

**MINISTRY OF TOURISM
&
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

[Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates]

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2015-16)**

THIRTEENTH REPORT

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(2015-16)**

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES
(2015-16)

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5. Shri Gurpreet Singh - Sr. Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this 13th Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty Fifth Report of Estimates Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Tourism' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture.

2. The Thirty Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha on 18 February, 2014. Action Taken Notes on observations/recommendations from Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture were received on 30 September, 2014 and 15 April, 2015 respectively. The Sub-Committee on Action Taken Replies considered the replies during the sitting held on **05.10.2015** and asked the reasons for inordinate delay in furnishing replies by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture. Both the Ministries admitted that there was delay on their part and requested the Sub-Committee to condone the delay and assured that such delay will not recur in future. The Sub-Committee also desired updation of Action Taken Replies from both the Ministries. The updated Action Taken Notes on all the Observations/Recommendations were received on 16 October, 2015. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on Estimates (2015-16) at their sitting held on 08 January, 2016.

3. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty Fifth Report of the Committee on Estimates (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix III.

NEW DELHI;
20 February, 2016
1 Phalgun, 1937 (saka)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Chairperson,
Committee on Estimates.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Tourism' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture.

1.2 The Thirty Fifth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 18 February, 2014. It contained 18 Observations/Recommendations. Action Taken Notes on Observations/Recommendations excluding 9 and 10 were received from the Ministry of Tourism on 30 September, 2014 and for Observations/Recommendations 9 and 10 on 15 April, 2015 from the Ministry of Culture.

1.3 The Sub-Committee on Action Taken Replies considered the replies during the sitting held on **05.10.2015** and asked the reasons for inordinate delay in furnishing replies by the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture. Both the Ministries admitted that there was delay on their part and requested the Sub-Committee to condone the delay and assured that such delay will not recur in future. The Sub-Committee also desired updation of Action Taken Replies from both the Ministries. The updated Action Taken Notes on all the Observations/Recommendations were received on 16 October, 2015.

1.4 Replies to the Observations and Recommendations contained in the Report have broadly been categorized as under:-

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:
Sl. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 (Total - 10)
(Chapter II)
- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply:
Sl. Nos. 2 and 18 (Total - 2)
(Chapter III)
- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, and 12

(Total - 5)
(Chapter IV)

(iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final reply of Government is still awaited:

Sl. No 10

(Total - 1)
(Chapter V)

1.5 The Committee hope and trust that the Observations/Recommendations accepted by Government would be implemented expeditiously. The Committee desire that further Action Taken notes on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Action Taken Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them at an early date.

1.6 The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their Recommendations.

A. Redressal of Major Constraints for Tourism Developments or Decline in Foreign Tourist Arrivals and Foreign Exchange Earnings

(Recommendation Para No. 1)

1.7 As there had been successive decline in percentage of growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) as well as Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in terms of US Dollar, the Committee emphasized upon the need to address various major constraints for tourism development in the country such as safety of tourist's particularly foreign tourists, shortage of skilled manpower, inadequacy of accommodation, lack of cleanliness in tourist sites, meagre plan outlay, lack of convergence of efforts and resources for tourism development from various Central Ministries, stakeholders and private investors.

1.8 The Ministry of Tourism in its updated Action Taken Notes have submitted as under:

"Though the growth rate of FTAs and FEEs are low during the specified period, there has been an increasing trend in the number of FTAs and FEEs during 2010-14. The annual growth rates of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) during 2010 to 2014 and January-September 2015 over the previous periods are given below:

Year	FTAs (In Million)	Growth Rate	FEEs (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate	FEEs (In US\$ Billion)	Growth Rate
2010	5.78	11.8%	64,889	20.8%	14.193	27.5%
2011	6.31	9.2%	77,591	19.6%	16.564	16.7%
2012	6.58	4.3%	94,487	21.8%	17.737	7.1%
2013	6.97	5.9%	1,07,671	14.0%	18.445	4.0%
2014	7.68	10.2%	1,23,320	14.5%	20.236	9.7%
Jan-Sep, 2015	5.61	4.6%	91,731	3.2%	14.453	-1.5%

In 2014 the growth rate has shown an upward increase. By recording growth rate of 10.2% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals India has exceeded the world average of 4.2% in the year 2014 in international Tourist Arrivals. In 2014 India was at 15th position in the world in terms of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) and 8th position in Asia and Pacific Region in terms of FEEs.

Tourism has been acknowledged as a key driver for economic development and employment generation across the world. The sector can contribute to faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth particularly for women and youth. Lack of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations has negatively impacted tourism in India. To tackle this problem Ministry of Tourism launched the Campaign Clean India on 20.12.2011 with a vision to ensure acceptable levels of cleanliness and hygiene practices at various tourist destinations.

ii. This initiative is voluntary and there is no budget allocation made by the Ministry of Tourism for this campaign.

iii. This campaign is sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR). The Ministry of Tourism has been trying hard to pursue various PSUs and the corporate sector units to adopt important monuments and tourist destinations under the initiative.

iv. The Ministry has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Railways on 6th July 2012 and the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 21st March 2012 for the above purpose.

v. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar, New Delhi as a Pilot Project under Campaign Clean India. Various works undertaken by ITDC under the project include repair of toilets, proper signages in and around Qutab Minar, garbage bins, repair/replacement of light covers and painting of railings and deployment of staff for regular maintenance.

vi. Various State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to persuade the Public Sector Undertakings and private enterprises to adopt some of the important destinations in their States/Union Territories.

Ministry of Tourism has released creatives highlighting the importance of maintaining cleanliness as part of the Social Awareness campaigns which were released in television channels and online.

The National Tourism Minister's Conference was held on 21st August, 2014. In the said conference the promotion of Safe and Honourable Tourism for all tourists with special emphasis on safety and security of women tourists was discussed. All the State Governments/UT Administrations resolved to continue to ensure the safety and security of all the tourists specially the women tourists.

With a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness at tourist destinations for maintaining cleanliness at tourist spots the Ministry of Tourism has taken following initiatives under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

i. Swachh Bharat- Swachh Smarak

This is an initiative to see a cleaner India for protecting and preserving the sanctity of monuments of national heritage. To aid this, Ministry of Tourism launched a special e-poster with the Prime Minister's message requesting the tourists and the people of the nation to wholeheartedly engage themselves in the cleanliness of their surroundings and help create a Swachh Bharat - Swachh Smarak.

ii. Swachh Bharat - Swachh Paryatan:

Ministry of Tourism has requested all States/UTs to assess the requirement of toilet facilities at all popular tourist sites, provide a list of existing non-functional toilets already constructed, frame specific project proposals for toilets under Central Financial Assistance (CFA), identify an agency for construction and maintenance and follow the standardized model on the lines of Build and Operate pattern for construction of wayside amenities.

iii. 'Swachh Bharat - Swachh Pakwan' (Hunar Zaika):

The street food vendors constitute a significant percentage of the hospitality service providers and have a pan India presence. 'Hunar Zaika' program is aimed at upgrading the skills and hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors, so that they become a distinctive aspect of the Indian tourism. The Ministry of Tourism has partnered with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) for the specific purpose of orientation, skill testing and certification of the vendors.

Further, Ministry of Tourism is implementing 2 new Plan Schemes of Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of theme-based circuits and National Mission for

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) from 2014 – 15. Under these schemes the Ministry provides CFA to States/UTs for Infrastructure development including wayside amenities, garbage bins, sewerage/drainage, use of clean energy etc."

1.9 The Committee take cognizance of various measures initiated by the Ministry to address bottlenecks coming in the way of development of tourism such as launching of Clean India Campaign, involvement of private and public sector stakeholders, Swachh Bharat - Swachh Smarak, Swachh Bharat - Swachh Paryatan, Swachh Bharat - Swachh Pakwan, etc. The Committee expect that all the measures being undertaken / contemplated will be taken to their logical end within the stipulated timelines so as to achieve the desired objective. The Committee would like to be apprised of the achievements made so far under these initiatives and under the campaign through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders under corporate social responsibility since inception of Clean India Campaign. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress of implementation of two new Plan Schemes viz. Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of theme-based circuits and National Mission for Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). The Committee hope that this new scheme would be implemented in a time bound manner.

B. Timely Completion of Ongoing Sanctioned Projects

(Recommendation Para No. 3)

1.10 While noting that the (i) funds sanctioned for 7 mega destinations/circuits and 39 projects taken up during 2002-03 to 2012-13 remain under utilized even after lapse of many years, and ; (ii) 21 mega destinations/circuits identified during the last five years are yet to be sanctioned, the Committee sought the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of these projects and recommended to take suitable measures for ensuring completion of the projects in a time bound manner. Further, the Committee had stressed that to maximize the impact of investment in these destinations, proper co-ordination with other Ministries and State Governments is vital. Further, the Committee

also recommended that spirit of tourism ought to be inculcated at every level for positive results.

1.11 The Ministry of Tourism in their Action Taken Reply stated as under:

"Though the development and promotion of various tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to the availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry holds regular interaction with the State Governments/UT Administrations regarding development of Tourism infrastructure in their respective States/UTs in accordance with scheme guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism. The issue of timely implementation and completion of the sanctioned projects is also taken up with the States/Union Territories on a regular basis.

Ministry of Tourism has been stressing upon the timely completion of various Mega Destination and Circuits so that the creation of world class tourism infrastructure can be achieved. Till 31st March, 2014 MOT has sanctioned/identified 79 Mega Tourism Destinations and Circuits out of which 64 Mega Projects were sanctioned. However, the scheme under which the Mega Destination Projects have been sanctioned, i.e. PIDDC, has been delinked from Union support from the current Financial Year (2015-16), pursuant to the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

The Ministry of Tourism launched the **Swadesh Darshan** scheme for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes pursuant to the Budget announcements of 2014-15.

Under Swadesh Darshan, integrated development of theme based circuits has been taken up for holistic and inclusive development which can provide engaging and complete tourism experience to both domestic and foreign tourists. The Scheme envisage enhancement of tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the circuit destination.

The following projects have been sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

2014-15					
Sl. No	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North East Circuit	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhaulpong – Bomdila – Twang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00

3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
				153.00	30.59

(Rs. in Lakh)

2015-16				
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	7182.30	1436.46
2	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	9804.54	1960.90
3	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	8037.34	1607.46
4	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6396.37	1279.27
			31420.55	6284.09

The scheme provides for active co-ordination with the Central Ministries and the States. The National Steering Committee (NSC) which steers the Scheme implementation is an eighteen member body and comprises of senior representatives from Ministries of Tourism, Culture, Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Civil Aviation, Skill Development, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping, Power, Environment & Forests, Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Rural Development and Railways, and ASI. Other Ministries, if required, may also be represented as invitee members on case-to-case basis.

The Mission Directorate which is the nodal point for implementation of the projects under the scheme comprises of the Senior Representatives of the Ministry of Tourism, concerned States, and concerned Central Ministries.

The Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) has been re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The first meeting of the reconstituted Committee took place on 5th October, 2015. Several important issues were discussed in this meeting."

1.12 The Committee take a serious note of the casual and perfunctory reply furnished by the Ministry on the fact that the action taken reply of the Ministry of Tourism does not contain specific reply to the Committees' recommendation for ascertaining the reasons for not utilizing the funds sanctioned to 7 mega destination / circuit during 2002-03 to 2007-08 and 39 projects during the succeeding five years from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Similarly, the reply is also silent on inordinate delay in implementation of these projects. The reply is also not clear as to the continuity or otherwise of Projects/Infrastructure Development for Destinations / Circuits (PIDDC) scheme under which the above mentioned projects have been sanctioned as PIDDC has been delinked from union support from the current financial year (2015-16) and a new scheme 'Swadesh Darshan' Scheme for integrated development of tourist circuits around specific themes introduced in 2014-15. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire specific response from the Ministry at the earliest.

C. Need for Augmenting Accommodation Infrastructure

(Recommendation Para No. 5)

1.13 Expressing doubt on the efforts of the Ministry in attaining the targeted addition of 1.9 lakh classified and 21.5 lakh unclassified hotel rooms by 2016 due to under utilisation of the funds for the scheme 'Incentive to accommodation infrastructure' (meant for creation of additional hotel room capacity) during the entire Eleventh Five Year Plan and also during the year 2012-13, the Committee sought (i) the additional capacity created during 2012 and 2013 and (ii) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the targeted capacity by 2016.

1.14 The Ministry of Tourism in their Action Taken Replies have stated that construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, in order to augment the budget accommodation at tourist destinations in the country, subsidy scheme "Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure" was envisaged by the Ministry of Tourism. The scheme was effective for the first year of the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. up to 31st March 2008 on an experiment basis. However, provision of funds was made during the years of Eleventh Five Year Plan for release of balance amount of subsidy to hotels already sanctioned. The funds were re-appropriated from the scheme of "Incentive to

Accommodation Infrastructure” to other schemes of the Ministry where funds were required.

1.15 The reply of the Ministry does not contain specific replies to the Committee's recommendations regarding additional hotel rooms created during 2012 and 13 and also the steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the targets set for addition of classified and unclassified hotel rooms by 2016. Further, provision of ₹ 10 crore made for the scheme during 2012-13 (out of which ₹ 4.5 crore only was spent) goes against their stated position that scheme was effective for the first year of the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. up to 31st March 2008 on an experiment basis and the provision of funds was made during the remaining years of Eleventh Five Year Plan for release of balance amount of subsidy to hotels already sanctioned and subsequently funds were re appropriated to other schemes of the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, while reiterating their earlier recommendation in this regard seek the clarification on the basis of allocation of budgetary provisions under the scheme for the year 2012-13.

**D. Need to Reevaluate Large Revenue Generating Project Scheme
(Recommendation Para No. 8)**

1.16 Referring to the dismal under utilisation of funds meant for ‘Large Revenue Generating Project Schemes’ like tourist trains, cruise vessels, golf courses etc, during Eleventh Five Year Plan and also in 2012-13, the Committee had desired that the MoT should have a fresh look at the scheme and redesign it in such a manner as it achieves the intended objectives.

1.17 The Ministry of Tourism in its Action Taken Notes have stated that the Plan Scheme under Central Sector namely, ‘Large Revenue Generating Project (LRGP)’ had a lukewarm response from the State Governments, Private Entrepreneurs and other promoter of Tourism. The said Scheme is to ensure Public Sector and Private Sector Partnership in development of tourism infrastructure in the country by attracting techno-managerial efficiencies and resources of the Private Sector and providing congenial and conducive atmosphere with liberalized policies by the Public Sector.

However, Ministry of Tourism is encouraging various Stakeholders to send project proposal under the Scheme so that the tourism project under PPP Mode can be sanctioned and more investments in tourism sector is available for infrastructure development. During 2014-15, 1 project has been sanctioned for Manipur under LRGP.

1.18 The Committee are concerned to note that it took more than five years to the Ministry of Tourism to realize that the Large Revenue Generating Project Scheme had lukewarm response from the State Governments, private entrepreneurs and other promoters of Tourism, etc. It shows that there is no proper feedback mechanism available with the Ministry to carry out course correction in implementing large projects which resulted in underutilisation of allocated funds during the eleventh five year plan. Despite such lukewarm response from the concerned Ministry seems to have not bothered to revisit the scheme as has been recommended by the Committee. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that MoT should have fresh look at the scheme and redesign it in such a manner so that the intended objectives are achieved and attracted more revenue out of the scheme.

E. Difficulties faced by Hotel Projects

(Recommendation Para No. 11)

1.19 With a view to address the difficulties faced by hotel projects such as delay in getting multiple clearances from the Central and State Government Agencies, problem of land acquisition, huge costs, etc., the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) had reportedly advised the State Governments / UTs to set up 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' to facilitate expeditious clearances and approvals besides setting up of similar Board at the Center in January, 2011. The Committee in their report sought the results achieved by these boards in the States / UTs and at the Centre during each of the last three years and also the progress and prospects in achieving the creation of additional hotel capacity targeted for the year 2016.

1.20 The Ministry of Tourism in their Action Taken Reply submitted as under:

"With a view to bring in more transparency and accountability, the Ministry of Tourism had launched a web based Public Service Delivery System (PSDS) on

03.04.2013 for Hotel project approval, Classification / reclassification status to functioning hotels and approval for related services.

With the help of this system, all applicants seeking approval for hotels projects, classification / reclassification and related services will be able to track the progress of their applications online on a real time basis. The Ministry of Tourism endeavours to communicate the final decision on all such applications, which are received complete in all respect, within 90 days of the receipt.

The Ministry of Tourism w.e.f. 01.06.2015 has introduced digitization of application for classification / reclassification / project approval of hotels. The software (<http://hotelcloud.nic.in>) for online submission of application for classification / reclassification / project approval of hotels has been made operational."

1.21 The reply furnished by the Ministry merely states the digitization of the approval process for hotel projects without apprising the Committee of the results achieved by the Hospitality Development and Promotion Boards' at the State / UT level and also at the centre in addressing the difficulties faced by the hotel projects and also the prospects in achieving the creation of additional hotel capacity targeted for the year 2016. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that the said information sought by the Committee should be provided to them.

**F. Delay in release of funds for eco tourism projects
(Recommendation Para No. 12)**

1.22 As Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to 41 Eco Tourism projects could not be fully released even after a lapse of considerable time, the Committee sought the reasons for such a prolonged delay in releasing CFA. The Committee had also urged that there should be effective monitoring by Ministry of Tourism in respect of projects for which CFA has been sanctioned and it should be ensured those bottlenecks, if any, in their implementation are overcome and the projects are completed without time overrun.

1.23 The Ministry of Tourism in its Action Taken Notes have stated that the development and promotion of various tourism destination and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism has been providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including Eco Tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to the availability of

funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. A number of tourism projects with a focus on Eco Tourism were sanctioned for various States/UTs during 11th Plan and 12th Plan under the PIDDC scheme. Two Eco-Tourism project during 2012-13, four Eco-tourism projects during 2013-14 and two projects during 2014-15 were sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism.

From the Financial year 2015-16, the PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union support for State Plan by the Min of Finance in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

1.24 The Committee note that the reply furnished by the Ministry of Tourism does not contain specific reply to either the reasons sought for prolonged delay in fully releasing the sanctioned amounts out of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to 41 Eco Tourism projects or the effective monitoring of eco tourism projects funded through Central Financial Assistance. It is also not clear as to whether with the delinking of Project / Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIIDC) Scheme from union support for state plan form 2015-16 deprive the Eco Tourism projects for which partial funds have already been released of further funds. In view of the aforementioned, the Committee reiterate their recommendation made earlier in this regard.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Observation/Recommendation no. 1

The Committee are concerned to note that there has been successive decline in percentage of growth in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) as well as Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from the year 2011. The growth rate of FTAs over the previous year declined from 11.8 per cent in 2010, to 9.2 per cent in 2011, 4.3 per cent in 2012 and 2.6 per cent during the first half of 2013. Similarly, the growth rate of Foreign Exchange Earnings in terms of US\$ over the previous year declined from 24.6 per cent in 2010 to 16.7 per cent in 2011 and 7.1 per cent in 2012. The major constraints for tourism development in the country are safety of tourist's particularly foreign tourists, shortage of skilled manpower, inadequacy of accommodation, lack of cleanliness in tourist sites, meagre plan outlay and lack of convergence of efforts and resources for tourism development from various Central Ministries, stakeholders and private investors. The Committee note that tourism sector has targeted to double the tourist arrivals of 2011 by 2016. The Committee hardly need to emphasise that in order to achieve this target, the aforesaid constraints should be expeditiously addressed. These are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Reply of the Government

Though the growth rate of FTAs and FEEs are low during the specified period, there has been an increasing trend in the number of FTAs and FEEs during 2010-14. The annual growth rates of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) during 2010 to 2014 and January-September 2015 over the previous periods are given below:

Year	FTAs (In Million)	Growth Rate	FEEs (Rs in Crore)	Growth Rate	FEEs (In US\$ Billion)	Growth Rate
2010	5.78	11.8%	64,889	20.8%	14.193	27.5%
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2013	6.97	5.9%	1,07,671	14.0%	18.445	4.0%
2014	7.68	10.2%	1,23,320	14.5%	20.236	9.7%
Jan-Sep, 2015	5.61	4.6%	91,731	3.2%	14.453	-1.5%

In 2014 the growth rate has shown an upward increase. By recording growth rate of 10.2% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals India has exceeded the world average of 4.2% in the year 2014 in international Tourist Arrivals. In 2014 India was at 15th position in the world in terms of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) and 8th position in Asia and Pacific Region in terms of FEEs.

Tourism has been acknowledged as a key driver for economic development and employment generation across the world. The sector can contribute to faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth particularly for women and youth. Lack of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations has negatively impacted tourism in India. To tackle this problem Ministry of Tourism launched the Campaign Clean India on 20.12.2011 with a vision to ensure acceptable levels of cleanliness and hygiene practices at various tourist destinations.

ii. This initiative is voluntary and there is no budget allocation made by the Ministry of Tourism for this campaign.

iii. This campaign is sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR). The Ministry of Tourism has been trying hard to pursue various PSUs and the corporate sector units to adopt important monuments and tourist destinations under the initiative.

iv. The Ministry has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Railways on 6th July 2012 and the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 21st March 2012 for the above purpose.

v. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar, New Delhi as a Pilot Project under Campaign Clean India. Various works undertaken by ITDC under the project include repair of toilets, proper signages in and around Qutab

Minar, garbage bins, repair/replacement of light covers and painting of railings and deployment of staff for regular maintenance.

vi. Various State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to persuade the Public Sector Undertakings and private enterprises to adopt some of the important destinations in their States/Union Territories.

Ministry of Tourism has released creatives highlighting the importance of maintaining cleanliness as part of the Social Awareness campaigns which were released in television channels and online.

The National Tourism Minister's Conference was held on 21st August, 2014. In the said conference the promotion of Safe and Honourable Tourism for all tourists with special emphasis on safety and security of women tourists was discussed. All the State Governments/UT Administrations resolved to continue to ensure the safety and security of all the tourists specially the women tourists.

With a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness at tourist destinations for maintaining cleanliness at tourist spots the Ministry of Tourism has taken following initiatives under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

i. Swachh Bharat- Swachh Smarak

This is an initiative to see a cleaner India for protecting and preserving the sanctity of monuments of national heritage. To aid this, Ministry of Tourism launched a special e-poster with the Prime Minister's message requesting the tourists and the people of the nation to wholeheartedly engage themselves in the cleanliness of their surroundings and help create a Swachh Bharat - Swachh Smarak.

ii. Swachh Bharat - Swachh Paryatan:

Ministry of Tourism has requested all States/UTs to assess the requirement of toilet facilities at all popular tourist sites, provide a list of existing non-functional toilets already constructed, frame specific project proposals for toilets under Central Financial Assistance (CFA), identify an agency for construction and maintenance and follow the standardized model on the lines of Build and Operate pattern for construction of wayside amenities.

iii. 'Swachh Bharat - Swachh Pakwan' (Hunar Zaika):

The street food vendors constitute a significant percentage of the hospitality service providers and have a pan India presence. 'Hunar Zaika' program is aimed at upgrading the skills and hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors, so that they become a distinctive aspect of the Indian tourism. The Ministry of Tourism has partnered with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) for the specific purpose of orientation, skill testing and certification of the vendors.

Further, Ministry of Tourism is implementing 2 new Plan Schemes of Swadesh Darshan for integrated development of theme-based circuits and National Mission for Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) from 2014 – 15. Under these schemes the Ministry provides CFA to States/UTs for Infrastructure development including wayside amenities, garbage bins, sewerage/drainage, use of clean energy etc.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.9 of Chapter-I)

Observation/Recommendation no. 4

In order to overcome the aspect of seasonality and to promote India as a 365 days destination and to ensure repeat visits for the products in which India has a comparative advantage, MoT has identified a number of niche tourism products for development, like golf, polo and sports tourism, wild and eco tourism, Cruise Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Medical Tourism, Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibition (MICE) etc. To meet the increasing dynamic needs of price and service conscious tourists and build capability, new strategies need to be devised. The Committee feel that for developing the niche tourism products, the Ministry will need to innovatively improve the value proposition to tourists to ensure repeat visits. The Committee desire that every possible effort needs to be made to ensure that the niche products are developed within a prescribed timeframe and the Committee be informed of the steps taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Initiatives of Ministry of Tourism to Promote Niche Products:

- The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for the approval of Adventure Tour Operators, which is a voluntary scheme, open to all bona-fide Adventure Tour Operators.
- The Ministry of Tourism has also formulated a set of guidelines on Safety and Quality Norms on Adventure Tourism as BASIC MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ADVENTURE TOURISM ACTIVITIES. These guidelines cover Land, Air and Water based activities which include mountaineering, trekking hand gliding, paragliding, bungee jumping and river rafting.
- Central Financial Assistance is being extended to various State Governments / Union Territory Administrations for development of Tourism Infrastructure in destinations including Niche Tourism Products/ Adventure Tourism destinations.
- The Ministry of Tourism has issued guidelines for promotion of Golf as a niche tourism product.
- The guidelines have also been issued for Wellness and Medical Tourism as niche tourism products.

Indian Institute of Skiing & Mountaineering (IISM), Gulmarg, J&K

The Indian Institute of Skiing & Mountaineering (IIS&M) has been made fully operational in Gulmarg from January 2009. This institute now has its own building and all modern equipments and training facilities for Adventure Sports.

777 days of the Indian Himalayas

A campaign titled “777 Days of the Incredible Indian Himalayas” aimed at promoting the Himalayas, internationally was launched by the Hon’ble Minister of State for Tourism (I/C) Dr. K. Chiranjeevi on 27th September 2013. The campaign has a twofold objective, one to attract more international tourists to India during the lean summer season and second, to remind the world that 73 % of the Himalayan region is in India. The Ministry of Tourism has decided to meet 50% of Peak fee chargeable by Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF) from the climbing expeditions during the period of 777 days of the campaign.

The Ministry also launched a map of Himalayan States and a Directory of Events that contains the activities to be undertaken during this period of “777 days of the Incredible Indian Himalayas” campaign. A book on safety regulations brought out by ATAIOI was also released on the occasion. The Ministry also released two short films titled “Greatest Show on the Earth” and “Life Altering Journey”. Dr. Conrad Anker, a noted mountain climber with experience of more than 25 years of climbing expeditions in the Himalayan region shared his experiences of the area. The Adventure Travel Association of India (ATAIOI) is collaborating with the Ministry of Tourism in this campaign and they have designed special adventure programmes running over the next 777 days.

Observation/Recommendation no. 6

Any adverse perception about tourist safety and security has very serious implications for international tourist arrivals and its long term sustainability. The Committee note in this connection that only 13 States have deployed tourist police in one form or other. It is not clear as to how many States have formed Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisations in pursuance of MoT’s guidelines of 2008. The Committee desire that the matter regarding deployment of tourist police and forming of Tourist Security Organisations be pursued with the State Governments under intimation to the Committee and ensure that safety and security of tourists, particularly foreign tourists, are not compromised in any respect.

Reply of the Government

The subject of Law and Order including safety of tourists is primary the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism has been very sensitive on the subject and has time and again followed up with the State Governments and Union Territories to ensure the safety and security of tourists. The National Conference of State Tourism Ministers was held in New Delhi on 21st August 2014 wherein the issue regarding safety and security of tourists was deliberated in detail and the State Governments / Union Territories were once again requested to deploy Tourist Police and form Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation. In the said conference the promotion of Safe and Honourable Tourism for all tourists with special emphasis on safety and security of women tourists was discussed. All the State

Governments/UT Administrations resolved to continue to ensure the safety and security of all the tourists specially the women tourists.

The Ministry of Tourism has also formulated the guidelines of Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments and Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in August 2014. These guidelines are offered to the State Governments / Union Territories and other relevant authorities to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying Best Practices and encourage closer cooperation. The Tips to Travellers have been designed to make their visit to incredible India a memorable experience.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched a 24 hour 'Incredible India Helpline' in December 2014 to provide the tourists valuable information and to guide them during emergencies. It is intended to provide a sense of security to the tourists. The service is available toll free on telephone number 1800111363 or on short code 1363.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at International airports. The booklet contains information on 'Dos and Don'ts' for tourists, contact details of Indiatourism domestic offices and 'Tourist Helpline' number. This is expected to be a helpful aid to the foreign tourists, given immediately on arrival.

The Ministry of Tourism has released Social Awareness campaigns wherein the importance of good behaviour towards tourists has been emphasized among other topics.

Observation/Recommendation no. 7

The Cleanliness and quality and the extent of tourist amenities, sewerage and drainage system, waste management and sanitation arrangements in and around a number of monuments/tourist sites in the Country are far below the international standards and is a major dissuading factor for tourists into paying repeat visits. This is evident from the survey conducted in this regard in five tourist destinations by MoT in 2008-09. MoT has reportedly launched 'Campaign Clean India' in December, 2012 for improving cleanliness at various destinations with the help of private stakeholders and State Governments/UTs. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has reportedly adopted Taj Mahal in Agra, Ellroa Caves and Elephanta Caves in Maharashtra, Red

Fort in Delhi, Golconda Fort in Hyderabad and Monuments at Mahaballipuram. The Committee suggest that pro-active steps should be taken by MoT to involve all Corporate bodies both in the public and private sector to maintain tourist sites as part of their Corporate Social responsibility.

Reply of the Government

(i) Tourism has been acknowledged as a key driver for economic development and employment generation across the world. The sector can contribute to faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth particularly for women and youth. Lack of hygiene and cleanliness at tourist destinations has negatively impacted tourism in India. To tackle this problem Ministry of Tourism launched the Campaign Clean India on 20.12.2011 with a vision to ensure acceptable levels of cleanliness and hygiene practices at various tourist destinations.

ii. This initiative is voluntary and there is no budget allocation made by the Ministry of Tourism for this campaign.

iii. This campaign is sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as a part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR). The Ministry of Tourism has been trying hard to pursue various PSUs and the corporate sector units to adopt important monuments and tourist destinations under the initiative.

iv. The Ministry has signed an MOU with the Ministry of Railways on 6th July 2012 and the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 21st March 2012 for the above purpose.

v. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar, New Delhi as a Pilot Project under Campaign Clean India. Various works undertaken by ITDC under the project include repair of toilets, proper signages in and around Qutab Minar, garbage bins, repair/replacement of light covers and painting of railings and deployment of staff for regular maintenance.

vi. Various State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to persuade the Public Sector Undertakings and private enterprises to adopt some of the important destinations in their States/Union Territories.

With a vision to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness at tourist destinations for maintaining cleanliness at tourist spots the Ministry of Tourism has taken following initiatives under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

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Ministry of Tourism has requested all States/UTs to assess the requirement of toilet facilities at all popular tourist sites, provide a list of existing non-functional toilets already constructed, frame specific project proposals for toilets under Central Financial Assistance (CFA), identify an agency for construction and maintenance and follow the standardized model on the lines of Build and Operate pattern for construction of wayside amenities.

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Further, Ministry of Tourism has launched 2 new Plan Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD in 2014 – 15. Under these schemes the Ministry provides CFA to States/UTs for Infrastructure development including wayside amenities, garbage bins, sewerage/effluent disposal, use of clean energy etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has released creatives highlighting the importance of maintaining cleanliness as part of the Social Awareness campaigns which were released in television channels and online.

Observation/Recommendation no. 9

It is the fundamental duty of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to preserve the protected monuments of national importance for posterity and for offering the citizens of this country and to international visitors travelling to India a glimpse into India's rich and myriad culture, traditions and tangible remains of the past. There are 3678 protected monuments of national importance, which are reportedly 'maintained' and 'kept in presentable condition' by ASI. The Committee have been informed that only in monuments, which receive large number of visitors, basic amenities have been upgraded during the last five years. Similarly, only in important monuments, signages to explain history and architecture of the monuments installed. In Committee's view, the number of visitors should not be the criterion for providing basic amenities and signages. In fact, only when there are basic amenities and signages, tourists will tend to visit monuments and the number of visitors will increase. The Committee, therefore, urge that basic amenities and signages explaining the history of the monuments should be installed in all protected monuments of national importance, irrespective of the number of visitors. The Committee would like to know the outcome of the restructuring exercise of ASI aimed at adequate funding and meeting manpower requirements. Further there is a need to devise a scheme to extend financial assistance for maintenance of historical palaces and houses of eminent national leaders/personalities, owned by individual/private bodies with a view to preserving them for posterity and also to showcase them to tourists.

Reply of the Government

All efforts have been made to provide basic amenities in the monuments where there is tourism potential and the number of visitors is high. The Govt. of India has allotted Rs. 100 crores for Cultural Heritage for the financial year 2014-15. Besides, Archaeological Survey of India is also in consultation with the Ministry of Tourism for providing tourist amenities in Centrally Protected Monuments. Further, ASI has already initiated to provide the amenities in the State of Maharashtra in collaboration with

Tourism Department, Govt. of Maharashtra. It is also mentioned here that ASI in collaboration with ONGC and Ministry of Tourism has launched a programme 'Clean India Campaign' under which basic amenities will be provided in selected monuments i.e. Taj Mahal, Agra, Red Fort in Delhi, Sun Temple, Konark, Golkunda Fort, Hyderabad, Mahabalipuram, Chennai, Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves in Maharashtra. ASI have identified 25 'Adarsh Monuments' for providing all basic amenities viz. toilets, signages, cloak room, cafeteria, interpretation centre etc. Also, E-ticketing has been started as a pilot project in Taj Mahal and Humayun's Tomb during 2014 and keeping in view its tremendous response, it is proposed to introduce E-ticketing in all the ticketed monuments of ASI by December, 2015.

ASI has prepared a detailed restructuring proposal for the enhancement of strength of all cadres (technical and non-technical). Changes suggested by the Ministry of Finance are being incorporated in the proposal.

The observation of the committee regarding providing signages which includes PNB and NB and also public amenities at protected monuments shall be taken up by Archeological Survey of India through its field offices. These facilities are made available at all World Heritage and ticketed monuments. Further, these facilities are also provided at a few selected monuments where tourist frequency is high. Wherever such facilities are available, after due assessment up-gradation is taken up as per the requirement and wherever not available, steps are taken up to provide such facilities in phased manner. Providing these facilities at protected monuments is a continuous phenomenon.

Directions in this regard to provide basic tourist amenities and signages at all centrally protected monuments have been circulated to the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India for initiating action in this regard.

Observation/Recommendation no. 13

The Committee note with dismay that surveys commissioned by MoT reveal mushrooming of resorts, hotels, lodges, campuses and guest houses in and around Corbett National Park, Kaziranga National Park, Kanha National Park, Bandavgarh National Park, Pench Tiger Reserve and Madumalai Wild Life Sanctuary. This has led to blocking of wildlife corridors and lack of eco-friendly practices in management of

many of these establishments. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has finalised comprehensive guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism in October, 2012. The Committee desire that a copy of these guidelines be provided to them. The committee would also like to be informed of MoT's views on these guidelines and the status of their implementation.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of Tourism was represented in the Committee constituted for framing a comprehensive set of guidelines for Tourism in and around Tiger Reserves under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This Ministry has conveyed the following mandate to the Ministry of Environment and Forests before finalization of the guideline.

The Ministry of Tourism is in favour of regulated tourism in Protected Areas of the country. Tourism should be based on scientific carrying capacity and sustainability principles. The Ministry of Tourism does not favour a total ban in Protected Areas including Tiger Reserves. Best International / National practices should be taken into consideration by the Ministry of Environment and Forests while finalizing eco-tourism guidelines for Protected Areas. Regulated and controlled tourism in Protected Areas is found to be generally helpful globally in conservation efforts for wildlife in different countries.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests has finalized the 'Comprehensive guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism' on 15th October, 2012. The guidelines now allow a conservation fee from the tourism industry for eco development and local community upliftment work based on bed capacity of each accommodation unit with tariff charges. This is a desirable clause for the hospitality industry.

The guidelines now also supports conduct of tourism activity in the Core Areas and has recorded that current tourism zones where only tourist visits are permitted and there are no consumptive uses, tiger density and recruitment does not seem to be impacted. For this reason, permitting up to 20% of the Core Critical habitat as tourism zone should not have an adverse effect on the tiger biology needs subject to adherence to all the prescription made in these Guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism sees this guideline as path of co existence of tourism and wildlife and urges the State Governments and all stakeholders to adhere to the guidelines in letter and spirit for overall development of ecotourism.

Observation/Recommendation no. 14

Rural tourism is an attractive proposition not only for foreign tourists but also for people in urban areas within our country. Regrettably, out of projects at 186 villages in 29 States/UTs sanctioned since inception of the scheme in 2002-03, projects at only 90 sites have reportedly been completed by December, 2012. Under the for physical infrastructure and Rs.20 lakh for capacity building is sanctioned for rural tourism site. According to MoT, one reason for unsatisfactory progress of the scheme was inadequate efforts of State Governments. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the scheme is stated to have been replaced with the scheme of 'Rural Tourism Cluster' having 5-7 villages with core competency in tradition, culture, crafts, environment, wildlife, etc. The Committee feel that rural tourism, to be successful, should have sites which can accommodate tourists (both foreign and domestic) for a few days to enable them to bask in rural life. This is possible only if there is simple and decent accommodation in such sites. Publicity of rural tourism sites giving all related details is another area which requires immediate attention. The Committee hope that these aspects will be taken note of while taking measures to make the scheme successful. The Committee would await the measures taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of Tourism is promoting Rural Tourism through its print and electronic media publicity and various field offices located in India and Abroad. Information on Rural Tourism sites is available on the Incredible India website of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism proposes to translate the contents available on this link into 8 international languages so as to make the information available to the prospective travelers in their native languages for promoting Rural Tourism in major source markets around the globe. Hence, MoT has given due importance for promotion of Rural Tourism in the country. The Rural tourism Projects were being sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the PIDDC Scheme. 15 Rural Tourism project during

2012-13, 17 Rural tourism projects were sanctioned during 2013-14 and 4 Rural tourism projects were sanctioned during 2014-15.

From the Financial year 2015-16 the PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union support in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

However, keeping in view the importance of touristic infrastructure in rural areas, the Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit under newly launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of theme-based circuits. The State Governments may now submit Rural Tourism Projects under the theme based Rural Tourism Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Observation/Recommendation no. 15

Tourism is one of the largest labour intensive sectors for employment of unskilled, low and semi-skilled workers. The MoT has launched a 'Hunar Se Rozgar' (Skill creation) programme to create employable skills amongst unemployed youth belonging to economically weaker strata of society, with vocational options and the number of youths trained under this programme was 12,191 in the year 2011-12 as against the target of 10,000 and 38,741 in 2012-13 as against the target of 33,632. The Committee are curious to know whether all these trained youths have been gainfully employed in the tourism sector.

Reply of the Government

1. An HSRT pass-out has multiple options to move ahead:
 - i. To get employed in the sector:
 - ii. to get self –employed:
 - iii. to undergo training for higher skills: and
 - iv. seek no occupation or no new occupation

The institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft institutes, which largely sustain the implementation of the programme, are teaching institutes with no mandate to secure employment to the HSR pass-outs. They are however under advice to facilitate their employment in consultation with the Hotel industry. The institutes are also under advice to track the first employment of the pass-outs. But it cannot possibly keep a track of these of these self-employed.

2. Further, in order to open up higher training avenues, the Ministry of Tourism has launched a six-month programme of training in hospitality trades exclusively for the HSRT pass-outs. Thus, a percentage of the pass-outs will not seek employment but opt for higher training.
3. Apart from the mentioned hospitality related trades, the HSRT now offers training to provide for driving skills. Enabling dispensations are also available for training to :
 - (a) revive the languishing skill of heritage conservation and stone masonry;
 - (b) impart skills to befit a Golf Caddy;
 - (c) impart skills in skin care & spa therapy;
 - (d) bring up :
 - Escorts and volunteers to accompany / guide tourists on identified Heritage Walk Stretches,
 - Tourist Facilitators,
 - Security Guards,
 - Event Facilitators, and
 - (e) Tour Assistants, Transfer Assistants and Office Assistants.
4. Keeping in view the fact that the MoT's flagship programme, namely Hunar Se Rozgar Tak allows convergence of two important thrust areas of the Government – skilling India and the promotion of tourism – the MoT expanded the programme out-reach and likely output by also allowing its implementation by certain private bodies / industrial units. This expansion is a part of the HSRT initiative under a distinct title Badhte Kadam. This sub-initiative admits private implementation in four hospitality trades namely, Food Production, Food & Beverages, Bakery & Patisserie & Housekeeping Utility.
5. In order to carry forward the momentum, the MoT has decided to further open up the HSRT initiative to certain private bodies for its implementation in non-hospitality trades to bring up Event Facilitators, Tourist Security Guards, Tour Assistants, Transfer Assistants and Office Assistants, Skin Care Therapists. This second opening up will go by the name Badhte Kadam II.

6. This expansion is important in as much as it makes a minimum 75% placement of the passouts, a prerequisite to further funding of the effort.
7. By the close of FY 2014-15, about 1.94 lakh persons were trained since the inception of the programme.

Observation/Recommendation no. 16

The Committee have been informed that there is likely gap of 8.10 lakh manpower in the hospitality sector by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. In order to reach the skill gap, a multi-pronged strategy including efforts to expand the institutional infrastructure and starting craft courses has reportedly been put in place. The Committee desire that institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutions should preferably be set up in the underdeveloped regions of the country to provide necessary skills to the employable youth of these regions in tourist industry. Besides, the Committee expect the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), the regulator of academics in these institutes, to design courses with a futuristic vision so as to improve the employability of students coming out of these institutes.

Reply of the Government

- The Ministry of Tourism plays an important role of creating infrastructure and imparting training to create employable skills to aspiring and existing service providers. Ministry of Tourism is in the process of setting up of IHMs/SHMs/FCIs throughout the country and preferably in the underdeveloped regions of the country. Accordingly, the MOT's is committed to sanction a State IHM/FCI in each of the States in the North East Region. The list of IHMs already operational and those under construction in the north eastern region are at Appendix.
- NCHMCT has entered into a CONSULTING AGREEMENT with Lausanne Hospitality Consultancy (LHC) which is a division of world famous ECOLE HOTELIERE DE LAUSANNE (Lausanne Hotel School). As per this agreement, LHC will help us review and revise the Curriculum and train the faculty members for improved delivery of contents.

CURRICULUM: LHC has already sent us their observations on the curriculum. A team has been formed to revise the curriculum in tune with the LHC recommendations. The new curriculum is planned to be introduced for the batch beginning in 2015.

DELIVERY: LHC has designed a 10 days training program, titled QUALIFIED LEARNING FACILITATOR. This 10 days program is being conducted in 2 phases. The level 1 (5 days) of the program is conducted in India by Lausanne trainers. Level 2 (5 Days) of the program is conducted in Lausanne, Switzerland. The participants appear in a series of assessments including a final written examination. Successful participants are certified as “Qualified Learning Facilitator”.

IMPLEMENTATION: The implementation as above, will result in improved management oriented curriculum tuned to industry’s requirements and enhanced facilitating skills for the faculty. Thus vast improvements are expected both in content s and delivery, coming very close to industry’s needs. With this initiative the profile of the graduate will move from Skilled Professional to Business Manager. The approach will move from teaching to facilitating learning. This will naturally result in improved employability immediately and accelerated growth later, for the students.

- To overcome the skill deficit at the base level/ lower rungs of service, the Ministry of Tourism had launched a programme in the year 2009, namely- Hunar Se Rozgar Tak. This is a fully funded programme of the Govt, open to persons who are at least 8th pass and in the age group of 18-28 years. The hospitality trades covered are – Food Production, Food & Beverage Service, Housekeeping Utility and Bakery & Patisserie. Additionally demand driven training courses have also been organised in certain other trades/ areas. As of 31/3/2014, the number of persons trained stands at 131169.
- Further, to up-skill the sector, a programme that provides for the testing and certification of the existing service providers was launched in the year of 2009. As of 31/3/2014, the number of persons skill certified stands at 49153.

Observation/Recommendation no. 17

When tourist inflows multiply, a well informed tourist guide force is essential in the tourist sector. The country does not have adequate tourist guide force as of now.

MoT is reportedly revising the guidelines for selection and grant of licenses to Tourist Guides in order to streamline the system. The Committee are curious to know the salient features of the changes to be introduced in the guidelines and desire to be apprised of the same. The Committee also urge MoT to get a dedicated certificate/diploma course designed and run by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) to get appropriately trained tourist guides

Reply of the Government

The selection and training of guides is done as per the Ministry of Tourism guidelines for Selection and Grant of Guide license to Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG) – 2011 and is a continuous process. The revision of the guidelines is in process and has not been completed yet. The Ministry of Tourism takes in to cognizance the suggestion made by the Committee to get a dedicated Certificate Diploma Course design and run by the Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management. However, in order to enable such candidates who have certificate / diploma to guide in the centrally protected monuments, there is a requirement of amendment of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rule 1959 which stipulates requirement of license for guiding in the centrally protected monuments. The Ministry of Tourism has proposed for amendment of the said Act.

The Process of amendment in the Guidelines for Selection and Grant of Guide license to Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG) – 2011 is still ongoing. The suggested changes broadly touch upon various aspects like:

- Enhancement of renewal period from present period of 3 years
- Simplification in the selection process of linguistic guides
- Updation of skill and knowledge base of guides through refresher course
- Augmentation of Regional Level Tourist Guides strength in NE through other neighboring region.
- Revision of code of conduct for guides
- Liberalization of entrée fee into monuments and museums for the Regional Level Tourist Guides.

On the suggestion of the Committee regarding introduction of dedicated Certificates/Diploma course designed and run by IITTM to get appropriately trained guides it is to be noted that the Indian Tourism Product is primarily oriented towards

showcasing of the heritage of India which also includes the Ancient monuments and almost all the itineraries of tourists both domestic and international cover the Centrally protected monuments, which need to be covered by the guides. Therefore, introduction of dedicated Certificates/Diploma course designed and run by IITTM to get appropriately trained guides has to be examined in the ambit of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rule 1959 Clause 8 that deals with Prohibiting certain acts within monuments and Part (d) including showing a visitor around the monument for monetary consideration without license granted by Archaeological Officer. Therefore, having a dedicated Certificate / Diploma course for tourist guides by IITTM will not fully meet the requirement of the industry under present provision of the Rule.

We had taken up the issue of amendment of AMASR Rules 1959 with ASI in September 2014. However, no response has been received. The matter is being followed up.

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Observation/Recommendation no. 2

Though meagre plan allocation is stated to be one of the constraints faced by the sector, the Committee observe that as much as Rs. 241 crore was not utilized from the plan allocation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. During the two years 2010-2012, shortfall in utilization was Rs. 124 crore under four schemes viz. Computerisation and Information Technology, Overseas Promotion Publicity, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure and Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects. The Committee are unable to accept the explanation of Ministry of Tourism that under utilization was due to unforeseen reasons like non-receipt of complete project proposals, non-receipt of utilization certificates, invoices from private parties, etc. In Committee's view, these factors could have been addressed with effective monitoring and co-ordination. The Committee in this connection note that MoT is yet to implement the Central Plan Monitoring System (CPSMS), devised by the Controller General of Accounts. The Committee urge that the CPSMS should be implemented forthwith to ensure effective monitoring of the various ongoing schemes/projects.

Reply of the Government

It is submitted that the initial allocation of the Schemes mentioned in the Report viz. Computerization and Information Technology, Overseas Promotion Publicity, Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure and Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects were revised at the Revised Estimate Stage. The final allocation and expenditure under the relevant Schemes during the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 are given below:-

Name of the Schemes	2010-11		2011-12	
	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	250.00	249.02	238.50	243.06

Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure	1.50	0.50	0.01	0.01
Computerization and Information Technology	2.75	2.75	8.26	8.25
Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	9.20	9.20	0.17	0.17

Regarding implementation of Central Plan Monitoring System (CPSMS) it is submitted that the said system has been implemented and are in use in the Ministry of Tourism. Various Program Divisions are using the said system while booking the expenditure for various States/UTs. The Sanction IDs are generated through this system only and the same is required for release of fund to the States/UTs.

Observation/Recommendation no. 18

The taxes on hotel tariff in our country are reportedly on the higher side as compared to other countries. For instance, in China and Japan, it is only 5 per cent whereas in Malaysia, it is 6 per cent and in Singapore and Thailand 7 per cent. Whereas in India, taxes on hotel tariff vary from 20 to 30 per cent, depending on the States. In this regard, MoT has suggested that taxes on hotel tariff should be unified, rationalized and made globally competitive and that GST for tourism should not be more than 8 per cent. Since, the question of introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) uniformly in all States is under active consideration of the Government, the Committee desire that MoT's suggestion pertaining to tourism be considered and a decision thereon taken expeditiously by the Ministry of Finance.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of Tourism take up the issue of taxation from time to time with the Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Observation/Recommendation no. 3

The Committee find that precious little has been done during the last one decade to create a world class infrastructure in the Country, as envisaged in the Tourism Policy formulated in 2002. The Policy laid emphasis on developments of travel circuits as International Standard destinations. It is observed from the information furnished to the Committee that 7 mega destinations/circuits were sanctioned during the five year period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 and 39 projects during the succeeding five years from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The Committee regret to find that funds sanctioned to none of these destinations/circuits has been fully utilised even after lapse of many years. Similarly, 21 mega destinations/circuits identified during the last five years are yet to be sanctioned. The Committee urge MoT to ascertain the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of these projects and take remedial measures to ensure that the projects are completed in a time bound manner, under intimation to the Committee. The Committee stress that in order to maximize the impact of investment in these destinations, proper co-ordination with other Ministries and State Governments is vital. The Committee hope that with the setting up of Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee in January, 2012 for tourism sector under the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, development of tourism will get necessary impetus. What is critical in development of tourism is the spirit of tourism which ought to be inculcated at every level for positive results.

Reply of the Government

Though the development and promotion of various tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations, the Ministry of Tourism, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to the availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry holds regular interaction with the State Governments/UT Administrations regarding development of Tourism infrastructure in their respective States/UTs in accordance with scheme guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism. The issue of timely implementation and completion of the sanctioned projects is also taken up with the States/Union Territories on a regular basis.

Ministry of Tourism has been stressing upon the timely completion of various Mega Destination and Circuits so that the creation of world class tourism infrastructure can be achieved. Till 31st March, 2014 MOT has sanctioned/identified 79 Mega Tourism Destinations and Circuits out of which 64 Mega Projects were sanctioned. However, the scheme under which the Mega Destination Projects have been sanctioned, i.e. PIDDC, has been delinked from Union support from the current Financial Year (2015-16), pursuant to the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

The Ministry of Tourism launched the **Swadesh Darshan** scheme for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes pursuant to the Budget announcements of 2014-15.

Under Swadesh Darshan, integrated development of theme based circuits has been taken up for holistic and inclusive development which can provide engaging and complete tourism experience to both domestic and foreign tourists. The Scheme envisage enhancement of tourist attractiveness in a sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the circuit destination.

The following projects have been sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

2014-15					
Sl. No	Name of the Circuit	State	Name of Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	Coastal Circuit	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World class coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	13.96
2.	North East	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhaulpong – Bomdila – Twang in Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	10.00

	Circuit				
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Bihar	Cultural Centre, Bodhgaya	33.17	6.63
				153.00	30.59

(Rs. in Lakh)

2015-16				
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	7182.30	1436.46
2	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	9804.54	1960.90
3	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	8037.34	1607.46
4	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations under Desert Circuit in Swadesh Darshan Scheme	6396.37	1279.27
			31420.55	6284.09

The scheme provides for active co-ordination with the Central Ministries and the States. The National Steering Committee (NSC) which steers the Scheme implementation is an eighteen member body and comprises of senior representatives from Ministries of Tourism, Culture, Urban Development, Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation, Civil Aviation, Skill Development, Road Transport & Highways, Shipping, Power, Environment & Forests, Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Rural Development and Railways, and ASI. Other Ministries, if required, may also be represented as invitee members on case-to-case basis.

The Mission Directorate which is the nodal point for implementation of the projects under the scheme comprises of the Senior Representatives of the Ministry of Tourism, concerned States, and concerned Central Ministries.

The Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) has been re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The first meeting of the reconstituted Committee took place on 5th October, 2015. Several important issues were discussed in this meeting.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.12 of Chapter-I)

Observation/Recommendation no. 5

In order to accommodate additional 4.79 million FTAs targeted for the year 2016, an additional 1.9 lakh classified and 21.5 lakh unclassified hotel rooms would be needed. The Committee note in this connection that out of the allocated outlay of Rs. 64.01 crore during the entire Eleventh Five Year Plan under the scheme 'Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure', only Rs. 45.80 crore was utilised. In the year 2012-13, only Rs. 4.94 crore was utilised as against the allocation of Rs. 10 crore. Given the tardy utilisation of funds for incentives to accommodation infrastructure, the Committee wonder whether the targeted creation of additional capacity of accommodation would be achieved by the year 2016. The Committee would like to know the additional capacity created in this regard during 2012 and 2013 and the steps taken/proposed to achieve the targeted capacity by the year 2016.

Reply of the Government

Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, in order to augment the budget accommodation at tourist destinations in the country, subsidy scheme "Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure" was envisaged by the Ministry of Tourism. The scheme was effective for the first year of the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. up to 31st March 2008 on an experiment basis. However, provision of funds was made during

the years of Eleventh Five Year Plan for release of balance amount of subsidy to hotels already sanctioned. The funds were re-appropriated from the scheme of “Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure” to other schemes of the Ministry where funds were required.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.15 of Chapter-I)

Observation/Recommendation no. 8

Tourism industry is essentially driven by the private stakeholders and the Ministry of Tourism reportedly assists the private sector in the development of infrastructure under the PPP mode through its ‘Large Revenue Generating Project Schemes’ covering projects like tourist trains, cruise vessels, golf courses etc. However, from the information furnished to them, the Committee note that the assistance under the scheme dropped sharply from Rs. 40 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 0.17 crore in 2011-12. During 11th Plan also, the total allotment for the same was a meagre sum of Rs. 69.37 crore out of which the expenditure was mere Rs.26.57 crore. From the Outcome Budget (2013-14), the Committee note that inspite of the allocation of Rs. 40 crore for the same, funds could not be released as no suitable project was received. Considering the dismal performance of the scheme during the Eleventh Plan and in 2012-13, the Committee desire that the MoT should have a fresh look at the scheme and redesign it in such a manner as it achieves the intended objectives.

Reply of the Government

The Plan Scheme under Central Sector namely, ‘Large Revenue Generating Project (LRGP)’ had a lukewarm response from the State Governments, Private Entrepreneurs and other promoter of Tourism. The said Scheme is to ensure Public Sector and Private Sector Partnership in development of tourism infrastructure in the country by attracting techno-managerial efficiencies and resources of the Private Sector and providing congenial and conducive atmosphere with liberalized policies by the Public Sector.

However, Ministry of Tourism is encouraging various Stakeholders to send project proposal under the Scheme so that the tourism project under PPP Mode can be

sanctioned and more investments in tourism sector is available for infrastructure development.

During 2014-15, 1 project has been sanctioned for Manipur under LRGP.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.18 of Chapter-I)

Observation/Recommendation no. 11

Hotel projects face a number of difficulties such as delay in getting multiple clearances from the Central and State Government Agencies, problem of land acquisition, huge cost etc. To obviate these difficulties, the MoT has reportedly advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to set up 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB) to facilitate expeditious clearances and approvals, besides setting up a similar Board at the Centre in January, 2011. It has been stated that Hotels are State/UT specific activity. The Committee would like to know the results achieved by these Boards in the States/UTs and at the Centre during each of the last three years and the progress and prospects in achieving the creation of additional hotel capacity targeted for the year 2016.

Reply of the Government

With a view to bring in more transparency and accountability, the Ministry of Tourism had launched a web based Public Service Delivery System (PSDS) on 03.04.2013 for Hotel Project Approval, Classification/Re-classification and related Services for granting approvals for Hotel Projects, Hotel classification/re-classification status to functioning hotels and approval for related services.

With the help of this system, all applicant seeking approval for hotel projects, classification/re-classification and related services will be able to track the progress of their applications online on a real time basis. The Ministry of Tourism endeavours to communicate the final decision on all such applications, which are received complete in all respect, within 90 days of the receipt.

The Ministry of Tourism w.e.f. 01.6.2015 has introduced digitization of application for classification/re-classification/project approval of hotels. The software (<http://hotelcloud.nic.in>) for online submission of application for classification/re-classification/project approval of hotels has been made operational.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.19 of Chapter-I)

Observation/Recommendation no. 12

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, there were 52 Eco-tourism projects for which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 284.4 crore was sanctioned. The Committee observe that in as many as 41 projects CFA has not been fully released even after lapse of considerable time. The CFA yet to be released varies from Rs.4.01 lakh to Rs.25 crore. The Committee would like to know the reasons for such prolonged delay in releasing CFA. The Committee also expect that there should be effective monitoring by MoT in respect of projects for which CFA has been sanctioned and it should be ensured those bottlenecks, if any, in their implementation are overcome and the projects completed without time overrun.

Reply of the Government

The development and promotion of various tourism destination and products is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism has been providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects including Eco Tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to the availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. A number of tourism projects with a focus on Eco Tourism were sanctioned for various States/UTs during 11th Plan and 12th Plan under the PIDDC scheme. Two Eco-Tourism project during 2012-13, four Eco-tourism projects during 2013-14 and two projects during 2014-15 were sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism.

From the Financial year 2015-16, the PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union support for State Plan by the Min of Finance in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

The MoT has launched a new plan scheme – Swadesh Darshan for development of theme based circuits, Eco Circuit is one of the circuits identified for development under this Scheme. One project in the State of Uttarakhand has been sanctioned under this Scheme during the current financial year. The sheme has in-built provisions for monitoring and implementation.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No. 1.24 of Chapter-I)

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLY OF GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED

Observation/Recommendation no. 10

The ASI has engaged Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) for preparation of model heritage Bye-laws for each category of monuments which may serve as model for replication for other monuments identified under the concerned category. The draft model Heritage Bye-laws submitted by INTACH for some of the monuments are reportedly under scrutiny and examination. The Committee desire that examination of the model Heritage Bye-laws be completed for expeditious implementation and it should be ensured that no protected monuments either by the Centre or by the States remains neglected, in future.

Reply of the Government

As per Section 20E (5) of 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010' (AMASRA, 2010), National Monuments Authority has been mandated to approve the heritage bye-laws of the protected monuments and protected areas declared as of national importance, forwarded by the competent authority notified under Section 20E of AMASRA, 2010. Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), as notified under section 20E (1), drafted heritage bye -laws for 13 typologies and later forwarded to NMA by the then competent authority notified by the Government under section 20E i.e. the Additional Director General (Archaeology), Archaeological Survey of India. Since the draft heritage bye- laws were not found in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule of 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-laws and Other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011', notified by the Government on 23rd August, 2011, some of the draft heritage bye-laws prepared by the INTACH were discussed several times and amended from time to time in consonance with the provisions envisaged in First Schedule and Second Schedule. The present status of the draft heritage bye-laws prepared by INTACH, in the NMA, is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments	Status of the Heritage Bye Laws
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1.	Shershah Gate and Khairul Manazil Mosque, New Delhi	Legislative Department, Ministry of Law, returned the file with some observations on 27.03.2015 . The file is likely to be re- submitted to them through MOC by 15th April, 2015.
2.	Farukhnagar Baoli, Farukhnagar, Haryana	Reworked by NMA; Site Plan is awaited from Survey of India, Dehradun
3.	Begumpuri Mosque, New Delhi	Reworked by NMA; Site Plan is awaited from Survey of India, Dehradun
4.	Jugal Kishore Temple, Vrindavan, U.P.	Awaiting Finalization by INTACH after incorporating comments of NMA
5.	Currency Bldg, St. James Church and Metcalfe Hall at Kolkata, West Bengal	Awaiting Finalization by INTACH after incorporating comments of NMA.
6.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior, M.P.	Awaiting Finalization by INTACH after incorporating comments of NMA
7.	Churches and Convents, Old Goa, Goa	Awaiting Finalization by INTACH after incorporating comments of NMA
8.	Charminar, Hyderabad, Telangana	Revised version is awaited from INTACH Not in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule
9.	Sarkhej Roja, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Revised version is awaited from INTACH Not in conformity with First

		Schedule and Second Schedule
10.	Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka, Gujarat	Presentation to be made at NMA by INTACH on 20.04.2015 Not in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule
11.	Pataleshwar Caves, Pune, Maharashtra	Presentation to be made at NMA by INTACH on 20.02.2015 Not in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule
12.	Siva Temple, Patambi, Kerala	Presentation to be made at site by INTACH in second week of May, 2015 Not in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule
13.	Melukote Temple, Karnataka	Presentation to be made at site by INTACH in second week of May, 2015 Not in conformity with First Schedule and Second Schedule

As far as the point relating to ensure that no protected monuments either by the Centre or by the States remains neglected in future is concerned, National Monuments Authority has only been mandated to approve the heritage bye-laws, regulate the construction activities in the prohibited area and regulated area and to categorize, **only centrally protected monuments and protected areas, not state protected monuments.**

As per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, Heritage Bye-laws are to be framed with respect to all centrally protected monuments and sites to regulate construction related activities within the prohibited and regulated

areas near monuments. As per the Act, the Heritage Bye-laws so far framed by INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) are to be examined and approved by the National Monuments Authority with the help of Competent Authority notified for the purpose.

As such the para is related to National Monuments Authority which is a separate office, and not with Archaeological Survey of India. The NMA has been advised to submit a status report to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
20 February, 2016
1 Phalguna, 1937 (saka)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
Chairperson,
Committee on Estimates.

2. At the outset, the Convenor welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Sub-Committee on Action Taken Replies and directed that representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture be called in.

3. Thereafter, the Members took up for consideration the Action Taken Replies furnished by the government on the recommendations / observations contained in the 35th report of the Committee on Estimates (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Tourism'. The Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture were asked to furnish reasons for inordinate delay in submitting Action Taken Replies. Both the Ministries admitted that there was delay on their part and requested the Sub-Committee to condone the delay and assured that such delay will not recur in future. The main points discussed by the members in the sitting related to latest progress made in signing MoUs with the States and Public Sector Undertakings for preservation and conservation of historical monuments; shortage of manpower and financial resources in the ASI; development of dedicated portal to overcome delays in correspondence with different authorities; ushering in more transparency and accountability for utilisation of earmarked funds; steps taken for increasing foreign exchange earnings and domestic tourist arrivals, introduction of new tourist circuits by including lesser known destinations, etc.

4. The Convenor asked both the Ministries to furnish update Action Taken Replies within a fortnight.

5. The verbatim proceedings of the sitting of the Sub-Committee were kept on record.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2015-16)

The Committee sat on Friday, the 8th January, 2016 from 1200 hrs. to 1300 hrs. in Room No. '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi – Chairperson

Members

2. Shri Anil Shirole
3. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey
4. Col. Sonaram Choudhary
5. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
6. Shri P.C.Gaddigoudar
7. Shri Sudheer Gupta
8. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
9. Shri P. Kumar
10. Shri J.C. Divakar Reddy

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Devender Singh | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Vipin Kumar | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee.
3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following Reports:-
 - (i) Draft Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Committee on Estimates (2013-14) (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Development of Tourism' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Culture'; and

(ii) *****

4. The Committee after consideration adopted the above Reports without any modifications. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise them and present the same to Lok Sabha.

5. *****

6. *****

The Committee then adjourned with vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

(i)	Total number of recommendations/observations	18
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government (Sl. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)	10
	Percentage of total recommendations	55.55%
(iii)	Recommendation/Observation which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply (Sl. Nos. 2 and 18)	2
	Percentage of total recommendations	11.12
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Sl. Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, and 12)	05
	Percentage of total recommendations	27.78%
(v)	Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final replies of Government is still awaited. (Sl. No. 10)	01
	Percentage of total recommendations	5.55%