Mewat) Palwal
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur & Una Districts	Bilaspur Hamirpur Una
22.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh Districts	Bokaro Hazaribagh Ramgarh
23.		Giridih & Dhanbad Districts	Giridih Dhanbad
24.	Karnataka	Chitradurga & Devangere Districts	Chitradurga

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
			Davangere
25.		Udupi District	Udupi
26.		Balliari and Gadag Districts	Balliari (Bellary) Gadag
27.		Bidar District	Bidar
28.		Dakshina Kannada (Mangaluru) Districts	Dakshina Kannada (Mangaluru)
29.		Ramanagara District	Ramanagara
30.	Kerala	Kozhikode & Wayanad Districts	Kozhikode Wayanad
31.		Malappuram Districts	Malappuram
32.	Kerala and Puducherry (UT)	Kannur, Kasargod & Mahe Districts	Kannur Kasaragod Mahe (U.T. of Puduchery)
33.	Kerala	Palakkad & Thrissur Districts	Palakkad Thrissur
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal & Rajgarh Districts	Bhopal Rajgarh
35.		Guna District	Guna
36.		Rewa District	Rewa
37.		Satna & Shahdol Districts	Satna Shahdol
38.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar & Aurangabad Districts	Ahmednagar Aurangabad
39.		Dhule & Nashik Districts	Dhule Nashik
40.		Latur & Osmanabad Districts	Latur Osmanabad
41.		Sangli & Satara Districts	Sangli Satara
42.		Sindhudurg District	Sindhudurg
43.	Odisha	Angul (Talcher) & Dhekanal Districts	Angul (Talcher) Dhenkanal
44.		Sundergarh & Jharsuguda Districts	Sundargarh Jharsuguda
45.		Balasore, Bhadrak & Mayurbhanj Districts	Balasore Bhadrak



Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
			Mayurbhanj
46.		Bargarh, Deogarh (Debagarh) & Sambalpur Districts	Bargarh Deogarh (Debagarh) Sambalpur
47.		Ganjam, Nayagarh & Puri Districts	Ganjam Nayagarh Puri
48.		Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapara Districts	Jagatsinghapur Kendrapara
49.		Jajpur & Kendujhar (Keonjhar) Districts	Jajpur Kendujhar (Keonjhar)
50.	Puducherry (UT) & Tamil Nadu	Karaikal & Nagapattinam Districts	Karaikal Nagapattinam
51.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (Pondicherry) District	Puducherry (Pondicherry)
52.	Punjab	Patiala, Sangrur & SAS Nagar (Except areas already authorized) Districts	Patiala Sangrur Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)-Part District
53.		Barnala, Ludhiana & Moga Districts	Barnala Ludhiana-Part District Moga
54.		Jalandhar (Except areas already authorized), Kapurthala & SBS Nagar Districts	Jalandhar-Part District Kapurthala Navvanshahr (Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar)
55.	Rajasthan	Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur Districts	Barmer Jaisalmer Jodhpur
56.		Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) & Jaipur Districts	Alwar-Part District Jaipur
57.		Baran, Kota & Chittorgarh ( Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts	Baran Kota-Part District Rawatbhata (Chittorgarh)-Part District
58.		Bilwara & Bundi Districts	Bhilwara Bundi

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
59.		Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata) & Udaipur Districts	Chittorgarh except Rawatbhata Udaipur
60.		Dholpur District	Dholpur
61.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram District	Kanchipuram
62.		Chennai & Tiruvallur Districts	Chennai Tiruvallur
63.		Coimbatore District	Coimbatore
64.		Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Tiruvarur Districts	Cuddalore Nagapattinam Tiruvarur (Thiruvarur)
65.		Ramanathapuram District	Ramanathapuram
66.		Salem District	Salem
67.		Tiruppur District	Tiruppur
68.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem & Khammam Districts	Bhadradi Kothagudem Khammam
69.		Jagtial, Peddapalle, Karimnagar & Rajanna Sircilla Districts	Jagtial Peddapalli Karimnagar Rajanna Sircilla
70.		Jangaon, Jayashankar Boopalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban & Warangal Rural Districts	Jangaon Jayashankar Boopalpally Mahabubabad Warangal (Rural) Warangal (Urban)
71.		Medak, Siddipet & Sangareddy Districts	Medak Siddipet Sangareddy
72.		Medchal Rangareddy & Vikarabad Districts	Medchal Rangareddy Vikarabad
73.		Nalgonda, Suryapet & Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	Nalgonda Suryapet Yadadri Bhuvanagiri

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Areas	District Name
74.	Tripura	Gomati District	Gomati
75.		West Tripura (Except areas already authorized) District	West Tripura -Part District
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Bulandshahr (Except areas already authorized) & Hathras Districts	Aligarh Bulandshahr -Part District Hathras
77.		Allahabad-(Except areas already authorized), Bhadohi & Kausambi Districts	Allahabad -Part District Bhadohi Kaushambi
78.		Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar), Pratapgarh & Rai Bareli Districts	Amethi (Chatrapati Sahuji Mahraj Nagar) Pratapgarh Rae Bareli
79.		Auraiya, Ramabainagar & Etawah Districts	Auraiya Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar) Etawah
80.		Faizabad & Sultanpur Districts	Faizabad Sultanpur
81.		Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar & Kushinagar	Gorakhpur Sant Kabir Nagar Kushinagar (Padrauna)
82.		Meerut -(Except areas already authorized). Muzaffarnagar & Shamali Districts	Meerut-Part District Muzaffarnagar Shamali (Prabuddh Nagar)
83.		Moradabad-(Except areas already authorized) District	Moradabad-Part District
84.		Unnao-(Except areas already authorized)	Unnao -Part District
85.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun District	Dehradun
86.	West Bengal	Burdwan (Bardhaman) District	East & West Burdwan (Bardhaman)

#### **Litigation Policy of NCERT**

5689. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national litigation policy is being

followed by the Ministry especially by the NCERT in reducing litigations which are a drain on the resource of NCERT;

(b) whether there is a reconciliation procedure in NCERT to solve Department's disputes amicably;

(c) if so, the details of disputes that have been resolved in the last three years and the current year;

(d) the number of litigation cases pending in courts in which NCERT and departments under control of the Ministry are involved ;

(e) whether the legal councils so appointed by NCERT and Ministry are selected from the panel of Central Government's Panel or are being appointed on adhoc basis with adhoc remuneration to such a council; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the existing criteria for appointment of the legal council and fixing his/her remuneration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Law & Justice has informed that presently there is no National Litigation Policy. The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) follows all the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time in the matter of handling of Court Cases.

(b) and (c) The NCERT has informed that there is a reconciliation procedure available in NCERT to solve Department's disputes amicably. However, no case has so far been resolved through the reconciliation procedure.

(d) There is no Court Case pending between the NCERT and the other Department/organizations of the Ministry.

(e) The NCERT has its own panel of advocates to defend the cases pertaining to the Organization in various Courts/Tribunal. However, the cases where both the Union of India and the NCERT are party are got defended by NCERT through a Counsel available in the Panel of Counsels engaged by the Department of Legal Affairs as per the extant instructions of the Ministry of Law & Justice on the subject.

(f) The Advocates are empanelled in NCERT with the approval of the Competent Authority in the Organization and they are paid as per the rates approved by Ministry of Law & Justice.

[English]

#### **Privatisation of Salem Steel Plant**

5690. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review its decision to privatise the Salem Steel Plant and give a chance to improve its efficiency and performance and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government also proposes to reduce its share by way of disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken 'in-principle' decision for strategic disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant.

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

5691. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the details of children eligible for education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(b) whether any measures have been taken to improve the enrolment and retention rate of students belonging to SC/ST/minority categories and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure free and compulsory quality elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory (RTE) Act, 2009. Against the estimate of 20.78 crore children in the 6-13 age group as per Census, 2011, 19.67 crore children are enrolled at elementary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16.

(b) Universal enrolment at elementary level is the primary goal of SSA. It has provided 2.04 lakh primary

and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Minority population. Under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population of SCs, STs and Muslims have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs in case of SCs and STs is a population of 25% and above, while for Muslims, it is 20% and above population.

Through the interventions made under SSA in SFDs, at the national level the enrolment share of SC children at elementary level is 19.78% as per UDISE, 2015-16, whereas their share in population is 16.6% (as per Census, 2011). Similarly, the enrolment share of ST children at elementary level as per UDISE 2015-16, is 10.35%, whereas their share in population is 8.6% (as per Census, 2011).

Besides, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are upper primary residential schools 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. Under the SSA, provisions have also been made for 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.

Additionally, madaras/makatabs which are affiliated to the State Boards of Secondary Education/State Madarsa Boards and are desirous of introducing the State curriculum, are eligible for grant for textbooks, in-service teacher training, school grant and teacher grant under SSA.

#### **Identification Mechanisms**

5692. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has directed all universities and educational institutions to introduce identification mechanisms in degrees and certificates awarded by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the universities and educational institutions have also been asked to inscribe the name of the institution in which a student is enrolled as well as mode of delivery; 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) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) *vide* its letter dated 21st March, 2017 has requested all the Universities to introduce identification mechanisms like photograph and Unique ID/Aadhaar number in students' certificates. Such features are useful for the purposes of verification and curbing duplication. At the same time, they help in introducing uniformity and transparency within and across the system of higher education in the Country. UGC has also requested all the Universities to inscribe the name of institution in which a student is enrolled for a program of study as well as the mode of delivery (regular, part-time or distance). A copy of the letter dated 21st March, 2017 is available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8481300\\_UGC-letter-reg-identification-mechanisms-\(2\).pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8481300_UGC-letter-reg-identification-mechanisms-(2).pdf).

#### **Skill Development Training for Beedi Workers**

5693. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing/ proposes to implement any scheme to provide skill development training for alternative livelihoods to people involved in beedi industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people benefited thereunder, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme for Beedi Workers and their dependants for alternative jobs/livelihoods and enhancing their income. State/UT-wise details of the beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Status of Skill Development of Beedi Workers and their dependants as on 31.12.2017*

Region	No. of Training Batches Started till 31.12.2017		No. of Training Batches Completed till 31.12.2017		No. of Training Batches Continued Beyond 31.12.2017		Placement Provided till 31.12.2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Ahmedabad	1	20	0	0	1	20	0
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	7	51	1	2	6	49	0	0
Bengaluru	5	129	0	0	5	129	0	0
Bhubaneswar	26	377	18	298	8	79	10	64
Guwahati	1	36	1	36	0	0	0	1
Hyderabad	6	41	0	0	6	41	0	0
Jabalpur	18	436	1	2	17	427 #	0	0
Kannur	3	35	2	10	0*	0	3	3
Kolkata	14	292	11	182	3	145	0	12
Nagpur	3	63	0	0	3	58^	0	0
Patna	7	48	1	3	6	45	2	1
Raipur	8	175	8	175	0	0	34	0
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>81</b>

^ 5 Trainees dropped out without completing training

\*1 batch of 25 trainees dropped out without completing training

# 7 Trainees dropped out without completing training

**CPF to GPF-cum-Pension Scheme for KVS**

5694. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for conversion of CPF to GPF-cum-pension scheme for employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement such a proposal;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A proposal seeking one time permission for switch over from CPF to GPF-cum-pension scheme for teaching and non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had been received, but was not agreed to.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Impact of pollution on tourism**

5695. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the report by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) stating that rising pollution level in Delhi could affect the tourism sector in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations contained in the said report;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) conducted survey with 350 tour operators in National Capital Region (NCR) – Delhi wherein it has been observed that the toxic smog in NCR will affect the international and domestic tourists particularly about their health and safety. While the Ministry of Tourism has not received any report, the Department of Environment/Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), Govt. of NCT of Delhi has taken effective steps and issued directions to all the stakeholders, departments/agencies to ensure compliance to tackle the air pollution situation in the Delhi.

#### **Overseas Study Centres of IGNOU**

5696. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) expanding its study centres to nine countries by opening Overseas Study Centres (OSCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether admissions from these OSCs have commenced and if so, the details of the response received so far, OSC-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) to (c) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the university has established twelve (12) Overseas Study Centres (OSCs) in ten (10) Countries. The details of the twelve (12) OSCs along with the total number

of students enrolled during January, 2016 to January, 2018 cycle of admission in these OSCs are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the OSC	Total number of students enrolled
1.	Gulf Centre of University Education, Kuwait.	463
2.	Glory Institute, Oman	768
3.	Indian Academy W.L.L, Bahrain	98
4.	Educational Consulting & Guidance Services, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	193
5.	Educational Consulting & Guidance Services, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)	142
6.	Open University of Mauritius, Mauritius	2
7.	St. Mary University, Ethiopia	107
8.	Hautes Etudes Commerciales (HEC), Ivory Coast	3
9.	Centre for Open and Distance Education, Kenya	64
10.	International Centre for Academics P. Ltd., Nepal	4112
11.	Nepal Information Technology Pvt. Ltd., Nepal	509
12.	Regent International Institute of higher Studies, Sri Lanka	276

[Translation]

#### **Training to Employees**

5697. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government imparts training relating to health, security and environment protection to the employees working in oil and gas production plants in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of accidents occurred/ reported due to security lapses in oil and gas plants in the country during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons died in such accidents, plant-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has taken remedial measures on health, security, environment issues in view of the abovesaid accidents 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 (c) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas formulates and coordinates the implementation of measures aimed at enhancing the safety in the oil & gas industry in India. OISD has developed standards like OISD STD 154 on 'Safety Aspects in Functional Training' and OISD STD 176 on 'Safety Health & Environment Training for Exploration & Production (E&P) Personnel', covering various aspects of training in Health Safety and environment especially for Upstream E&P industry. Industry has developed training modules for various target groups as per stipulations prescribed by OISD. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) through its Institute of Petroleum Safety, Health and Environment Management, Goa provides Health, Safety and Environment related trainings. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) has got a full-fledged 'Learning & Development' Department and Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) authorised 'Mines Vocational Training Center' who organizes and monitors all kinds of training including Health, Security and Environment Protection to the employees working in oil & gas production plants that includes First Aid, Mines Vocational, Fire Fighting, Gas Testing Training etc. OISD has reported that in last three years a total of 58 incidents have occurred due to safety lapses in Exploration & Production (E&P) units causing 19 fatalities.

(d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), the technical Directorate of the Ministry undertakes external safety audit as well as surprise safety checks of the Operators. During the audit, the deficiencies/gaps in operations/maintenance etc. are identified and based on such findings recommendations are made to strengthen the systems and procedures. The recommendations are monitored both at OISD and Ministry.

[English]

#### **Grants to theatre and dance groups**

5698. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that since last three years different theatre and dance groups all over the country are not getting their annual grants due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to ensure regularization of grants to such theatre and dance groups in the country?

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 Madam. Sufficient funds are available to meet the annual grants of different theatre and dance groups across the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Amendment in EPF Scheme**

5699. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the main aim of the said amendment is to bring back small private provident fund trusts within the fold of EPFO; 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 amendments to Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 is an ongoing exercise to bring in sync with evolving technology, providing more convenience and benefits to the members.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) of the Question above.



### **Classical Status of Marathi Language**

5700. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to grant Classical Status to Marathi Language is under consideration of the Government since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a revised proposal last year to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal of granting Classical Status to Marathi Language will be considered?

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. A proposal for granting classical status to Marathi Language was received from Marathi Language Department, Government of Maharashtra. The said proposal was placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for its consideration. The said Committee recommended the grant of classical status to Marathi Language. However, in the light of several Writ Petitions filed by Shri R. Gandhi in the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the subject, it was decided to wait for the outcome of the said Writ Petitions. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras has disposed off the Writ Petitions *vide* common order dated 08.08.2016 declining to interfere in the matter and disposed off all the petitions. Consequently, the revised proposal for grant of classical status to Marathi Language is under consideration of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) No time-frame for granting Classical Status to Marathi Language can be fixed.

### **Rate of PF deduction from salary**

5701. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will not bring back its proposal to decrease rate of deduction from salary towards

provident fund savings from 12% to 10% and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the employers initially were reluctant to agree to the said proposal, but have now agreed to contribute 12% to provident fund savings instead of 10%; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) An agenda item for lowering the rate of contribution under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 from the present 12 per cent to 10 per cent was deliberated in the 218th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) held on 27.05.2017.

The employees', employers' and State Government representatives were against reducing the rate of contribution from 12 per cent to 10 per cent. Thereafter, no further action has been taken in the matter.

### **Vedic University**

5702. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up/open Vedic University in East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) No, Madam. Presently, there is no proposal to set up Vedic University in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Recruitment Policy of HPCL**

5703. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has formulated any recruitment policy regarding

the Apprenticeship Act of 1961 amended in 2014 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any direction has been given by the Government to implement the law in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government/ Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have directed/ are ready to direct the Public Sector Undertakings to formulate the said policy 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 (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has directed Oil and Gas PSUs for increasing engagement of apprentices upto the level of 10% of the total workforce. In line with above direction, HPCL have engaged 925 Apprentices as on 1.3.2018, which amounts to approximately 8.9% of their workforce.

#### **Great leaders gallery**

5704. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce the Great Leader's Gallery in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the process being followed/ proposed to be followed for selection of the personalities to be displayed in the said Gallery?

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) There is no plan to introduce the 'Great Leader's Gallery' in Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata. However, there is a gallery named 'National Leaders' Gallery' in Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, with oil painting portraits of leaders of Indian nationalism, viz. (1) Sir Womesh Chandra Banerjee (2) Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee (3) Sir Dadabhai Naoroji (4) Mahatma Gandhi (5) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (6) Pandit Motilal Nehru (7) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (8) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (9) Pandit

Sivanath Shastri (10) Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh (11) Khudiram Bose (12) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (13) Rabindranath Tagore (14) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (15) Pandit Madan Mohon Malaiya (16) Bidhan Chandra Roy (17) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (18) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (19) Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das (20) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (21) Bipin Chandra Pal (22) Chakrabarty Rajagopalachari, and (23) Swami Vivekananda.

The National Leaders' Gallery was set up in the 1960s and includes stalwarts of the Indian nationalist movement.

#### **Research Fellowships**

5705. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps are being taken by the Government to promote research based education in high schools;

(b) whether the Government is planning to increase the number of research fellowships in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA), a convergent framework across School Education and Higher Education aiming to encourage children towards learning Science and Mathematics and to develop their interest through activities related to Science and Mathematics. One of the interventions under RAA is strengthening of school Science and Mathematics laboratories, through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Further, under RMSA, important interventions *i.e.* Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institutions of students and learning enhancement of students have been approved.

Under RMSA, an amount of Rs. 179.73 crore has been approved in 2017-18, for in-service training of science and maths teachers, remedial teaching, provision of science and maths kits, science exhibitions, etc.

NITI Aayog under the Atal Innovation Mission is establishing Atal Tinkering Laboratories (ATLs) in schools across India. The objective of this scheme is to foster curiosity, creativity and imagination in young minds; and inculcate skills such as design mindset, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing etc. Till date, 2441 schools have been selected across the country

to establish ATL.

(b) and (c) No Madam, there is no proposal in UGC at present to increase the number of research fellowships. However, the details of disbursement of grants to research scholars under UGC schemes during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Scheme-wise/Year-wise number of beneficiaries and grant sanctioned during last three years under various Schemes related to Post-Doctoral Fellowship and Doctoral Fellowship for pursuing research*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Number of slots	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
			No. of beneficiaries	Grant Sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	Grant Sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	Grant Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Post Doctoral Fellowship Schemes</b>								
1.	Dr S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities	200	0	0	351	13.57	434	24.73
2.	Dr D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship	500 (approx)	526	26.93	695	40.2	787	38.97
3.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST	100	304	12.62	766	22.6	554	35.13
4.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	100	460	20.67	648	31.14	642	32.47
<b>Doctoral Fellowship Schemes</b>								
1.	Junior Research Fellowship	8800	18184	446.4	21588	543.58	24614	638.81
2.	JRF and RA for Foreign Nationals	20 JRF/7 RA	56	0.78	34	0.62	45	1.17
3.	Basic Science Research Fellowship	1500	3650	75.65	3918	84.41	4134	105.15
4.	Swami Vivekananda for Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research	No cap	0	0	44	0.74	77	3.04
5.	JRF in Engg. & Technology	Discontinued	40	0.64	34	1.05	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	756	2861	65.21	3609	74.26	4141	125.34
7.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Students with Disabilities	200	200 (slots per year)		200 (slots per year)	-	--	--
8.	National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC)	300	-	-	409	15.12	714	24.49
9.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC Candidate	2000	12309	140.09	19623	178.1	9503	225.72
10.	National fellowship Higher Education for ST Students since 2015[Formerly RGNF – ST]	750 (earlier 667)	4179	46.61	4929	52.13	3064	55.89

#### **ONGC Revenue Sharing Deal**

5706. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has struck a revenue sharing deal with global oilfields services giants to revive its oil fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these oilfield services giants will invest money and technology to add fresh lease of life to the State-run explorers' ageing oil fields where production has been stagnant or falling; and

(d) 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) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has informed that ONGC Board in November, 2017 has approved business model for Production Enhancement Contract (PEC). The proposed business model is on the service fee concept basis where service provider will be responsible for Base and Incremental production.

Two fields have been identified in Onshore Assets *i.e.* one at Ahmedabad Asset and another at Assam Asset for implementing the PEC model in ONGC. The tender document based on the approved policy for competitive bidding has been prepared and Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) issued on 10.01.2018.

#### **Issue of Food Security at WTO**

5707. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the issue of food security with the Chief of World Trade Organisation during his last visit to the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the developed countries have not been forthcoming in finding a permanent solution to the problem and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of India on the issue?

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 issue of public stockholding for food security purposes is a matter of priority for India in the World Trade Organization (WTO). This has been emphasized by India in the WTO as well as in various bilateral interactions including those with the Director General of the WTO.

(b) As per previous Ministerial decisions of the WTO, a permanent solution relating to public stockholding for food security purposes was to be achieved by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December, 2017. However, a decision could not be reached due to lack of consensus.

(c) India has been working closely with other members of the WTO on this issue, especially the members of the G33 coalition of developing countries. India has held a consistent position that the issue is critical for developing countries and an outcome must be achieved as per the Ministerial mandate in the WTO. In the meantime, India's public stockholding programmes continue to be protected by a mechanism put in place by previous Ministerial Decisions of the WTO, which is available in perpetuity.

#### **Inter-State Migration**

5708. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the enforcement of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also maintains a register for the migrant workers and if so, the number of such workers including unskilled and agricultural labourers in the country at present, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in regard to the living standard, health and safety of these migrant workers;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the welfare of migrant workers; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to check the trend of inter-State migration of migrant workers/labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) monitors the enforcement of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 in the Central Sphere through regular inspections.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 provides for registration of establishments engaging the Inter-State Migrant workers. No register for migrant workers is maintained at the Central level.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has not conducted any study in regard to living standard, health and safety of migrant workers.

In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers 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 provisions of various labour laws like the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Maternity Benefit Act are also applicable on migrant workers. The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganized workers including migrant workers. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), is also implementing a placement linked skill development program called the DDU- GKY - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana for providing migration support facilities to skilled migrant workers in the country by setting up Migration Support Centres. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) provides a grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs per Migration Support Centre (MSC) per annum.

(e) 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. To prevent migration of the work force and contain them near their native places, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. With an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas, as well as enhancing the Skills of Migrant Workers the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various skill development schemes. The objective of these schemes 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. Further, under the Deen Dayal Antoyadaya Yojana—National Rural Livelihoods Mission, funding and training through Rural Self Employment training Institutes is provided for entrepreneurship or self-employment.

#### **Mandatory Aadhaar for Exams**

5709. SHRI T.G VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has made Aadhaar mandatory for All India Level Examinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education had initially used Aadhaar number for its All India Level entrance examination (except for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam & Meghalaya). However, after the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 7th March, 2018, Aadhaar is no more mandatory and other proof of identity are also allowed like Ration card/passport/Voter Identity card and Bank Accounts etc.

#### **Development of Tribal Community**

5710. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educational picture of the tribal community is rather disheartening in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the context of the development of the tribal community, factors such as the literacy rate, gender equality, average enrolment ratio and the rate of dropouts from colleges and universities are disappointing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) Based on Census figures, all India Scheduled Tribe (ST) literacy rate has increased from 47.1% in 2001 to 59.0% in 2011. ST literacy rate is lower by about 14 percentage points as compared to overall literacy rate (73%) in 2011. However, this gap has narrowed from 22.6 percentage points in 1991 and 17.7 percentage points in 2001 to 14 percentage points in 2011.

As per data published by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for ST students at Senior Secondary (classes XI-XII) level has increased from 35.4% in 2013-14 to 43.1% in 2015-16. Similarly, in respect of Higher Education, GER has increased from 11.3% in 2013-14 to 15.4% in 2016-17. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for ST students at Senior Secondary level has also improved from 0.93 in 2013-14 to 0.97 in 2015-16. At Higher Education level, GPI has increased from 0.81 in 2013-14 to 0.85 in 2016-17. Further, Drop-out rates for ST students at Classes I-X have declined from 70.9% in 2010-11 to 62.4% in 2013-14.

#### **Indiscipline in Schools**

5711. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are incidents of indiscipline among school students are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also come to the notice of the Government that the indiscipline is reported more in the Government schools including residential schools such as Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such incidents reported during the last three years in various schools of the country; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any significant measures to tackle the issue by providing proper facilities like guidance and counselling at the schools to prevent such indiscipline activities and if so, what is the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Education is a subject in the Concurrent list and majority of schools in the country are under the administrative control of the States/UTs Government. However, Ministry receives sporadic complaints related to indiscipline among school students, which are forwarded to the concerned States/UTs or Education Boards for taking appropriate action as per their existing rules.

In Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), only 17 cases of indiscipline of students have been reported during last 3 years. Students who are found indisciplined are constantly counseled by the Principal, Headmaster and other teachers of the school and also discussed with the parents in teacher council meetings. Further, special counselors are also arranged on need basis to counsel the students.

The Framework for Implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the role of guidance and counseling services in promoting student retention and better scholastic performance in curricular areas, facilitating adjustment and career development of students, developing right attitude towards studies, self, work and others in secondary level. The Framework provides that every school should have at least one teacher and preferably two teachers (one male and one female) trained in guidance and counseling. The in-service teacher training under RMSA has incorporated a module on counseling also.

### **Exams Pattern in Engineering Colleges**

5712. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is going to change the way students are giving tests in engineering colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons to change the exam pattern in engineering colleges; and

(c) the time by which the changed exams pattern be implemented in all engineering colleges across the country?

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 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has constituted a Committee on "Exam Reforms" to suggest model exam format for assessing the understanding of concepts, reasoning and skill acquired by students rather than subject knowledge only. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

### **Training to Teachers**

5713. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide scientific training to teachers in the country;

(b) the current status of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT); and

(c) the total fund has been allocated and spent for the above scheme since its inception?

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 focus of the Government is on improving quality in educational development and preparation of teachers and their

working conditions in classrooms, schools and colleges, as also their continuous professional development. The Scheme Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMMNMTT) aims at addressing comprehensively all issues related to teachers, teaching, teacher preparation, professional development, curriculum design, and developing assessment & evaluation methodology, research in developing effective Pedagogy.

A total of 64 proposals from various Universities/Institutes which were received from all over the country have been approved till now for setting up institutional arrangements under various components of the Scheme namely Schools of Education (in Central Universities), Centres of Excellence for Curriculum and Pedagogy (which further includes Centres of Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education, Teaching Learning Centres and Faculty Development Centres), Inter-University Centres for Teachers' Education, National Resource Centre for Education, Centres for Academic Leadership and Education Management, Innovations; Awards; Teaching Resource Grant including Workshop & Seminar and Subject Networks for Curricular Renewal and Reforms. Apart from that, Induction training programmes of newly recruited faculty in higher education and Academic leadership development programme for senior academic and administrative functionaries of higher/secondary education institutions are part of the Scheme PMMMMNMTT. As of now, Rs. 201.92 crores have been released till date; under the Scheme after it was launched in December, 2014 against funds allocated to the tune of Revised Estimates (RE) of Rs. 15 crores (Financial Year 2014-15), Rs. 63 crores (Financial Year 2015-16), Rs. 110 crores (Financial Year 2016-17) and Rs. 100 crores (Financial Year 2017-18).

#### **Education Budget**

5714. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budgetary outlay in the country

towards elementary and secondary school education in the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the Teacher-Student ratio in the Government and Government sponsored Schools across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the alleged poor performance of the students from Tamil Nadu at the National Entrance Eligibility Test (NEET) examinations held last year is attributable to the decline in Government Schools and Government-sponsored Schools in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any proposal to introduce NEET like common entrance examination for other professional courses like engineering, law etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Government of India is currently implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) for the universalization of elementary education and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme for the universalization of secondary education. The State-wise details on Central share released under the Schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of Teacher-Student ratio in the Government and Government-aided Schools across the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam. As per UDISE, 2015-16, the number of Government and Government aided schools in Tamil Nadu has increased to 46,611 in 2015-16 from 46,310 in 2014-15.

(d) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present for engineering courses. National Law Universities have already entered and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) thereby institutionalizing a Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) for conducting entrance examinations.



**Statement-I***Central share released and Expenditure under SSA and RMSA*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SSA			RMSA		
		2014-15 Central Fund Releases	2015-16 Central Fund Releases	2016-17 Central Fund Releases	2014-15 Central Fund Releases	2015-16 Central Fund Releases	2016-17 Central Fund Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1545.67	668.11	633.02	74.97	271.83	71.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	336.08	181.79	199.57	1.38	36.26	12.07
3.	Assam	977.82	1004.65	876.52	159.81	162.62	257.76
4.	Bihar	2163.36	2515.57	2706.88	144.85	36.01	200.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	927.05	622.20	592.63	190.19	229.18	246.64
6.	Goa	13.10	8.14	8.69	3.23	2.29	3.35
7.	Gujarat	784.76	615.64	777.41	96.01	122.38	165.05
8.	Haryana	421.11	345.01	320.01	150.19	77.27	147.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125.47	121.39	128.25	36.09	125.52	232.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	512.77	1299.81	1072.50	115.44	96.14	149.48
11.	Jharkhand	757.75	558.63	509.46	111.20	77.53	132.96
12.	Karnataka	662.14	417.59	544.96	303.51	209.69	81.04
13.	Kerala	218.44	128.59	113.17	39.91	102.47	49.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1490.95	1601.98	1544.55	210.11	283.41	348.35
15.	Maharashtra	582.89	412.25	603.70	234.52	201.80	123.06
16.	Manipur	214.66	183.55	44.05	62.42	50.93	43.21
17.	Meghalaya	204.05	166.27	200.67	0.59	0.40	18.98
18.	Mizoram	147.40	94.38	109.34	28.03	20.80	32.24
19.	Nagaland	205.69	87.40	107.25	3.64	53.26	25.10
20.	Odisha	666.95	820.82	704.23	201.00	198.71	100.59
21.	Punjab	362.16	300.04	300.03	99.39	44.83	88.52
22.	Rajasthan	2480.42	1934.62	1825.78	344.21	371.30	359.68
23.	Sikkim	45.26	40.54	34.79	11.19	16.61	14.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	1358.20	821.12	821.11	333.65	314.72	293.25
25.	Telangana	814.07	217.76	417.76	94.63	200.08	90.10
26.	Tripura	198.00	169.57	191.91	5.99	9.10	13.84
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4498.68	5054.34	5054.34	142.28	131.50	189.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	228.81	225.88	252.69	58.26	43.31	124.64
29.	West Bengal	972.40	846.79	821.85	107.44	29.09	42.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.47	3.59	4.79	0.86	0.98	3.55
31.	Chandigarh	38.94	35.22	33.34	1.81	1.18	3.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.12	5.95	10.68	0.51	1.78	2.20
33.	Daman and Diu	0.73	0.78	3.00	0.51	0.78	1.23
34.	Delhi	62.24	72.94	83.06	21.14	19.53	18.29
35.	Lakshadweep	0.59	1.40	2.40	0.02	0.10	0.18
36.	Puducherry	1.00	5.83	3.05	0.75	1.53	2.18
Total		24030.16	21590.14	21657.45	3389.73	3544.93	3688.27

**Statement-II***Pupil Teacher Ratio - 2015-16*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Elementary Level		Secondary Level	
		All Government Schools	All Aided Schools	All Government Schools	All Aided Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	28	13	26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17	29	18	28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	24	26	18
4.	Assam	20	11	16	13
5.	Bihar	56	65	80	74
6.	Chandigarh	19	17	13	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	22	33	40	46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	30	37	35
9.	Daman and Diu	24	49	14	39
10.	Delhi	22	43	31	36
11.	Goa	12	35	9	16
12.	Gujarat	28	44	39	45
13.	Haryana	18	33	13	23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	-	22	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	-	15	-
16.	Jharkhand	38	56	93	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	24	54	18	21
18.	Kerala	14	25	19	18
19.	Lakshadweep	9	-	7	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28	28	34	41
21.	Maharashtra	22	41	24	27
22.	Manipur	9	15	7	9
23.	Meghalaya	17	21	15	15
24.	Mizoram	10	12	10	11
25.	Nagaland	9	-	12	-
26.	Odisha	22	37	24	19
27.	Puducherry	10	27	11	17
28.	Punjab	16	44	17	35
29.	Rajasthan	19	-	21	-
30.	Sikkim	7	24	19	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	15	36	20	37
32.	Telangana	18	45	20	23
33.	Tripura	12	31	32	31
34.	Uttar Pradesh	31	74	36	48
35.	Uttarakhand	12	37	12	30
36.	West Bengal	25	28	56	26
	India	25	38	28	30

Source: UDISE-2015-16

### Study of Foreign Languages in Schools

5715. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is contemplating excluding foreign languages from the CBSE three languages formula;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make provisions for children who had already started learning a foreign language; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) offers foreign languages as a non-compulsory subject in classes IX to XII under the adapted three language formula and there is no proposal to exclude the foreign languages from their curriculum.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### Evaluation Procedures of CBSE

5716. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has set up two committees to study the loopholes in the evaluation procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the CBSE has also taken a decision on the growing grading concerns of students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has a structured and robust Evaluation system. CBSE, as a part of continuous improvement endeavor, keeps reviewing all its process and activities from time to time to add value and refine them based on experiences. An Internal Committee of CBSE looked into the existing system to make the system more objective and error free. The study also took into account the experiences of the Regional Offices of the Board for identifying the nature and pattern of usual mistakes in the evaluation process. The feedback and the review of the evaluation process helped the Board to redefine some of the evaluation procedures. Board has added additional layer of supervision for ensuring marking of the answer script strictly as per marking scheme. The additional feature of posting and uploading of marks using IT solution have also added with the provision of auto totaling of marks.

(c) and (d) CBSE conducts examination for class X and XII for its affiliated schools as per the scheme of studies offered by the Board and opted by the child. There is no change with regard to pattern in class XII examinations. However, for class X in order to promote vocational education at secondary level, the Board has decided that the failed one subject (out of Math's, Social Science and Science offered in class X by the Candidate) will be replaced by the 6th vocational subject offered as additional 6th subject as enabling passing criteria. In addition, the Board has also modified the passing criteria as a one-time measure for the batch of class X 2018 examination. This has been done in order to enable the present batch of class X to cope with the new system of assessment introduced by the Board from the year 2018 onwards.

#### **ESIC coverage**

5717. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is now covering complete districts instead of targeted industrial clusters and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the coverage has been expanded to all 393 districts where these clusters are located and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that 301 districts have been fully covered under ESIC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. ESIC is now gradually being implemented in complete districts instead of targeted industrial clusters. The second generation reforms agenda named ESIC 2.0 which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20.07.2015 according to which in the first phase 393 partially implemented districts had to be fully notified. Now vision 2022 proposes implementation of ESI Scheme Pan India.

(b) As of now, out of 393 partially notified districts, 325 districts have been fully notified. List of these 325 fully notified districts State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As on 31.03.2017, 301 districts were fully covered which has further been extended to 325 districts as on date.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT-wise number of total fully notified district*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of total fully notified district
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Bihar	16
3.	Chhattisgarh	10
4.	Goa	2
5.	Haryana	22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7

1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	30
10.	Kerala	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22
12.	Maharashtra	22
13.	Odisha	20
14.	Rajasthan	33
15.	Tamil Nadu	1
16.	Telangana	10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	41
18.	Uttarakhand	6
19.	West Bengal	14
20.	Assam	6
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Chandigarh	1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
24.	Daman and Diu	2
25.	Delhi	11
26.	Puducherry	3
Total		325

### Hindi University Wardha

5718. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status and details of the action taken by the Ministry regarding alleged irregularities in construction of building and the recruitment of staff for the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University (MGIHU), Wardha;

(b) the corrective steps taken/ contemplated by the Government to improve reputation and efficiency of this University; and

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted or is in the process of conducting any inquiry regarding poor quality of various buildings of this University 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) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV) has informed that Principal Director of Audit, Accountant General, Mumbai had raised audit objections in its draft inspection report for the period 01.02.2011 to 31.08.2012 in matters relating to irregularities in construction of buildings and recruitment of staff. As regards construction works, the Audit objection was basically on account of awarding the construction works to Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam (UPSKNN) which is a State Government Organisation and the Audit wanted the ex-post facto approval under Rules 126(4) of GFR 2005 from the M/o Urban Development. The Ministry of Urban Development granted approval to the University for award of construction work to UPSKNN, Lucknow in terms of amended provision of Rule 126(2) of GFR 2005. Regarding recruitment, there was an issue of appointment of 11 teaching staff by the then Vice Chancellor exercising his emergency powers. The Executive Council of the University granted post-facto approval to these appointments. However, Audit drafted a paragraph on this issue regarding payment of salary to these teachers. On the basis of information furnished by MGAHV, these Audit paras have been dropped by the Principal Director Audit (Central) Mumbai and CBI has also closed the complaints on these issues and has recommended no action.

(c) An Expert Committee was constituted by the University Grants Commission to conduct the academic, research, financial and infrastructure audit of the MGAHV. The Committee *inter-alia* observed that there are inadequate hostel facilities and staff quarters and sports facilities. But there are no findings of the Expert Committee with regard to the poor quality of the buildings of the University.

### Teaching in Technical Institutions

5719. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one year training for those who want to teach in higher technical institutions is proposed to be made compulsory and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the first semester of training an inducted teacher would have to pass at least eight modules;

(c) whether this was made clear at the launch of the model curriculum for technical education; 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) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has set up a Committee to prepare comprehensive policy for training of technical teachers aimed at designing and developing Faculty and Staff Development Strategy through mandatory training, refresher courses and generic skill training, keeping upto-date and enhancing professional knowledge and skills needed for better performance of individuals and organizations and providing better understanding of professional requirements as well sensitization to professional, socio-economic and political environment in which work is done.

(c) and (d) The draft report of the Committee was discussed in the one-day conference on "Quality Issues in Technical Education" held on 24th January, 2018 at AICTE Hqrs. in the presence of all stakeholders e.g. Vice Chancellors of Technical Universities, Govt. officials and policy makers etc. The Committee is finalizing its Report based on the inputs received during the conference.

[Translation]

#### **Degree Courses**

5720. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that degree courses with regard to the unconventional energy is situated in Gandhinagar, Gujarat in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutions in other parts of the country particularly Sarguja and Dantewada of Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has requested to the State Governments including Chhattisgarh to send proposals to set up the school of energy studies institute 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 (e) The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that Government Engineering College, Valsad affiliated to Gujarat Technological University is running Post Graduate courses in energy. At present, there is no proposal pending before this Ministry for setting up such institutions in the country including Sarguja and Dantewada of Chhattisgarh.

[English]

#### **Women Studies**

5721. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped funding of the different Centres for Women Studies and Centres for Social Exclusion in different universities opened during the Twelfth Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government would commit sustained funding for Centres for Women Studies Social Exclusion opened in different universities; 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) and (b) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission has informed that it has not stopped funding the scheme regarding Centres for Women Studies and Centres for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**Cost of domestic LPG**

5722. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:  
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

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

- (a) the present production cost per domestic cooking gas cylinder in the country;
- (b) the amount of subsidy being paid by the Government on each cylinder and total annual subsidy for all cooking gas cylinders distributed during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw entire subsidy on gas, diesel and petrol in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. Refined products include MS, HSD, Kerosene, LPG, Naphtha, ATF etc. It is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products from a refinery.

(b) Current subsidy/under recovery on sale of Subsidized domestic LPG is Rs. 195.91/14.2 Kg cylinder. The year-wise subsidy/ under-recovery on Subsidized Domestic LPG for the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Particular	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Apr-Dec'17
Domestic LPG#	40569	16074	14566	14,172

# Includes Subsidy under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" & "Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002" on payment basis

(c) and (d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since

then their prices are being decided by the OMCs in line with the changes in the international market prices. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG.

**Enrolment in Engineering Colleges**

5723. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who had taken enrolment in various engineering colleges/universities across country, State-wise along with total sanctioned seats present in respective States during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether there has been a sharp decline in students opting for engineering courses in the country and as a result almost half of engineering seats are lying vacant in various engineering colleges/universities across the country during the current year and if so, the details along with reasons thereof and the measures taken by the Government to resolve this condition as to changing trends in engineering opting students;

(c) whether there is a need for changing course curriculum of technical universities/colleges in the country considering current industrial technology and automation trends and if so, the details along with the measures taken by the Government to bring it inline with such requirement; and

(d) 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 State-wise details regarding approved intake, actual enrolment and vacancy percentage of students in the engineering colleges for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The actual enrolment in the engineering colleges is based on demand-supply condition which is attributed to location of the institute, academic & research infrastructure and placement prospects. In order to bridge the gap between approved intake and actual enrolment, the Council has decided to reduce the approved intake in the course(s)

where the enrolment has been less than 30% of the approved intake for last 5 consecutive years.

(c) and (d) With an aim to align the industry requirements with the technical skills set of students the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has prepared outcome based Model Curriculum for Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) Programme in Engineering. The Model Curriculum for Engineering revises the credit points from 180 to 160, facilitates students to opt for electives

from their disciplines as well as cross disciplines, provides opportunity for students to take up induction programme & internships and includes non-credit course on value education for holistic development of students.

The focus of curriculum for PG Programme in Engineering is advanced study of specialization through core subjects, flexible and diverse program specific electives, open electives to widen skills, collaborating and interactive learning to ensure talent development.

### **Statement**

#### *Enrolment in engineering colleges*

State/UT	Approved Institutes	Approved Intake	Enrollment	% Vacancy
<b>2015-16</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	98	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	338	179170	95909	46.47
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00
Assam	18	5175	3158	38.98
Bihar	25	8870	5078	42.75
Chandigarh	4	1420	1344	5.35
Chhattisgarh	51	22692	9712	57.20
Delhi	18	9265	7516	18.88
Goa	5	1260	1226	2.70
Gujarat	123	69539	42496	38.89
Haryana	152	66400	17625	73.46
Himachal Pradesh	22	9420	1973	79.06
Jammu and Kashmir	9	3405	2559	24.85
Jharkhand	18	7385	4533	38.62
Karnataka	192	102141	77195	24.42
Kerala	162	62713	41389	34.00
Madhya Pradesh	217	103314	47790	53.74
Maharashtra	376	164832	95257	42.21
Manipur	1	115	115	0.00
Meghalaya	1	480	249	48.13
Nagaland	1	240	86	64.17
Odisha	98	47694	18803	60.58
Puducherry	18	8940	4023	55.00



State/UT	Approved Institutes	Approved Intake	Enrollment	% Vacancy
Punjab	109	47845	17941	62.50
Rajasthan	138	63263	25841	59.15
Sikkim	1	840	404	51.90
Tamil Nadu	533	285254	160941	43.58
Telangana	305	157178	74424	52.65
Tripura	2	600	339	43.50
Uttar Pradesh	301	149332	65616	56.06
Uttarakhand	34	13485	5395	59.99
West Bengal	90	38613	22499	41.73
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3363</b>	<b>1630970</b>	<b>851534</b>	<b>47.79</b>
<b>2016-17</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	91	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	329	172746	88729	48.64
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00
Assam	18	5175	3415	34.01
Bihar	31	10130	5433	46.37
Chandigarh	3	915	689	24.70
Chhattisgarh	49	22934	8443	63.19
Delhi	16	8455	7003	17.17
Goa	5	1260	1225	2.78
Gujarat	128	69221	37264	46.17
Haryana	144	58551	16468	71.87
Himachal Pradesh	20	7830	1962	74.94
Jammu and Kashmir	9	3345	2653	20.69
Jharkhand	18	7085	3336	52.91
Karnataka	192	100565	76713	23.72
Kerala	164	62458	37267	40.33
Madhya Pradesh	211	98247	41839	57.41
Maharashtra	372	155277	88388	43.08
Manipur	1	115	115	0.00
Meghalaya	1	420	223	46.90
Nagaland	1	240	0	100.00
Odisha	96	46373	18758	59.55
Puducherry	18	8910	3637	59.18

State/UT	Approved Institutes	Approved Intake	Enrollment	% Vacancy
Punjab	103	43880	17028	61.19
Rajasthan	130	58073	19996	65.57
Sikkim	1	780	506	35.13
Tamil Nadu	527	279397	146020	47.74
Telangana	283	140318	73866	47.36
Tripura	2	600	369	38.50
Uttar Pradesh	296	142972	51200	64.19
Uttarakhand	31	12405	4115	66.83
West Bengal	91	37593	22062	41.31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3291</b>	<b>1556360</b>	<b>778813</b>	<b>49.96</b>
<b>2017-18</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	93	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	321	167583	90098	46.24
Arunachal Pradesh	1	180	166	7.78
Assam	19	5265	3026	42.53
Bihar	34	10700	5893	44.93
Chandigarh	4	1420	1464	-3.10
Chhattisgarh	49	22406	8218	63.32
Delhi	18	9195	7798	15.19
Goa	5	1260	1187	5.79
Gujarat	131	68882	33578	51.25
Haryana	137	49671	16154	67.48
Himachal Pradesh	17	6210	1923	69.03
Jammu and Kashmir	9	3345	2487	25.65
Jharkhand	19	6731	3876	42.42
Karnataka	194	101550	69097	31.86
Kerala	163	60944	32144	47.26
Madhya Pradesh	197	88243	38168	56.75
Maharashtra	374	151071	91315	39.35
Manipur	1	150	138	8.00
Meghalaya	2	660	126	80.91
Nagaland	1	240	54	77.50
Odisha	94	44003	16955	61.47
Puducherry	17	8610	3403	60.48

State/UT	Approved Institutes	Approved Intake	Enrollment	% Vacancy
Punjab	101	40932	16795	58.97
Rajasthan	124	53761	16813	68.73
Sikkim	1	780	504	35.38
Tamil Nadu	523	269251	147743	45.13
Telangana	260	128945	70329	4546.00
Tripura	2	600	316	47.33
Uttar Pradesh	284	125967	44464	64.70
Uttarakhand	30	11400	3857	66.17
West Bengal	91	36563	21659	40.76
Grand Total	3224	1476608	749841	49.22

### Labour Code on Wages

5724. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to introduce the labour code on wages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether intra-ministerial discussions were held for the proposed labour code on safety and working conditions; 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 Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

(c) and (d) Intra-Ministerial discussions with concerned organizations are part and parcel of any amendment in Labour Law. The Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions has been placed on the Ministry's website on 23.03.2018 for comments/suggestions of stakeholders including public.

### Natural Gas and Oil Reserves

5725. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserves of natural gas and oil have been found in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Sheopur, Damoh, Sivni and Shahdol districts recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any team has been sent by ONGC for conducting survey there and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the said survey team; and

(d) the details of oil and gas reserves found therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has been carrying out geo-scientific surveys in the State of Madhya Pradesh since late 1950s. As on 01.01.2018, ONGC has acquired 13,201 Line Kilometer (LKM) of 2D and 889 Square Kilometer (SKM) of 3D seismic data and drilled 20 exploratory wells in the State of Madhya Pradesh. As a result of its exploratory efforts, ONGC has found the reserves of gas in Damoh district where it has made 3 discoveries viz. Nohta-2, Damoh-4 and Jabera-4. ONGC has established 0.90 Billion Cubic Meter of gas in-place volume in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[Transliteration]

### Formation of Committee for Medical Tourism

5726. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical tourists are reportedly facing a lot of problems in the country and if so, the details

thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to streamline the process of medical tourism in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formed a Committee or Sub committee to solve the problems of medical tourism and if so, the details thereof and the details of the issues raised by the Committee along with the details of the ups and downs in the performance in the sector during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has a mechanism to monitor the number of people who come to India as medical tourists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has recognized Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Products and offers various facilities as given below to promote India as a preferred destination as well as facilitate the visit of medical tourists to the country:

- (i) The Ministry offers financial support as Marketing Development Assistance for Publicity and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows as well as workshops/events/seminars to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers and Chambers of Commerce, etc.
- (ii) A film on Medical Tourism has been produced in association with BBC and is used at various fora for promotional purposes.
- (iii) Medical and Medical Attendant Visa has been introduced to streamline and ease the travel process of Medical Tourists. The e-tourist visa regime has also been expanded to include medical visits as well.
- (iv) It has been decided to set up facilitation counters at the major airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengaluru for tourists arriving on Medical Visas.

Apart from the above, the Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) has launched a Healthcare Portal [www.indiahealthcaretourism.com](http://www.indiahealthcaretourism.com)

in English, Arabic, Russian and French languages as a single source platform providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country.

(b) and (c) A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). The Board has members from the Ministries of Health, Commerce, External Affairs, AYUSH, Home Affairs, the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) as well as representatives from the major chambers of commerce, Hospitals and independent experts in the field of Medicine and Wellness. It works as an umbrella organization to promote this segment of tourism in an organized manner. The Board has formed sub-committees on visa issues, accreditation and standards and marketing and promotion. The Ministry of Tourism collates data regarding the arrivals on Medical and Medical Attendant Visas provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Following are the foreign tourist arrivals in India for medical purpose during 2014 to 2016:

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs)
2014	1,84,298
2015	2,33,918
2016	4,27,014

#### **Yoga in Central Universities**

5727. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified Central Universities for starting a Department of Yoga there;

(b) if so, the time by which the competent authority is likely to give approval in this regard; and

(c) the names of the Central universities in Madhya Pradesh in which it is planned to open a Department of Yoga?

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 following Central Universities have been identified to start the Yoga Department from the academic session 2016-17:

1. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University,
2. Visva Bharati,
3. Central University of Rajasthan,
4. Central University of Kerala,
5. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University and
6. Manipur University

University Grants Commission has already conveyed the approval for starting the Yoga Department in these Central Universities. Among the Central Universities which have been sanctioned Yoga Department, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University is situated in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Engineering Graduates**

5728. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that National Technical Manpower Information System has made any survey in the recent past to know the unemployment rate of engineering graduates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide them employment; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide them with unemployment allowance 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) National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) Scheme was closed on 31st March, 2013. Therefore, no survey was

done in the recent past to find out the unemployment rate of engineering graduates in the country.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is implementing Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana for Technical Institutions (PMKVY-TI) through AICTE approved technical institutions in the country to impart unemployed youth, the Engineering Skills and find placement in suitable private sector jobs. The main objective of the Scheme is to impart Engineering Skills to 10.5 Lakh youth for three years, *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19.

The AICTE is also implementing National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability of a person either pursuing his or her Post Graduation/Graduation/Diploma in any technical or non-technical stream.

(d) There is no such proposal for providing the unemployed engineering graduates of India with unemployment allowance.

[Translation]

#### **Higher Education and Ground Reality**

5729. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a huge gap between higher education and ground reality even today;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made by the Government to make higher education of the country practical; 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) The Central Government, the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are constantly endeavouring to improve quality of higher

education and make higher education practical in the country. The Central Government has launched several initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Academic Depository (NAD), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMNMTT), National Digital Library, Campus Connect Programme etc. in the field of higher education for qualitative development of education in the country.

The UGC undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing and notifying regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. With a view to sustain and improve the quality of higher education and to undertake academic reforms, the UGC has notified UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./ Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016; UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016; UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017; UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017; UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 and UGC (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018.

In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC is implementing schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research covering areas of knowledge across disciplines. Some of the initiatives taken by UGC are (i) Universities with Potential for Excellence; (ii) Centre with potential for excellence in particular area; (iii) Special Assistance Programme (SAP); (iv) Research Projects and (v) Basic Science Research.

UGC has also requested the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to upgrade and review their curriculum

every three years for making them more skill oriented and interdisciplinary and with a purpose of making the students employable. The introduction of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is another important measure taken by UGC to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education through innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching- learning process, examination and evaluation systems. CBCS provides a 'cafeteria' type approach in which the students can take courses of their choice, learn at their own pace, undergo additional courses, acquire credits and adopt an interdisciplinary approach to learning.

Further, Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. The focus of the scheme is on serving the unserved and underserved areas. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided, *inter alia*, for components such as Infrastructure grants to colleges and universities, upgradation of existing colleges to model degree colleges etc. Under these components, funds are provided to institutions for strengthening of infrastructure facilities for construction/renovation of libraries, laboratories, hostels etc and for purchase of equipment in State Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs).

[English]

#### **Structure change in EPF accounts**

5730. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the structure of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) accounts with transparency to the PF account holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the percentage of amount that can be deployed in equity market from the incremental subscription and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation regarding the amount invested in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF) in the account of PF account holders;

(e) whether the EPF account holders will get the ETF amount in their account balance at the time of closing of the account; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the value at which the credit of ETF will be given to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Board, Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 219th meeting held on 23.11.2017 has approved the Accounting Policy for investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) wherein subscribers would be allotted units for their investment in ETFs.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) The Central Board, EPF in its 219th meeting held on 23.11.2017 has approved policy for accounting investments in Equity (ETFs) for Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

(e) and (f) The EPF account holders will get their EPF amount in their account at the time of closing of the account.

The ETF credit will be given to the subscribers at the applicable market value reflected in the Net Asset Value (NAV).

*[Translation]*

#### **Navodaya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan**

5731. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas are being run in each of the Lok Sabha constituencies in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Udaipur;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(e) the names of the districts and constituencies falling under the Tribal Sub-plan areas in Rajasthan

including South of the State where Navodaya Vidyalayas are being run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. JNVs have been opened in all the districts of the country (as on 31.5.2014) which include Udaipur and other districts of Rajasthan.

The districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi which are included in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Rajasthan have also been covered under the Scheme.

#### **Change of Subject**

5732. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:  
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:  
SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a provision to change General Elective (GE) subject in the second semester of B.A. Economics (Hons.) including other hons. programmes of graduate level in Lady Shri Ram College for women including other colleges of University of Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether University of Delhi has issued any guidelines to its colleges in this regard;

(c) whether Lady Shri Ram College for women including other colleges strictly comply with the guidelines issued by the University of Delhi in this regard;

(d) the applications received from the students for changing GE subject during the second semester of first year of graduate honours programmes in Lady Shri Ram College for women including other colleges under the University of Delhi along with college-wise separate reasons for accepting/rejecting the said applications particularly by Lady Shri Ram College for women during the last three years as on date;

(e) the details of the colleges of Delhi University which have not complied with the said rules/guidelines; and

(f) the action which Delhi University has taken or going to take against the said colleges?

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 (f) University of Delhi has reported that there is a provision that the students can opt for General Elective (GE) subjects offered by the department/discipline other than the department/discipline in which the student is admitted. The colleges may offer upto two general electives in each semester. The General Elective papers as prepared by the departments are approved by the Academic Council & Executive Council of the University and issued to all the Colleges for necessary compliance. The same is also available on the University website ([www.du.ac.in](http://www.du.ac.in)).

The Colleges of the University of Delhi have considered the applications for change of GE subject as per the guidelines of UGC for Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), introduced in the Undergraduate Courses from the academic session 2015-16. The template of GE courses as per the UGC guidelines have been issued to all the colleges as well as made available on the University website. The colleges of the University comply with the guidelines issued by the University and UGC. However, if any issue of non-compliance is brought to the notice of the University, the same is resolved as per rules.

#### **Reservation in educational institutions**

5733. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure reservation in admission of Scheduled Castes in educational institutions such as schools, colleges, universities, vocational institutes, medical and engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) 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) The Government of India assists the States/UTs in the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme for universalization of elementary education in the country. Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that every child of the age of 6 to 14 years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class. The provision is not applicable in Jammu and Kashmir. The definition of 'child belonging to disadvantaged group' includes a child belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes(ST); and now, children with special needs also.

Reservation for disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools is regulated and governed by the State RTE rules and notification. For Admission in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti there is a provision for reservation of seats for SCs and STs candidates in proportion to their population in the district but not less than the national average. For Admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) 15% seats for SCs and 7.5% for STs are reserved in all fresh admissions. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Affiliation Bye-Laws-Rule 12 *inter alia* prescribe that "as regards reservation for SC/ST students is concerned, it shall be governed by the Education Act/Rules applicable to the State/U.T. where the school is situated."

For Redressal of grievances relating to the provisions of the RTE Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) at the national level and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) and the Local authorities, have been designated as the grievance redressal authorities.

The Central Educational Institutions (CEI) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides reservation for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. As per the CEI (Reservation in



Admission) Act, 2006 read with the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012, Out of annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, 15% seats are to be reserved for Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes and 27% for Other Backward Classes. Reservation in admission in State Government controlled and State Government funded institutions are guided and regulated by the respective State Governments.

University Grants Commission (UGC) issues the various instructions from time to time to all Universities regarding implementation of reservation policy in teaching and non-teaching posts as well as admission to all level courses except in Minority Institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

[English]

#### **Trade Agreements**

5734. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), backed by China, would drastically reduce remaining tariffs across a swathe of Asia and push the existing model of trade and manufacturing as far as it could go;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has expressed concerns about chinese overcapacity and its tendency to dump goods in the background of RCEP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is losing faith in free trade agreements and if so, the details thereof and 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) which is a proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is centred around the ten ASEAN member states and includes their six FTA partners namely

India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea. The RCEP is currently under negotiation and aims to facilitate and enhance trade in goods, services and investment flows amongst the participating countries. The Government takes into consideration the stakeholder inputs including domestic sensitivities and export opportunities while formulating its position under RCEP.

#### **Asean-India FTA**

5735. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that already negotiated Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN has hurt the interests of some particular communities such as rubber plantations and palm oil production;

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

(c) whether the dairy sector in India will also face stiff competition from countries like New Zealand who have a very strong dairy sector and their economy thrives on the same in case the Government progress with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership; and

(d) 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) (i) No, Madam. The India – ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement has not hurt Rubber plantation. India has not offered any tariff concession on natural rubber (NR) to rubber producing countries under ASEAN-India FTA.

All the following traded forms of NR are under the Exclusion Lists of the agreements

HS 400110: Natural Rubber Latex, whether or not pre-vulcanised

HS 400121: Natural Rubber in Smoked Sheets (RSS)

HS 400122: Technically Specified Natural Rubber (block rubber)

HS 400129: Natural Rubber in other forms

- (ii) In ASEAN FTA, palm oil has been kept as special product under reduction category and not in the elimination category.

(c) and (d) India is the leading producer of milk in the world and New Zealand is one of the largest exporter of Dairy products in the world. The Government takes into consideration stakeholder inputs including on the dairy sector while formulating India's position in RCEP negotiations.

#### **Purchase of stake in Indian Refineries**

5736. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the world's largest oil company proposes to buy stake in existing Indian refineries and expansion projects as well as in the planned giant refinery on the west coast and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the west coast refinery and the planned Rs. 33000 crore petrochemical complex had figured in the discussions with the Government of Saudi Arabia and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) During a meeting of Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas with his counterpart from Saudi Arabia in New Delhi in February, 2018, Minister (PNG) invited companies from Saudi Arabia to invest in Indian oil and gas infrastructure projects.

#### **MoU with GAIL on Skill Development**

5737. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) have signed an agreement with the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) to promote and enhance skill development activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which job opportunities are likely to be created as a result thereof?

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

(a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has signed an MoU with Gas Authority of India (GAIL) wherein both parties have agreed to collaborate on implementation of Skill Development activities connected with Urja Ganga Gas Pipeline Project. The aim of the project is to conduct Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and required bridge course for 1,200 candidates under 11 different job roles at the work site for entire length of pipe line. The target beneficiaries would be the workers already working in different roles in the pipeline project and are without any formal skill training.

#### **National Culture Fund**

5738. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up National Culture Fund (NCF) and if so, the details along with the composition thereof;

(b) the aims and objectives of the NCF and the extent to which it has been successful/helpful in protecting, promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of the country;

(c) The funds accrued so far in the NCF since its inception along with the funds allocated and expenditure incurred there from by various institutions/ departments during the last four years;

(d) The details of the unspent funds and the reasons for the same; and

(e) The initiatives taken by the Government to spread Indian culture on national as well as international level?

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, The Government has set up National Culture Fund (NCF) as a Trust under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 on 28th

November, 1996 with a view to mobilize extra resources through Public Private Partnerships towards promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage.

The National Culture Fund is managed and administered by a council headed by Hon'ble Culture Minister to decide the policies and an Executive Committee headed by Secretary, Culture to actualize those policies.

(b) The Fund aims at inviting the participation of the corporate sector, non-Government organizations, private/public sector as well as individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage.

Since its inception National Culture Fund has successfully completed 34 projects. List given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Government has granted Rs. 19.50 crore as one time corpus fund to National Culture Fund out of the planned budget. Apart from this there is no fund allocated by the Government to National Culture Fund. Besides this, NCF receives contributions and voluntary donations as endowments from many other sources.

A Statement indicating the status of funds received from various sources and also the expenditure incurred during the last four years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

As regards the reasons responsible for the funds remaining unspent, it is stated that all the projects undertaken by the NCF are completed within a specified period, in accordance with an MoU signed by NCF with the concerned donor organization. Accordingly any ongoing

project is supposed to be completed in several stages for which adequate funding is made available by the donor at such different stages. Consequently there is always some unspent balance lying with NCF in respect of such ongoing projects which are still awaiting completion.

(e) The Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to protect, preserve and promote various forms of Performing Arts namely Music, Dance, Folk Art and Culture throughout the country. The artists from all over India are engaged to perform in the programs organized by these ZCCs regularly in all States/Union Territories of India. Besides, the artists are also sent abroad to perform in Festivals of India.

The Ministry of Culture aims at disseminating Indian Folk Arts and Culture abroad through Signing of Cultural Agreements & Cultural Exchange Programme and their implementation by concerned Agencies with mutual discussions through diplomatic channels.

Ministry of Culture operates Scheme for promotion of International Cultural Relations under which Festivals of India are organized showcasing folk art and other cultural events as exhibitions, dance, music, theater, food fest, literary fest, film fest, yoga etc. Under this scheme, Ministry of Culture also gives grant in aid to Indo-Foreign Friendship Cultural Societies for organizing programmes & activities including folk art & other cultural activities for their promotion abroad. Organizing festivals of India and supporting Indo foreign friendship cultural societies abroad is a regular activity of Ministry of Culture.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Projects Completed*

Sl. No.	Project	Sponsors
1.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi, 1999	Aga Khan Trust & M/s Oberoi Group of Hotels
2.	Jnana Pravaha Trust, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Jnana Pravaha Trust
3.	Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi, Karnataka	Kishkinda Trust,
4.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd.
5.	Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune, Maharashtra	ASI, Pune Municipal Corporation

Sl. No.	Project	Sponsors
6.	Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata, West Bengal	Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture
7.	Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	M/s Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
8.	Synagogue Clock Tower, Cochin, Kerala	World Monument Fund
9.	Music of Mirs, New Delhi	Devahuti Damodar Svaraj Trust
10.	Art and Visual Culture in India 1850-2005, published by Marg Publication, 2006	M/s Bodhi Art Ltd., M/s Marg Publication
11.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning-II Construction of a Cultural Research Building, Karnataka	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning
12.	Case for Chariot, National Museum, New Delhi, 2010	ONGC
13.	Film on Kishori Amonkar, Maharashtra	NCF-SAARTH-MEA – ONGC
14.	Virasat Festival, Uttarakhand	REACH Foundation, NCF & ONGC
15.	Early years of ASI: Publication for 150 years celebration of ASI.	ASI
16.	Sponsorship of Marg publication on Natural Heritage Drawings	M/s Marg Publication
17.	Virasat Festival 2012 (REACH Foundation)	Reach Foundation, ONGC and NCF
18.	Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	ASI and Shipping Corporation of India
19.	Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi	M/s PEC Ltd., ASI and NCF
20.	NatanaKairali	National Culture Fund
21.	Kochi Muziris Biennale 2012 Catalogue	Nirlon Foundation Trust
22.	India Photo Archives : Visual Archives of Kulwant Roy conservation of archives, Photo-digitization, Haryana	M/s. India Photo Archive Foundation & NCF
23.	Leadership Training Programmes (LTP) LTP I-2012 LTP II-2013 & LTP III-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respective organizations and</li> <li>• John Eskenazi Limited, The Pritzker Organization</li> <li>• Neil Kreitman Foundation Anish Kapoor</li> </ul>
24.	Training Programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components- aarish, stucco, wood carving, frescoe and lime jaali at Jaipur	HUDCO
25.	Getty Capacity Building programme for ASI's site-museum and site management professionals– NCF-ASI-J Paul Getty Trust- The British Three workshops were organised at: Sarnath, (U.P), India-2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The significance of the Sarnath School of Art, at the British Museum in London, England, July, 2014</li> </ul>	J.Paul Getty Trust, United States of America

Sl. No.	Project	Sponsors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latest updates on Buddhist Art history and recent developments in the Conservation of Objects the conservation of objects, at the Getty Centre in Los Angeles, California, in January, 2015</li> </ul>	
26.	Training Programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components Marble jaali, inlay, and stone carving at Makrana	HUDCO
27.	Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
28.	Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	State Trading Corporation (STC)
29.	Conservation & Maintenance of Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi	GAIL India Ltd.
30.	Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi	Steel Authority of India
31.	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	ASI & World Monument Fund
32.	Crafts and sustainable skill development in Gujarat.	Rural Electrification Corporation
33.	One Battery operated vehicle for Chittaurgarh Fort (Raj)	NBCC Services Ltd.
34.	Provided one battery operated vehicle for Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	Fullerton India Credit Co. Ltd., Mumbai

**Statement-II**

Year	Contribution/Donation Received	Expenditure
2013	150,646,817.00	23,247,497.00
2014	149,532,169.00	24,834,114.00
2015	239,063,249.00	37,720,205.00
2016	250,754,405.00	13,179,431.00

Interest Accrued till 31.03.2017 – Rs. 22,953,044.00

**Teachers Vacancy**

5739. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Special Committee to attract meritorious teachers in Centrally funded institutions to fill up large vacancies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding selection of media persons as faculty in National Institutions including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by 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) and (b) Government of India had constituted a Pay Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ashok Misra in respect of Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) to consider the revision of pay scales for academic, scientific/design and other staff. The Committee in one of its recommendation in its report recommended that the faculty members with less than 3 years relevant experience may be given the alternate designation of "Assistant Professor Grade-II "

instead of "Assistant Professor on Contractual Basis". This is expected to encourage more faculty candidates to join the CFTIs as Assistant Professor Grade II. After 3 years, the faculty member will be assessed and if found suitable will move to the higher scale with designation as Assistant Professor Grade-I. The movement from Grade-II to Grade-I will be performance based and not automatic.

(c) to (e) No Madam, does not arise.

#### **Production of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

5740. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places where exploration and drilling work has been undertaken for extraction of petroleum and natural gas during the 2015-16 and 2016-17, institution-wise;

(b) the details of profit/loss of the said institutions during the said period, institution-wise; and

(c) the specific measures being taken by the Government to fulfil adequate requirement of petroleum and natural gas in the country?

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

(a) Exploration and drilling work for extraction of petroleum and natural gas has been undertaken by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited, Oil India Limited (OIL) and Pvt./JV companies during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and offshore areas of east and west coast of the country.

(b) The details of profit after tax earned by ONGC and OIL during the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	ONGC	OIL
2015-16	16,140	2330.11
2016-17	17,900	1548.68

(c) Government has taken various steps to enhance the exploration and production of oil and gas in the country. These are as follows:

- (i) Appraisal of un-appraised Areas in various sedimentary basins etc. under National Seismic Program and Multi-client Geo-scientific Surveys/ activities in order to enable systematic exploration in these areas
- (ii) Re-Assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources of the country
- (iii) Implementation of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)
- (iv) Assimilation and availability of Geo-scientific data through National Data Repository (NDR)
- (v) Early Monetization of Un-Monetized Discoveries/ Fields under DSF Policy.
- (vi) Extension of Existing PSCs
- (vii) Unconventional hydrocarbon resource development
- (viii) Grant of Marketing Freedom for gas produced from difficult areas

#### **Introduction of MOOC System**

5741. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed any policy on Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) system in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding introduction and conduct of MOOC system in the country; and

(c) the likely impact/advantages of MOOC in education system especially distance education in the country?

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) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched an open holistic MOOC Platform called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) to enable free online learning. The Courses in SWAYAM cover most

of the disciplines from Senior Schooling (9th -12th) to Post Graduation level in the field of Science, Social Science, Language, Humanities, Engineering, Management and Teacher Training. Till date, about 1000 MOOCs courses have been listed on SWAYAM in which about 30 Lakhs students have got enrolled. UGC and AICTE have issued regulations for transfer of credits for the students.

(c) The three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality would be achieved by providing high quality e-content to all learners in the country through MOOCs courses running on SWAYAM.

#### **Violation of Minimum Wages Act**

5742. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

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

(a) whether cases of violation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have been reported/come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of violators/defaulters reported in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employers against whom penal action has been invoked under the said Act during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(d) the number of times minimum wages have been revised during the said period;

(e) the mechanism available with the Government to

ensure minimum wages to workers/labourers and its timely revision by the Employers; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said Act across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) 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) whereas 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.

No Centralized data is maintained on the enforcement of the Act in the State Sphere. However, the data of inspections, amount of claims, action taken against defaulting employer under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948 in the Central Sphere for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Basic rate of minimum wages for the scheduled employments in the Central Sphere was last revised and notified on 19.01.2017. A component of minimum rates of wage, Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.), was last revised on 01.10.2017.

#### **Statement**

##### *Claims cases under Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Year	Claims			Amount		
	B/F	Filed	Decided	Awarded	Recovered	Paid to Workers
2015-16	3672	743	1796	66654417	44128036	34879425
2016-17	2610	1198	1138	96684922	49485990	48540964
2017-18 (upto Dec, 2017)	2617	1050	819	95757253	20697840	24866702

*Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec., 2017)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	9803	9151	7380
2.	No. of Irregularities Detected	75938	61689	62304
3.	No. of Irregularities Rectified	46467	53255	28884
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	1549	2321	1130
5.	No. of Convictions	1476	1951	1721

**Pending cases of industrial disputes**

5743. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of industrial disputes which are pending before the courts/tribunals during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the amount which has been disbursed as compensation in this regard during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure speedy resolution of such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of cases of Industrial disputes pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) during the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) CGIT-cum-LCs award pecuniary compensation in some industrial disputes. Award made by CGITs become enforceable after their notification by the Central Government under Section 17A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, the parties have option to challenge the award before Hon'ble High Court/Apex Court, invoking Writ Jurisdiction. In case a party/employer implements the award, no compliance report is filed before the Tribunals. In view of aforesaid facts no data in this regard is available with the CGIT-cum-LCs and the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" has been introduced from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officer of the CGIT-cum-LCs hold camp courts in various parts of the area under their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.



## Statement

Cases pending with CGITs-cum-Labour Courts at the end of the respective year

CGIT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (up to Feb, 2018)	
	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications	Cases	Applications
Mumbai I	250	290	252	288	251	289	247	286	250	383
Mumbai II	470	376	519	395	559	464	507	459	477	511
Dhanbad I	1,397	199	1,293	82	1,193	74	1030	76	860	70
Dhanbad II	781	36	707	22	727	22	700	22	680	22
Asansol	471	42	419	45	351	83	274	94	262	39
Kolkata	335	124	328	134	375	141	376	141	389	143
Chandigarh I	442	48	463	24	432	38	606	48	632	77
New Delhi I	376	43	689	81	844	105	863	190	948	195
Kanpur	740	223	803	155	840	159	815	159	884	150
Jabalpur	1,595	171	1,343	141	1,121	52	874	59	1014	73
Chennai	298	13	269	15	244	29	119	134	1293	131
Bangalore	529	115	418	147	450	179	498	194	458	250
Hyderabad	900	589	1,001	74	1,105	74	1061	151	898	125
Nagpur	251	13	230	15	288	27	329	30	351	30
Bhubaneswar	384	380	422	395	460	412	448	600	466	590
Lucknow	514	51	524	67	517	62	504	78	516	96
Jaipur	398	111	447	108	472	109	436	60	441	49
New Delhi II	551	109	607	87	687	24	693	23	680	51
Guwahati	91	32	38	31	37	32	40	33	35	3
Ernakulam	128	6	136	19	171	28	159	37	174	63
Ahmedabad	2,336	1,566	2,356	1,523	2,230	1,306	1690	1080	1441	1115
Chandigarh II	503	64	448	90	510	137	529	93	525	88
Total	13740	4601	13712	3938	13864	3846	12798	4047	13674	4254

**New units of FSNL**

5744. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up some new units under the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

**Tribal Development Works in Gujarat**

5745. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government for various development works related to Tribal Welfare during the last three years from the State Government of Gujarat and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for the proposals which are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The receipt of proposal from State Governments including State of Gujarat under various schemes of MoTA is a continuous process. The proposals received from State Government are considered by the Ministry for funding based on laid down mechanism including Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) keeping in view the following:

- (i) Availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s).
- (ii) Submission of UC by the State Government of the funds released during previous years.
- (iii) Physical progress report of already funded projects.
- (iv) Need, relevance and priority of the project with regard to benefits to be accrued to the tribal people.

During the last three years funds have been provided to the State Government of Gujarat under the schemes of the Ministry for various development works/activities which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, income generation programmes, construction of roads, Scholarship to children, protection and preservation of tribal culture, etc.

Details of the funds released to the State Government of Gujarat for various development works related to Tribal Welfare under various schemes of the Ministry during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00
Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	8595.45	11680.00	9739.02
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	1091.00	898.00	779.12
Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	1144.48	-	-
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas'	-	605.76	-
Support to Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs)	69.91	86.53	-
Pre-Matric Scholarship	3750.00	3745.76	80.81
Post-Matric Scholarship	3929.23	5520.40	22040.27
Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	1921.94	1680.77	2857.92

[Translation]

**Action Plan for Entrepreneurship**

5746. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Training and Technical Education is preparing any action plan for entrepreneurship development and training in ITIs of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether proposals are being sought by the Directorate of Training and Technical Education from various States to include Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) also and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for including ITI of the State in the said scheme has been received and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) an autonomous Institution, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and Directorate General of Training (DGT) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 8th February, 2018 for sustained development of entrepreneurial skills and education aimed at enhancement of self-employment opportunities for trainees of ITIs on pan India basis. Areas of Collaboration under the MoU are as under:

- (i) Organising Trainer's Training Programme for the instructors of ITIs, both Government and Private in area of entrepreneurship skills and education.
- (ii) Developing course curriculum on entrepreneurship for thirty hours for the two years course of ITI.
- (iii) Entrepreneurship Orientation of the trainees of ITI through E-learning modules.
- (iv) Identifying entrepreneurial opportunities and programs for the trainees of ITIs.
- (v) Workshops and incubation support through industries as a part of their CSR.

(vi) Preparation and exchange of Course Design and Exchange of faculty and software.

(vii) Promoting entrepreneurial activities amongst the stakeholders of skill eco-system.

(viii) Promoting self-employment opportunities for Trainees of ITIs.

(ix) Any other activity that can be taken up to promote entrepreneurship development.

(b) and (c) Under the MoU series of courses will be conducted by DGT and NIESBUD jointly for training of instructor of "Employability Skills" of ITIs including the State of Madhya Pradesh. In the pilot programme for training of trainers of ITIs, 43 instructors of ITIs from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh were trained in one week programme conducted at NIESBUD, Noida from 21st February to 26th February, 2018.

Course curriculum on entrepreneurship for thirty hours for the two years course of ITI has also been developed to include more information on Entrepreneur Skills in curricula of "Employability Skills".

[English]

**Medical benefits to ITPO retired employees**

5747. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether as per a circular of Department of Public Enterprises, the retired employees of India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) are entitled to pensionary as well as medical benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that despite the said circular in the matter, medical benefits are being denied to such employees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry has received several representations from such employees seeking medical benefits and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken on extending medical benefits to the retired ITPO employees?

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 (e) The DPE O.M. No. 2 (70)/08-DPE (WC) dated 26.11.2008 and O.M. No. 2(70)/08-DPE (WC)-GL-VII/09 dated 2.4.2009 provide the guidelines regarding Superannuation Benefits including Pension and Post-Retirement Medical Benefit schemes to be adopted by the CPSEs. The guidelines, however, qualify that the schemes for pension and post-superannuation medical benefits would be subject to the factors like affordability, capacity to pay and sustainability of the CPSE.

ITPO has taken a decision that being a "not for profit" company with the redevelopment project involving a large financial outgo, they will not adopt a Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS) for the present.

The Ministry has received representations from employees of ITPO seeking medical benefits. Since the matter was directly within the purview of the ITPO administration, the representations were forwarded to ITPO for consideration and response to the petitioners. ITPO informs that they have duly apprised the petitioners of their decision in this regard.

#### **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups**

5748. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) notified as on date in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of criteria to determine a vulnerable tribe;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments to get notified more tribes as PVTGs in their respective States and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the reasons, if any, for not notifying certain PVTGs as requested by various State Governments; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to promote education, healthcare, employment and to protect them from atrocities along with the impact of these welfare measures on tribals life under the parameters of human development index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) notified as on date in the country. The details of PVTGs State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The criteria followed for determination of PVTGs are as under:

- (i) A pre-agriculture level of technology;
- (ii) A stagnant or declining population;
- (iii) Extremely low literacy; and
- (iv) A subsistence level of economy.

(c) and (d) Receipt of proposals from the State Governments to get notified more tribes as PVTGs in their respective States is a continuous process. Action is taken as per the prescribed norms on receipt of the proposal from the State Government.

(e) The Ministry is implementing a Scheme namely "Development of PVTGs" which covers 75 identified PVTGs among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/ UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is a flexible scheme and covers funding for activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Priority is also assigned to PVTGs under the Schemes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS), Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Schedule Tribes and Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

**Statement***State/UT-wise PVTGs*

Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
1. Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. Bodo Gadaba
	2. Bondo Poroja
	3. Chenchu
	4. Dongria Khond
	5. Gutob Gadaba
	6. Khond Poroja
	7. Kolam
	8. Kondareddis
	9. Konda Savaras
	10. Kutia Khond
	11. Parengi Poroja
2. Bihar (including Jharkhand)	12. Thoti
	13. Asurs
	14. Birhor
	15. Birjia
	16. Hill Kharia
	17. Korwas
	18. Mal Paharia
	19. Parhaiyas
	20. Sauria Paharia
	21. Savar
3. Gujarat	22. Kathodi
	23. Kotwalia
	24. Padhar
	25. Siddi
	26. Kolgha
4. Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba
	28. Koraga
5. Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans)
	30. Kadar
	31. Kattunayakan

Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
	32. Kurumbas
	33. Koraga
6. Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias
	35. Baigas
	36. Bharias
	37. Hill Korbas
	38. Kamars
7. Maharashtra	39. Saharias
	40. Birhor
	41. Katkaria (Kathodia)
	42. Kolam
8. Manipur	43. Maria Gond
	44. Marram Nagas
9. Odisha	45. Birhor
	46. Bondo
	47. Didayi
	48. Dongria-Khond
	49. Juangs
	50. Kharias
	51. Kutia Kondh
	52. Lanjia Sauras
	53. Lodhas
	54. Mankidias
10. Rajasthan	55. Paudi Bhuyans
	56. Soura
11. Tamil Nadu	57. Chuktia Bhunjia
	58. Seharias
	59. Kattu Nayakans
	60. Kotas
	61. Kurumbas
	62. Irulas
	63. Paniyans
12. Tripura	64. Todas
	65. Reangs

Name of the State/UT	Name of PVTGs
13. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buxas 67. Rajis
14. West Bengal	68. Birhor 69. Lodhas 70. Totos
15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas 73. Onges 74. Sentinelese 75. Shom Pens

### Swachh Vidyalaya Programme

5749. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the initiative has helped in increasing the student enrolment and improving learning outcomes and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the initiative a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had taken Swachh Vidyalaya initiative to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools within one year upto 15th August, 2015 under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The target fixed under the initiative was achieved with construction/re-construction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 Government elementary and secondary schools, as per State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not undertaken any study to ascertain impact of the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative on enrolment of students and learning outcomes. However, as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, the total enrolment of students in schools at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels has increased from 25.83 crore in 2013-14 to 26.05 crore in 2015-16.

The Ministry implements Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) related to school education in the country in partnership with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, to universalise elementary and secondary education in the country.

Due to various interventions implemented under SSA, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at elementary level. The total enrolment in elementary schools has risen from 18.79 crore children in 2009-10 to 19.67 crore children in 2015-16. As per UDISE 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 99.21% for primary and 92.81% for upper primary level, which indicates universal enrolment at primary level. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 85.17% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2014-15. Through implementation of RMSA Scheme, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at secondary level as tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Indicator	SSE* 2009-10	UDISE 2015-16
1.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (total)	62.90	80.01
2.	GER (boys)	66.70	79.16
3.	GER (girls)	58.70	80.97

\*Statistics of School Education

In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes.

National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from

1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Similarly, National Achievement Survey for Class X students was conducted on 5th February, 2018 covering nearly 15.5 lakh students. The objective of NAS was to find out the health of the education system in the country and find out learning gaps at the district level and devise strategies to improve learning outcomes.

(d) The Ministry has advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the school toilets are properly used, and kept neat and clean. The Ministry has also advised States and UTs to encourage school education authorities in promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities including Swachhata Pakhwada, Appointment of Student Ambassador, Singing Swachhata Songs in Bal Sabha/Children's Assembly, Celebrating Swachhata Diwas, Drawing/painting competitions focusing on Swachhata in each school.

As a next step under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, the Ministry has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar (SVP) in 2016 at district, State and national levels to recognise, inspire and celebrate excellence in sanitation and hygiene practices in schools. The SVP aims to promote schools in achieving a Swachhata scale and standard for which a Standing Operating Procedure has been released.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include *inter alia* the provision for rehabilitation/repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

The Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have also jointly addressed the States regarding participation and support of Gram Panchayats in putting in place proper

arrangements for regular cleaning of school toilets and waste disposal in schools.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise total number of school toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative (SVI).*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of toilets constructed/re-constructed under SVI
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49,293
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,492
4.	Assam	35,699
5.	Bihar	56,912
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,629
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78
9.	Daman and Diu	16
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	138
12.	Gujarat	1,521
13.	Haryana	1,843
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,175
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,172
16.	Jharkhand	15,795
17.	Karnataka	649
18.	Kerala	535
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	33,201
21.	Maharashtra	5,586
22.	Manipur	1,296
23.	Meghalaya	8,944
24.	Mizoram	1,261
25.	Nagaland	666
26.	Odisha	43,501

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	1,807
29.	Rajasthan	12,083
30.	Sikkim	88
31.	Tamil Nadu	7,926
32.	Telangana	36,159
33.	Tripura	607
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,626
35.	Uttarakhand	2,971
36.	West Bengal	42,054
Total		417,796

[Translation]

#### Linking of Tourism Spots

5750. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for linking of various tourism spots in the State;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has provided funds to various State Governments for developing new tourism

spots in their respective States during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan is developing theme based tourist circuits in the country. Submission of proposals by State Governments/ UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh' under Tribal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16. The project is under implementation.

The State/UT-wise details of projects/funds sanctioned under the scheme including Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme including Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
Total of 2014-15				119.6



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
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
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.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
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
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
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
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
Total of 2015-16				1503.09
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist. & Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	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
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	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
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	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
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	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
43.	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
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
46.	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
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
49.	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.	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76
54.	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
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vадnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
Total of 2016-17				3191.38
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagraon 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
63.	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
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	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
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31
67.	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
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand Total till Date				5638.87

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

**11.03 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

....(Interruptions)

*(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri P.R. Sundaram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion on different matters from some members. Though matters are important but do not warrant interruptions of business of the day. I have therefore not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9035/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

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): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9036/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9037/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of the third Quarter of Financial year 2017-2018, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9038/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9039/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Chandigarh, for the years 2014-2015 to 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Chandigarh, for the years 2014-2015 to 2016-2017.

(4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9040/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2015-2016.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9041/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Goa, Alto Porvorim, for the year 2016-2017.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9042/16/18]

[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): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs & SEZs, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9043/16/18]

(3) A copy of the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.215(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018 under Section 5 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9044/16/18]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the M/s Adityapur Auto Cluster, Jamshedpur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the M/s Adityapur Auto Cluster, Jamshedpur, for the year 2016-2017.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9045/16/18]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the M/s Chanderi

- Development Society for Handloom Weavers Samiti, Chanderi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the M/s Chanderi Development Society for Handloom Weavers Samiti, Chanderi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9046/16/18]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Noida Special Economic Zone Authority, G. B. Nagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Noida Special Economic Zone Authority, G. B. Nagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9047/16/18]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9048/16/18]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the SEEPZ SEZ Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the SEEPZ SEZ Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9049/16/18]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2016-2017.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9050/16/18]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.  
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9051/16/18]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.



- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9052/16/18]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (earlier Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (earlier Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9053/16/18]
- (21) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884:—
- (i) The Gas Cylinders (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.231(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 2018.
- (ii) The Gas Cylinders (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.189(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9054/16/18]
- ...(Interruptions)*
- 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): I beg to lay on the Table:—
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9055/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2015-2016.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9056/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of

- Management Rohtak, Rohtak, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Rohtak, Rohtak, for the year 2016-2017.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9057/16/18*]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9058/16/18*]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2016-2017.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9059/16/18*]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9060/16/18*]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (13) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9061/16/18*]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9062/16/18*]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (17) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9063/16/18]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9064/16/18]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, for the year 2016-2017.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9065/16/18]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9066/16/18]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Warangal, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Warangal, for the year 2016-2017.
- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9067/16/18]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9068/16/18]
- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2016-2017.
- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9069/16/18]
- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvapur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvapur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9070/16/18]
- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2016-2017.
- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9071/16/18]
- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Cachar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Cachar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9072/16/18]
- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the VisvaBharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the VisvaBharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the VisvaBharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2016-2017.
- (37) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9073/16/18]

- (38) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
- (i) The University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 (First Amendment) published in Notification No. F. No. 2-4/2015(DEB-III) in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2017.
  - (ii) The University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 2-4/2015(DEB-III) in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2017.
  - (iii) The University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Second Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 2-4/2015(DEB-III) in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2018.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9074/16/18]
- (39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Howrah, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Howrah, for the years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.
- (40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9075/16/18]
- (41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region), Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9076/16/18]
- (43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2015-2016.
- (44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9077/16/18]
- (45) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (46) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9078/16/18]
- (47) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical

Teachers' Training and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2016-2017.

- (48) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9079/16/18]

- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (50) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9080/16/18]

- (51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2016-2017.

- (52) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9081/16/18]

- (53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata,

for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (54) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (53) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9082/16/18]

- (55) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (56) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (55) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9083/16/18]

- (57) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (58) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (57) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9084/16/18]

- (59) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (60) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (59) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9085/16/18]
- (61) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (62) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (61) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9086/16/18]
- (63) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (64) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (63) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9087/16/18]
- (65) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Ropar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (66) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (65) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 9088/16/18]
- (67) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2016-2017.

- (68) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (67) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9089/16/18*]

- (69) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2016-2017.

- (70) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (69) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9090/16/18*]

- (71) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chandigarh.

- (72) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (71) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9091/16/18*]

- (73) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2016-2017.

- (74) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (73) above.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9092/16/18*]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Notification Nos. 37/2018-Customs to 40/2018-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to withdraw exemption from Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on Printed Circuit Board Assembly, Camera Module and Connectors, of cellular mobile phones and impose 10% BCD on them under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9093/16/18*]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. 36/2018-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase BCD tariff rate on populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards, falling under tariff item 8517 70 10 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from NIL to 10% under Section 8A(1) of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT 9094/16/18*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 8 – Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar – not present. Shri Dushyant Chautala – not present.

...(Interruptions)



12.06 hrs

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs\*.**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 229th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism\*\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): I beg to lay the following statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 229th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9095/16/18.

\*\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9096/16/18.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 239th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 232nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): I beg to lay the following statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 239th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 232nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

\_\_\_\_\_

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

\_\_\_\_\_

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs

## OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

**Notices of Motion of No Confidence***[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Y.V. Subba Reddy, Thota Narasimhan, N.K. Premachandran, Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Mallikarjun Kharge, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Srinivas Kesineni, Kinjarapu Ram Mohan

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9097/16/18.

Naidu, Shrimati Renuka Butta, Sarvashri Asaduddin Owaisi and C.N. Jayadevan.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have to bring the notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I will have to put up this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have to put up No Confidence Motion. [ENGLISH] Please allow me.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything in this environment. Please bring the House in order.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please listen to me and go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You can not do like this. It is not good if each state starts doing like this for their problem. [ENGLISH] Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will not be in a position to count the heads. I want to do it. The Government is also ready. Then, why are you not going to your seats?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will be done by showing the like this way.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats so that I can ascertain how many members are standing and whether they are standing in their assigned places or on their numbers. I will have to count them.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Other Members are sitting on their seats. You should sit with them.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Why are you standing here?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, If you speak then he will also be permitted to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam Speaker, if somebody is obstructing this No Confidence Motion, it is the main Opposition Party, the Congress Party. ... (Interruptions) They are creating ruckus. They could have sat silently and when you move the No Confidence Motion, at your behest, they can get up and show their hands. ... (Interruptions) This is not the way, Madam. ... (Interruptions) They are here in this House for the last 70 years but from day one they are stalling the entire proceedings of the House.

...(Interruptions)

I request all the AIADMK friends also that we want total order in the House so that we are ready to have the discussion on 'No-confidence Motion'. ... (Interruptions) We have the confidence both inside the House and

outside the House. ...*(Interruptions)* Modi Government has the fullest confidence of the people of India. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)* We are ready to face it. But, they are not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)* We are ready to wait. [TRANSLATION] ...*(Interruptions)* We are waiting. ...*(Interruptions)* we are ready for discussion about No. Confidence Motion, for debate and to give reply. ...*(Interruptions)* Once again I would like to appeal to all members to go back to their respective seats and please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You can also bring No-Confidence Motion. [ENGLISH] What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is new procedure. I am not able to see anything.

—————  
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge ji, what are you saying?

...*(Interruptions)*

12.11 hrs

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

#### Re: Supreme Court Judgement on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulberga): Madam Speaker, I beg to state that we are ready for discussion. Please do something for 'No-Confidence Motion ...*(Interruptions)* There is a problem with S.C/S.T. Act. Paper leak matter is related with that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I know everything.

.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, there are many problems in front of us. ...*(Interruptions)* If we have to solve those problems then you allow No-Confidence Motion for discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am agree for that, but you all please go to your respective seats. All are standing here. It cannot be like this, I cannot count like this. [English] You will have to go to your seats. Please cooperate.

....*(Interruption)*

HON. SPEAKER: See, most of the people are seating. People are seating quietly in my right side. [ENGLISH] They are ready. [Translation] You also sit down please.

.....*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why do you do like this? You are also making noise.

.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Tam sorry, what is it?

....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam Speaker, Kharge ji has informed about judgement of the Honourable Supreme Court about SC/ST atrocities Act. I would like to assure this August House that the Modi Government is one hundred percent in favour of the protection of the rights of the people belonging to the Schedule Casts and Schedule Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)* No atrocities should be committed against them. ...*(Interruptions)* If atrocities are committed against them then the existing protection provided to them must continue. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why the Government has already filed a review petition in the hon. Supreme Court.

...(Interruptions). [ENGLISH] We have already filed the review petition ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This cannot be done like this.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The House is not in order. [TRANSLATION] Please show these to people. The discussion does not take place in this manner. [ENGLISH]

Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notice before the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 2018.

**12.13 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 3, 2018/Chaitra 13, 1940 (Saka).*

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47.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	5626, 5677, 5680	76.	Smt. Kher, Kirron	5606
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49.	Adv. George, Joice	5551, 5734	78.	Shri Kodikunnil, Suresh	5659
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51.	Shri Godam, Nagesh	5646	80.	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	5619
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53.	Dr. Gopal, K.	5736	82.	Shri Kumar, Santosh	5609, 5625, 5685, 5687
54.	Dr. Goud, Boora Narsaiah	5525, 5738	83.	Shri Kumar, P.	5631
55.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	5626, 5677, 5678, 5680	84.	Shri Kundariya Mohan Bhai Kalyanji Bhai	5618
56.	Shri Hansdah, Rama Chandra	5633	85.	Smt. Lekhi, Meenakshi	5562, 5705
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62.	Shri Jaunapuria, Sukhbir Singh	5654	91.	Sh. Mahato, Bidyut Baran	5626, 5677, 5678, 5680
63.	Dr. Jayavardhan, J.	5532, 5612, 5668, 5681, 5682	92.	Shri Mahendran, C.	5551, 5710
64.	Shri Jena, Rabindra Kumar	5666	93.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	5679, 5742, 5747
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97.	Smt. Maragatham, K.	5548, 5699	129.	Shri Prabakaran, K.R.P.	5547
98.	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	5581, 5659, 5731	130.	Dr. Pratap, Krishan	5655
99.	Shri Meena, Harish	5674	131.	Shri Raajhaa, A. Anwhar	5626, 5677, 5678, 5680
100.	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	5549	132.	Shri Radhakrishnan, T	5626, 5677, 5678, 5680
101.	Shri Mishra, Anoop	5553	133.	Dr. Raj, Udit	5536, 5694
102.	Shri Mohan P.C.	5602, 5730]	134.	Shri Rajan, Vichare	5613
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106.	Shri Mullappally, Ramachandran	5590, 5680	138.	Shri Ram, Janak	5642
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108.	Shri Nagarajan, P.	5591	140.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	5738
109.	Shri Naik, B.V.	5558	141.	Shri Rathod, D.S.	5605, 5647
110.	Shri Nath Kamal	5667	142.	Shri Rathore, Hariom Singh	5685
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113.	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	5651, 5656, 5688	145.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	5620, 5652, 5683
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120.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	5535	152.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	5610, 5627
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122.	Shri Parthipan, R.	5575, 5656, 5735	154.	Shri Sahu, Lakhan Lal	5617, 5750
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160.	Shri Satav, Rajeev	5532, 5612, 5675, 5681, 5682	186.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit P.	5637
161.	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	5737	187.	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit	5550, 5700
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170.	Shri Shirole, Anil	5546, 5621, 5684	196.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	5653
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