

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**(Fourteenth Session)**  
**Sixteenth Lok Sabha**



*(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 12, 2018/Phalguna 21, 1939 (Saka))

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

11.0¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 222 - Shri Radheyshyam Biswas.

...(Interruptions)

## Sanskrit Universities

\*222.SHRI RADHEYSHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in Sanskrit universities of the country;

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

(c) the extent to which teacher-student ratio in Sanskrit universities is less in comparison to standard ratio fixed in other universities; and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Madam Speaker, I am laying the reply of the Question No. 222 on the Table of the House. ...(Interruptions)

### Statement

(a) to (d) No Madam. There are 12 Sanskrit Universities which are State Universities and 3 Sanskrit Institutions which are Deemed to be Universities. The details of teachers in these higher educational institutions are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the University/Institution	State	Teacher	Students
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan,	Delhi	234	8755
2.	Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	Delhi	127	1403
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	Andhra Pradesh	086	1739
<b>State Universities</b>				
4.	Kumar BhaskarVarma Sanskrit & Ancient Studies University	Assam	21	627
5.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University	Bihar	364	10265
6.	Sree Somnath Sanskrit University	Gujarat	18	275

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Karnataka Sanskrit University	Karnataka	17	117
8.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	Kerala	26	22
9.	Maharishi Panini Sanskrit Evam Vedic Vishwaaidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh	6	106
10	Kavi Kuguru Kalidaas Sanskrit Vidhwavidyalaya	Maharashtra	21	321
11	Shree Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	Odisha	24	629
12	Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University	Rajasthan	27	831
13	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	Uttar Pradesh	87	1598
14	Uttarakhand Sanskrit University	Uttarakhand	29	443
15	The Sanskrit College and University	West Bengal	26	285
			1113	27416

The Teacher Student ratio in Sanskrit Higher Education is 1:25. Presently, there are no norms prescribed for teacher student ratio by the University Grants Commission. The temporary shortage of teacher, if any, due to retirement, resignation etc., are met by engaging Guest/Part-time faculty till the posts are filled on regular basis.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Decline in Export of Tea

\*223. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of tea recently and a loss of its market share in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the financial loss along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to recbver/increase the market share of Indian tea in global tea market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH

PRABHU): (a) and (b) No, Madam. On an average, India maintains a tea export share in the global market at a level of around 12%. In fact, the year 2017 has seen a record export of tea from India at 240.68 M.Kgs. in the last 36 years.

There was a marginal decline in export of around 6 m. kg of tea from the country in 2016 as compared to 2015, which can be attributed to a decrease in export to Pakistan, U.K. and Russia. The reason was more tea production in Kenya and the low price advantage it offered which affected India's market share in the major CTC tea markets in general and Pakistan & U.K. in particular. At the same time, tea production in South India had been lower (around 17 m. kg) while gaining on the pricing front. This affected exports to Russia and Pakistan in particular, who primarily imported lower- priced teas.

India's export and export share during 2013 to 2017 is given in the following Table.

Year	Export (M.Kgs.)	Export share (%)
2013	219.06	11.77
2014	207.44	11.36
2015	228.66	12.72
2016	222.45	12.35
2017	240.68	-



(c) In order to increase share of Indian tea in the international market, focused and sustained initiatives are taken up which, inter alia, includes arranging buyer-seller meets, effecting exchange of trade delegations, participating in international trade fairs and undertaking generic promotion of Indian Brands in key markets.

#### **Literacy Rate of Tribal Women**

\*224. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of lower literacy rates of females belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) community and if so, the details thereof including the areas identified by the Government where female literacy rate is less than 35 per cent, State/ UT and district-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government to improve the enrolment of girls belonging to ST community in primary schools in the areas where literacy rate is less than 35 per cent;

(c) whether the Government is planning to enrol illiterate tribal women in adult education programmes and if so, the details thereof along with the action plan adopted for the same; and

(d) the amount of funds spent by the Government towards educating women and girls from tribal communities during each of the last five years, year and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Based on Census figures, all India Scheduled Tribe (ST) female literacy rate has increased from 34.8% in 2001 to 49.4% in 2011. ST female literacy rate is lower by about 15 percentage points as compared to overall female literacy rate (64.6%) in 2011. However, this gap has narrowed from 21 percentage points in 1991 and 19 percentage points in 2001 to 15 percentage points in 2011.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing the scheme, 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts'. This scheme covers 54 districts identified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs where the ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 Census. The scheme may also cover any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, as and when reported by

the concerned State Government. It aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified districts or blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. List of identified districts and blocks is given in the enclosed Statement-I(a) and I(b) respectively.

The Ministry also releases Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) to the State Governments for establishment of schools / hostels and development of educational infrastructure. With a view to maximize retention of ST students within various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, the Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of scholarships to ST students.

Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Government of India flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, making free and compulsory education to children of 6-14 years age group, including ST children. It also implements the Mid-Day Meal Scheme with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. SSA strategies for promotion of girls' education include inter-alia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender sensitive teaching-learning materials including textbooks.

(c) With a view to improve literacy rate, Ministry of Human Resource Development implements 'Saakshar Bharat' with the prime focus on adult non-literate women of rural areas. The principal target of Saakshar Bharat Mission is to impart functional literacy to 70 million adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond with prime focus on women besides SCs (14 million), STs (8 million), Minorities (12 million) & other disadvantaged groups in rural areas of the districts having low female literacy rate (50% or below as per 2001 Census). As on 7.3.2018, 10.3 million adult non literates belonging to Scheduled Tribe community have been certified as literates under 'Basis Literacy Assessment Test'.

(d) Details of funds released under the scheme, namely, 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' and 'Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for setting up Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)', year wise and State / UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II(a) and II(b) respectively.

**Statement-I (a)**

*Districts identified for the Scheme, 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts'*

Sl. No.	Name of State / Union Territory	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana)	Khammam
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri
3		Punch
4	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
5		Banswara
6		Udaipur
7	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
8		East Karaeng
9		Lower Subansiri
10		Tirap
11	Nagaland	Mon
12	Tripura	Dhalai
13	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
14		Pakaur
15		Dumka
16		Paschimi Singhbhum
17		Purbi Singhbhum
18		Lohardaga
19	Odisha	Gajapati
20		Kandhamal
21		Nuapada
22		Kalahandi

1	2	3
23		Rayagada
24		Nabarangapur
25		Koraput
26		Malkangiri
27		Deogarh
28		Keonjar
29		Mayurbhanj
30		Balangir
31	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
32		Bastar
33		Korba
34		Dantewada
35		Bilaspur
36	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
37		Shehdol
38		Sidhi
39		Ratlam
40		Jhabua
41		Dhar
42		West Nimar
43		Barwani
44		East Nimar
45		Betul
46		Harda
47		Dindori
48		Mandla
49	Gujarat	Dohad
50		Panchmahals
51		Vadodara
52	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
53	Maharashtra	Nan durbar
54		Dhule

**Statement-I(b)**

*Tribal blocks other than 54 identified districts which fulfil the criteria intimated by West Bengal and Karnataka*

Sl. No.	State	District	Tribal Block
1	2	3	4
1	Karnataka	Raichur	Devadurga
		Chitradurga	Molakalmur
		Bellary	Sandur
			Kudligi
2	West Bengal	Darjiling	Phansidewa
		Jalpaiguri	Mai
		Matiali	
		Nagrakata	
		Madarihat	
		Kalchini	

1	2	3	4
		Kumargram	
	Maldah	Habibpur	
		North 24-Parganas	Sandeshkhali-I
		Bankura	Hirbandh
		Puruliya	Santuri
			Hura
			Balarampur
			Manbazar-II
			Bundwan
		West Medinipur	Gopiballavpur-I
			Nayagram
			Kharagpur-II

**Statement-II (a)**

*Details of Funds released under the Scheme, Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 05.03.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	5207920	193107731	27094085	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1295053	4271709	-	-	3764528
3	Chhattisgarh	3723818	4407038	3925448	-	3963499	3711971
4	Gujarat	-	145999463	194219225	171232411	285792943	149171119
5	Jharkhand	1846586	-	4442520	2107200	-	-
6	Madhya Pradesh	-	68593579	57103228	14357845	42004939	25249922
7	Maharashtra	5948849	9473800	3600400	-	15838410	7455800
8	Odisha	62330103	162255734	26507661	104081259	192941396	76370046
9	Rajasthan	300000	10976580	9665119	-	14877810	2513350
10	Telangana	-	-	41056770	48075810	71975792	32190954
	Total	74149356	403001247	350000000	532962256	654488874	300427690



18	Nagaland	134.00	0.00	134.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	200.34	0.00	200.34	200.34	1600.00	1800.34	183.96	400.00	583.96
19	Odisha	2245.32	1800.00	4045.32	2300.76	0.00	2300.76	2683.29	0.00	2683.29	2142.00	4337.00	6479.00	2242.80	2700.00	4942.80
20	Rajasthan	0.00	2155.00	2155.00	1230.60	1199.80	2430.40	1381.80	70.00	1451.80	1381.80	300.00	1681.80	1633.80	800.00	2433.80
21	Sikkim	272.78	0.00	272.78	284.00	0.00	284.00	320.30	50.00	370.30	300.00	900.00	1200.00	405.30	500.00	905.30
22	Tamil Nadu	134.00	0.00	134.00	705.60	0.00	705.60	264.00	0.00	264.00	352.80	0.00	352.80	378.00	420.00	798.00
23	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2520.00	500.00	3020.00	1272.00	2300.00	3572.00	1344.00	0.00	1344.00
24	Tripura	577.08	450.00	1027.08	682.92	0.00	682.92	655.20	0.00	655.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	730.80	435.00	1165.80
25	Uttar Pradesh	138.60	0.00	138.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.44	546.71	742.15	208.70	455.99	664.69	189.00	500.00	689.00
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.60	168.66	244.26	126.00	116.40	242.40	151.20	47.67	198.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	758.52	0.00	758.52	870.24	0.00	870.24	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16
	Total	13169.99	10496.96	23666.95	14433.53	13442.66	27876.19	23311.45	18013.11	41324.56	19408.40	33140.66	52549.06	21852.18	27090.38	48942.55

Note: The amount of funds released towards setting up of EMRSs and running of EMRSs is for both ST girls and boys students

### National Employment Policy

\*225.DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:  
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the number of unemployed is increasing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is in the process of evolving an all-encompassing National Employment Policy keeping in view the current employment situation in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to assess and monitor the employment scenario in the country on real-time basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results the last labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2015-16, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country was 3.7%. The details of the Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years & above based on last 4 years are as follows:

#### *Unemployment Rate under UPSS*

Survey/ Sector	(in per cent)	
	Rural + Urban	
2011-12	33	
2012-13	4.0	
2013-14	3.4	
2015-16	37	

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations have been held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State

Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy. International Labour Organisation (ILO) has recently been involved for formulation of the National Employment Policy.

(d) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) had been conducting surveys on employment and unemployment on quinquennial basis. However, considering the need for availability of such statistics at more frequent intervals, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched a regular employment-unemployment survey, namely, 'Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)'. The PLFS has been launched from April, 2017 with the objective to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level.

### Self-Defence Programmes/Courses for Women

\*226.SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to colleges and universities, enquiring about introduction of self-defence programmes/ courses for women students and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the colleges and universities in this regard;

(b) whether UGC has set any deadline to give response and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/released/spent for this purpose, college/university-wise;

(d) whether all the universities have also been asked to inform UGC regarding the steps taken by them to encourage women students to join self-defence programmes/courses and strengthen National Cadet Corps training at the college and university level and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether UGC has also asked universities to submit a status report regarding start of e-enabled classes

and setting up of digital rooms inside the campus for the purpose and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the universities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. Meenakshi Gopinathi Ex-Member, UGC to review the existing arrangements for the safety and security of girls and women in particular and of the entire youth in general on campuses of institutions of higher learning. The Task Force submitted its report titled as "SAKSHAM- Measures for Ensuring the Safety of Women and Programmes for Gender Sensitization on Campuses" to the UGC on 30th October, 2013. A copy of the Report of Task Force is available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5873997\\_SAKSHAM-BOOK.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5873997_SAKSHAM-BOOK.pdf).

UGC circulated a copy of the SAKSHAM Report to Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities to implement the measures recommended by the Task Force for ensuring safety of women and conduct of programmes for gender sensitization. UGC has requested Universities on 28.08.2014 to include items like holding of conference, seminars, conducting of workshops and classes for self-defence of girls, research and studies for implementation of the SAKSHAM Report.

Further, in order to ensure compliance of the recommendations of Task Force, UGC notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2015. As per these Regulations, it is the responsibility of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to organize training programmes and workshops for the students for gender sensitization as indicated in the SAKSHAM Report.

UGC has, inter-alia, requested Vice-Chancellors of all Universities on 16.02.2018 to provide information regarding introduction of self-defence programmes for women and availability of e-enabled and digital class rooms, latest by 19.02.2018. UGC has informed that, as on 26.02.2018, 130 HEIs are running self-defence programmes for women and 184 HEIs have e-enabled and digital class rooms. Further, UGC has been requested

to universalize the adoption of measures recommended in the SAKSHAM Report.

In order to strengthen National Cadet Corps (NCC) in HEIs, UGC has requested Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities on 11.11.2016 to implement NCC as an elective subject in their respective University curriculum.

### **Cashew Industry**

\*227. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the grave crisis in the cashew industry especially in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any speedy revival measures are being taken to restructure the loans offered by banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received a few representations from the Public representative and stakeholders of cashew industry reporting that the Cashew Industry is facing problems mainly on account of the following reasons:

- (i) Non-availability of Raw Cashew.
- (ii) Basic Custom Duty on import of Raw Cashew Nut.
- (iii) Action by Banks under SARFAESI Act.

In response, the Government has taken several steps to address the problems faced by cashew industry, viz.

- (i) Basic Custom Duty on import of raw cashew nut has been reduced to 2.5% from 5% w.e.f. 02.02.2018,
- (ii) MEIS has been increased by 2% on cashew kernel and value added cashew
- (iii) the rate of Goods and Service Tax (GST) has also been reduced to 5% from 12% for Cashew nuts.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India issues various guidelines from time to time aimed at revitalising the stressed assets in the economy from time to time. In view of the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), RBI vide order number dated RBI/2017-18/131 dated 12.02.2018 has revised the existing guidelines for resolution of stressed assets with a harmonised and simplified generic framework. The revised guidelines include the norms applicable to restructuring of loans.

For revival of stressed unit, timely restructuring of accounts can be done as per Banks Policy and RBI guidelines. To preserve the economic value of units, restructuring is done by modifying the terms and conditions of the loan on the basis of mutual agreement between the lenders and the borrowers.

*[Translation]*

#### **Promotion of Cultural Heritage**

\*228. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up cultural centres in the entire country including Maharashtra for promotion of cultural heritage of India and its values among the youth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect and preserve various forms of art and promotion of cultural heritage of India and its values among the youth throughout the country including Maharashtra, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize cultural activities and programmes on regular basis all over India. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to these ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out their mandated activities.

To showcase and increase awareness among people regarding cultural heritage and values of India,

the Ministry of Culture organized Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) at New Delhi during November, 2015 and October, 2016, at Varanasi during December, 2016, at Bengaluru sr. Tawang during March, 2017, at Gujarat during October, 2017, at Karnataka during January, 2018 and at Madhya Pradesh during February, 2018. A Sanskriti Mahotsav was also organized at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh during February, 2018.

*[English]*

#### **Firefighting System/Equipment at Petrol Pumps**

\* 229. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extant mechanism put in place including scheduled routine and surprise inspections by the Government to ensure availability of adequate firefighting system/ equipment at various petrol pumps in the country;

(b) the number of petrol pumps penalised or penal action taken against them for inadequate firefighting mechanism during the last three years, State/UT/year and case-wise; and

(c) the number of minor and major fire incidents occurred at various petrol pumps in the country along with the extent of damages reported therefrom during the last five years and the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT and case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Retail outlets are set-up by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after getting necessary approvals from all Statutory Authorities, including Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO). Explosive license is issued by the PESO and the same is renewed periodically by them, which is a mandatory requirement for operating a Retail Outlet. Before issuing the explosive license, PESO ensures that the Safety and fire fighting norms as well as equipments prescribed under the Petroleum Rules are completely adhered to at the Retail Outlet. PESO also carries out periodic inspections at Retail Outlets to ascertain any violations as per the Petroleum Rules.



Officials of OMCs also regularly conduct safety inspections at the Retail Outlets and ascertain the following:

- i. Verification of statutory documents
- ii. Safety & Fire Fighting Facility
- iii. Safety of Tanks and Tank Farm Area
- iv. Safety of Dispensing Units and the area around them
- v. Safety of sales building/ generator room etc.
- vi. Electrical Safety and Earthing
- vii. General Safety and Housekeeping at ROs
- viii. Compliance to Petroleum Rules, 2002

Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) has informed that the licenses (including firefighting facilities) for retail outlets are issued as per the safety provisions stipulated under Petroleum Rules, 2002. The design & layout of petrol pumps are approved according to Schedule IV of Petroleum Rules, 2002. The requirement of the firefighting facilities are elaborated in the conditions of the license and the said Rules. During inspection, the availability of firefighting facilities as per Petroleum Rules, 2002 is verified.

PESO has also informed that the licenses for Auto LPG and CNG dispensing stations are also issued under Static & Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016 and Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016 in such petroleum dispensing stations. The firefighting facilities and design/layout of such premises are ensured according to the requirement of the respective Rules. PESO has further informed that during inspection, the facilities related to the firefighting mechanism are being verified along with other provisions of Petroleum Rules, 2002. PESO has carried out 9553 number of inspections at Retail Outlets (RO) across the country during the last three years.

(b) The details of number of petrol pumps penalized by PESO for inadequate firefighting mechanisms during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per information furnished by PESO, the details of number of minor and major fire accidents which

took place during the last five years, State-wise, along with damage details and action taken thereon, case-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of number of petrol pump penalised during the last three years*

State	Year	No. of petrol pumps penalized including penal action
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	2015	15
	2016	06
	2017	12
Uttarakhand	2015	09
	2016	48
	2017	22
Chhattisgarh	2015	1
	2016	0
	2017	1
Rajasthan	2015	5
	2016	27
	2017	53
Odisha	2015	5
	2016	3
	2017	4
West Bengal	2015	87
	2016	48
	2017	158
Bihar	2015	05
	2016	01
	2017	01
Delhi & Haryana	2015	4

1	2	3	1	2	3
	2016	4		2016	03
	2017	8		2017	04
Gujarat	2015	4	Jharkhand	2015	0
	2016	3		2016	1
	2017	2		2017	1
Telangana	2015	1	North East States	2015	2
	2016	20	Assam, Meghalaya,	2016	10
	2017	12	Mizoram, Manipur,	2017	12
Andhra Pradesh	2015	0	Nagaland, Tripura &		
	2016	2	Arunachal Pradesh	2015	3
	2017	6	Madhya Pradesh	2016	2
Maharashtra, Goa	2015	5		2017	8
and Daman and	2016	18	Tamil Nadu	2015	28
Diu	2017	12		2016	28
	2015	8		2017	45
Kerala	2016	9	Punjab, Chandigarh,	2015	6
	2017	5	Himachal Pradesh		
	2015	01	and Jammu and	2016	12
Karnataka			Kashmir	2017	9

**Statement-II**

*State-wise and case-wise details of no. of minor or major fire accidents during the last five years alongwith casualties/damages/injuries and action taken thereon*

State	Year	No. of minor or major fire accidents	No. of Casualties/ Damages/Injuries	Action taken by PESO(Suspension/ Cancellation of licence)
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2013	04	2 Injured	4
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	01	6 injured	1

1	2	3	4	5
	2017	02	2 injured	2
Uttarakhand	2013	0	0	0
	2014	01	01 Injured	1
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	01	0	1
Rajasthan	2013	01	0	1
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	01	Injured 01	0
	2016	01	Injured 02	0
	2017	03	Injured 01	2
Odisha	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	2	Injured 1, Killed Nil	1
	2016	1	Injured 1, Killed Nil	1
	2017	1	Injured Nil, Killed Nil	1
West Bengal	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	1	Injury Nil, Killed 2	1
	2017	1	Injury Nil, Killed 2	1
Bihar	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	01	0	0
	2017	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana/Delhi	2013	0	0	0
	2014	1	Injured 1, killed 0	1
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	1	Killed 1, Injured 1	1
Gujarat	2013	1	Injured 1	1
	2014	2	0	2
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	2	0	0
Telangana	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
Maharashtra, Goa and Daman and Diu	2013	4	Injured 2	4
	2014	5	Killed Nil, Injured Nil	3
	2015	2	0	1
	2016	4	Injured 8, Killed 1	4
	2017	3	Injured 5, Killed Nil	2
Kerala	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	02	01 (minor injury)	1
	2017	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2013	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0
North East States	2013	0	0	0
Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura & Arunachal Pradesh	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	2	Injured 2	2
	2017	2	Injured 1	2
	2013	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	2014	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	01 minor accident case	0	1
	Tamil Nadu	2013	0	0
2014		0	0	0
2015		0	0	0
2016		1	0	1
2017		1	0	1
Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	2013	0	0	0
	2014	01	02	1
	2015	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0
	2017	2	3	2

### International Theatre Olympics

\*230. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's traditional theatre is not getting the recognition and opportunity it deserves, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has inaugurated the 8th International Theatre Olympics, 2018 in New Delhi recently, if so, the details thereof and the theme of the event;

(c) the number of countries along with the number of participants in the said event;

(d) the activities/programmes organised during the said event; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to draw international attention towards Indian theatre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No Madam. Traditional theatre gets recognition and is showcased at the national and international levels through theatre-festivals, Solo shows, theatre workshops and other such events. The National School of Drama (NSD), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture and primarily a theatre training institute imparting training in Dramatic Arts leading to 3 years' Diploma, is mandated to take steps to promote Indian traditional theatre by organising workshops, festivals and other allied activities.

Some of the measures taken by the NSD in this behalf are indicated below:-

- As part of their syllabus/curriculum students are imparted training in traditional theatre genres like the Yakshagana, Chhau, Terukkuttu, Kudiattam, Kalaripayttu, Thang-Ta, Ankia Nat, Sattriya, Parsi, Ankia Baona Nautanki.

- As part of the curriculum, students of the NSD also visit different regions of the country to perform, research and develop theatre forms prevalent in these regions, which are quite diverse in nature. This helps to make people aware of the dramatic art traditions of the area.
- For this purpose, under the Out-reach/ Extension Programme, production oriented theatre workshops across the country are conducted in collaboration with the local theatre groups and plays are also performed, as part of these workshops.
- Further, NSD has also opened centres in the North -East at Sikkim and Tripura and in Bengaluru to introduce, encourage, promote and preserve the culture and traditions of the local people.
- Apart from the above, NSD also organizes theatre festivals like Bharat Rang Mahotsav (annually) at Delhi and in few selected cities of the country, in which Theatre groups are encouraged to showcase traditional theatre.
- Bal Sangam (biennially) and Jashne Bachpan (biennially) for children are also organized in Delhi.
- Poorvottar festival is also organized in the North-East region for the purpose of promotion, preservation of the customs, traditions, practices and dramatic arts etc. prevalent in these areas through the medium of Theatre. Plays from other parts of the country are also showcased in this festival.
- Tribal festivals are also organized in various parts of the country from time to time as a regular feature in tribal dominated areas.

(b) The 8th Theatre Olympics was inaugurated by Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 17th February, 2018 at Red Fort, Delhi. Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of Culture (I/C) and Mr. Theodoros Terzopoul, Chairman, International Committee of Theatre Olympics were the Guests of Honour on this occasion. Mr.

Jaroslav Fret, Executive Member, International Committee of Theatre Olympics, Mr. Jaroslav Jozef Broda, Head of Culture of Poland, Ms. Nagdalena Marda, artist of Teatr ZAR were Special Guests on this occasion. The inaugural function was followed by Geet Rang- A Collage of Indian Theatre Music.

The 8th Theatre Olympics 2018 is being organized during 17th February to 8th April 2018 in the cities of Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Imphal, Jaipur, Jammu, Kolkata, Mumbai, Patna, Thiruvananthapuram and Varanasi. More than 465 performances from India and foreign countries are being showcased during this period. The closing ceremony of the event would be organized on 8th April, 2018 in Mumbai.

The Theme (Motto) of the 8th Theatre Olympics is "Flag of Friendship"

(c) There are 25 Countries participating in this mega event with about 25000 Theatre Artists.

(d) and (e) In addition to the performances of over 400 plays from 17th February to 8th April, 2018, the other activities being organized include interfaces with 60 living legends and 50 master classes along with 300 allied programs. 2 International seminars would be held in Delhi and Mumbai with 6 National Seminars hosting National and International scholars across Bhopal, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Varanasi, Jaipur and Chandigarh. India will also exhibit/showcase its age old practices, Customs, and Theatre forms prevalent in different parts of the country through the medium of Theatre.

**Status of University to Private/Self-aided/  
Self-financing Colleges**

\*231. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give autonomy to the private colleges and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued direction for giving autonomy to private/self-aided/self-financing colleges and if so, the details

thereof along with the criteria fixed by the Government therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give the status of University to the private/self-aided/self-financing colleges and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to give power to the private/self-aided/self-financing colleges to issue mark lists and certificates and if so, the details thereof including the criteria fixed by the Government for ensuring the standard and transparency?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has notified the UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018 on 12th February, 2018 with a view to enable them to determine and prescribe their own courses of study and syllabi, restructure and redesign the courses to suit local need, make them skill oriented and in consonance with the job requirements.

According to above regulations, Colleges of any discipline whether aided, partially aided and unaided/self financing after they have completed minimum 10 years of existence are eligible for grant of autonomy provided they are recognised under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956.

Colleges which have been granted autonomy, can announce results, issue mark sheets, migration and other certificates. However, the degree shall be awarded by the University with the name of the college on the degree certificate.

[*Translation*]

**Loss incurred by Oil Companies**

\*232. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by the Government and each petroleum company due to increase in the prices of petroleum during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the subsidy on kerosene and LPG provided by the Government during the said period, product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Profit after Tax (PAT) of the PSU Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) for the last three years and current year is given as under:

(Rs. Crore)				
Companies	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr- Dec),
<b>Profit After Tax</b>				
IOC	5,273	10,399	19,106	16,128
HPC	2,733	3,863	6,209	4,609
BPC	5,085	7,432	8,039	5,246

(b) The prices of petrol and diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the OMCs in line with the changes in the international market prices. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

The year-wise subsidy/ under-recovery on Subsidized Domestic LPG and of PDS Kerosene for the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs. Crore)				
Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Apr- Dec'17
PDS Kerosene#	24804	11496	8455	3275
Domestic LPG#	40569	16074	14566	14,172

# Includes Subsidy under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" & "Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002" on payment basis

[English]

#### PNG/CNG Network

\*233. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target set to provide new Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections during 2017-18;

(b) the details of target set for opening of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in the country during 2017-18;

(c) whether it is a fact that the achievements in both the cases were far below the desired targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps proposed by the Government to achieve the targets in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 10 lakh new households have been planned to connect with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) supply by GAIL (India) Ltd. and its Joint Ventures (JVs/Subsidiaries in the year 2017-18 as per GAIL's Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

(b) 120 new Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Stations have been planned by GAIL and its JVs/subsidiaries in the year 2017-18 as per their MoU.

(c) GAIL and its JVs/subsidiaries have achieved 4.12 lakh PNG connections and 64 new CNG stations in Financial Year 2017-18 as on 21.02.2018.

(d) In order to strengthen the PNG network across the country, the Government has taken following steps:

- i. Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segments of City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- ii. Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- iii. Ministry of Defence has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas / unit lines
- iv. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- v. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to State Governments on



following aspects, (a) to standardize the Road Restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions; (b) earmarking of land plot for development of CNG Stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan; and (c) relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential & commercial buildings at architectural design stage.

- vi. Further, MoHUA has directed to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) & National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.
- vii. In the FY 2017-18 planned Capital Expenditure of Rs.3400 Crore has been planned, against which Rs.1308 Crore has been utilized in first three quarters of 2017-18. Further it is planned to increase the Planned Capital Expenditure to Rs.4130 Crore in the FY 2018-19.
- viii. Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- ix. PNGRB has identified 86 new Geographical Areas for the development of city gas networks.

#### **Students from Economically Backward Classes**

\*234. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy for supporting the education of the students belonging to economically backward classes and those who are notable to pay the increased fee in the aftermath of implementation of recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is supporting the education of the students belonging to economically backward classes through the following schemes:

- **Fee Waiver/remission in Indian Institute of Technology (IITs):** Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Physically Handicapped students are given complete fee waiver. Full remission of fee is provided to those students whose parental income is less than Rs.1 lakh per annum and two third fee remissions are provided to those students whose parental income is between Rs.1 lakh to 5 lakh per annum.
- **Vidya Lakshmi Portal:-** The Portal is a single window IT platform which provides the students with the information about the different loan schemes and facilitates online application and tracking the status of their loan application. Through the portal, education loan to 9354 students have been disbursed till date. The URL of the portal is <https://vmw.vidyalakshmi.co.in/Students/index>.
- **Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme, 2009:** Under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, full Interest Subsidy is provided for the period of moratorium (course period+1 year) on the maximum loan amount of Rs. 10 lakh, taken by the economically weaker students, for pursuing Technical/Professional courses in India. Since the inception of the scheme, 26,83,532 students have benefitted and Rs. 9408.52 crore has been provided towards interest subsidy.
- **Special Scheme of Construction of Women's Hostel for College and University:-** Under the scheme, Women's Hostels in Colleges and Universities are being constructed with the objective to increase the reach of women from far-off areas to join good universities and

colleges thereby increasing the representation of women in higher education. In 40 Central Universities, 223 women's hostels have been constructed.

• **Scholarships**

- (i) **Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students:** Financial assistance of Rs. 10000/- per annum for the first three years and Rs. 20,000/- per annum for the fourth and fifth year, is provided to the eligible economically backward students, for pursuing higher studies.
- (ii) **Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir:** Financial assistance is provided to the eligible economically backward students from Jammu and Kashmir, to pursue higher education outside the state. Under the scheme, scholarship towards academic fee and maintenance allowance is provided.
- (iii) **National Means-Cum Merit Scholarship Scheme:** Scholarships for an amount of Rs. 6,000 per annum is provided to the meritorious economically backward students, with the objective to encourage them to continue their study at secondary and senior secondary stages.
- (iv) **Pragati Scheme:** The scheme aims to encourage economically backward girls, to pursue technical education at Diploma and Degree level. Scholarship is provided towards tuition fees and contingency.
- (v) **Saksham Scheme:** The scheme aims to encourage economically backward differently abled students, to pursue technical education at Diploma and Degree level. Scholarship is provided towards tuition fees and contingency.
- (vi) **Ishan Uday:** Under the scheme, scholarship is provided to the

economically backward students from the North East Region for<sup>^</sup> pursuing Under Graduate General/Professional courses.

**Economic Importance of Tourism**

\*235. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether economic importance of tourism has assumed a special significance for the country in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of employment generated by tourism industry in the country during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of foreigners visited the country and the total amount of foreign exchange earned during the said period;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any special measures to develop tourism infrastructure with a view to boosting the national income; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Tourism is a major engine of economic growth and an important source of employment & foreign exchange earnings in many countries including India. It has great capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind - from the most specialized to the unskilled and hence play a major role in creation of additional employment opportunities.

As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) - 2009-10 and its subsequent estimates, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 6.77%, 6.76%, 6.76% and 6.88% respectively.

(b) As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) - 2009-10 and its subsequent estimates, the contribution of tourism employment to total employment

of the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 10.17%, 10.78%, 11.49% and 12.36% respectively. The details of State/Union Territory wise employment and share of tourism employment to total state employment during 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) to different States/UTs and the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism during last five years are as follows:

Year	FTAs	FEEs (in Rs. crore)
2013	69,67,601	1,07,671
2014	76,79,099	1,23,320
2015	80,27,133	1,35,193
2016	88,04,411	1,54,156
2017 #	1,01,77,248	1,80,379

#: Provisional

(d) and (e) For creation of tourism infrastructure and in turn to boost the National Income, the Ministry of Tourism has two flagship schemes viz. Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive. The number of projects along with the amount sanctioned under these two schemes during last three years are as follows:

Year	Swadesh Darshan		PRASHAD	
	Number of projects	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. crore)	Number of projects	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs. crore)
2014-15	2	119.6	4	78.56
2015-16	17	1503.09	7	205.95
2016-17	37	3191.38	7	203.94

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of employment and share of tourism employment to total state employment during 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	States	State Employment (in lakh numbers)	Tourism Direct Employment (in lakh numbers)	Share of Tourism Employment to Total State Employment		
				Direct (%)	Direct and Indirect(%)	Total (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.51	0.19	12.85	30.95	43.80
2	Andhra Pradesh	479.35	21.65	4.52	17.33	21.85
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5.32	0.14	2.56	6.92	9.48
4	Assam	121.11	3.47	2.87	10.36	13.23
5	Bihar	308.96	9.94	3.22	9.69	12.91
6	Chandigarh	3.27	0.38	11.68	21.83	33.52
7	Chhattisgarh	137.37	2.29	1.67	8.16	9.83
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.99	0.05	5.01	5.67	10.68
9	Daman and Diu	0.87	0.06	6.71	7.74	14.45
10	Delhi	52.40	4.49	8.58	17.64	26.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Goa	4.68	0.74	15.86	32.77	48.63
12	Gujarat	283.42	12.60	4.45	13.17	17.62
13	Haryana	101.68	3.94	3.87	11.35	15.23
14	Himachal Pradesh	42.07	1.13	2.68	14.27	16.95
15	Jammu and Kashmir	60.90	2.12	3.48	9.26	12.74
16	Jharkhand	123.50	3.53	2.86	9.37	12.23
17	Karnataka	301.96	15.55	5.15	15.71	20.86
18	Kerala	142.43	14.07	9.88	23.52	33.40
19	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.03	11.49	20.86	32.35
20	Madhya Pradesh	331.30	6.38	1.93	7.23	9.16
21	Maharashtra	548.84	31.43	5.73	16.16	21.89
22	Manipur	9.68	0.32	3.33	8.40	11.73
23	Meghalaya	14.29	0.63	4.43	11.81	16.25
24	Mizoram	5.56	0.14	2.59	6.62	9.21
25	Nagaland	8.50	0.32	3.79	10.11	13.90
26	Odisha	216.60	6.12	2.82	11.51	14.33
27	Puducherry	5.01	0.46	9.19	14.86	24.05
28	Punjab	108.75	534	5.37	12.96	18.33
29	Rajasthan	331.48	8.90	2.68	10.01	12.69
30	Sikkim	3.36	0.20	6.03	9.83	15.86
31	Tamil Nadu	353.12	20.42	5.78	14.99	20.77
32	Tripura	17.72	0.86	4.83	11.29	16.12
33	Uttar Pradesh	758.35	26.14	3.45	9.85	13.30
34	Uttarakhand	46.91	1.60	3.42	17.10	20.52
35	West Bengal	407.82	28.16	6.90	16.26	23.16

### Training of Jobseekers

\*236.DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether technology continues to be a key transformational lever not just for India but for the countries across the world and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has already begun the process of training 10 million potential jobseekers by 2020 under its Skill India Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lack of quality trainers, inadequacies in training programmes and high dropout rates remain hurdles to skill development and if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether some companies have collaborated with the Ministry for launching diploma courses to make the next generation skilled enough to take up future jobs and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is a need for working closely with the industries and academia to expand and scale the skill development programmes, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Technological change is a major driver of growth and development and equally impacts labour market. New technological innovations underpinning the Fourth Industrial Revolution, such as Big Data, 3-D printing, artificial intelligence and robotics, are already having a transformative impact on the nature of jobs globally. As per the Future of Jobs Report of the World Economic Forum, these major drivers of transformation are expected to have a significant impact on jobs, ranging from significant job creation to job displacement and from heightened labour productivity to widening skill gaps. The Report also suggests that a number of skills that are not considered to be significant today will constitute more than a third of the desired core skill sets of most occupations by 2020.

(b) The Government is implementing schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, providing short term training to the youth through affiliated training partners/ training centres. After successful implementation of the Scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented and re-launched it as PMKVY-2 (2016-20). Target under the Scheme is to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Short Term Training and 40 lakh under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore. Till now, about 46.75 lakhs candidates (32.02 lakh STT + % 8.28

lakh RPL)/ undergoing training (6.45 lakh appx.) are trained/undergoing training under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Long term training is being imparted through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

(c) The skilling ecosystem has a number of challenges including availability of quality trainers. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to improve the quality of training and make training more effective. In order to overcome the shortage of quality trainers for skill training, the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) has mandated that all trainers in ITIs need to be CITS (Crafts Instructor Training Scheme) trained. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has developed a framework for the training of trainers and PMKVY (2016-2020) mandates skill training through trained trainers only. In FY 2017-18 till date, under PMKVY, 17500 trainers have been trained by various Sector Skill Councils. In addition steps such as Aadhar enabled biometric attendance of trainers and regular monitoring of centres, have been taken.

(d) Some Private Sector and Public-Sector Undertakings have collaborated with the Government and contributed their CSR funds to NSDC through National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) for undertaking short term skill training programmes. Similarly, Directorate General of Training (DGT) has collaborated with IBM for introduction of two years "Advanced Technical Diploma", for ITI pass outs in the field of 'IT, Networking and Cloud Computing'. An MoU between DGT and IBM was signed on 9th February, 2018. These courses are proposed to be conducted initially on a pilot basis at Apex Hi Tech Institute (AHI), Bangalore and Advanced Training Institute (ATI), Hyderabad.

(e) There is a need for working closely with the industries and academia on various aspects of the skilling value chain- development of standards, on-the-job training/apprenticeship, curriculum development, master training programs etc. The Ministry is working closely with industry associations, large companies and MSMEs for encouraging them to setup high quality skill development centres, to cater to both their captive needs

and the demand of the sector/region. For a better industry connect, Sector Skill Councils have been set up as autonomous industry-led bodies. Further, in order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016.

#### **Hike in Entry Fee for Taj Mahal**

\*237.DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the entry fee for Taj Mahal has been exorbitantly hiked for both foreign and domestic tourists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor;
- (c) whether some time limit has also been fixed for the visitors to see the Taj; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The proposal is under consideration.
- (d) The proposal for fixing duration of visiting hours in Taj Mahal is proposed for three hours.

#### **Off-Campus Centre of Aligarh Muslim University**

\*238. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has released the full fund approved for the off-campus centre of the Aligarh Muslim University situated in Malappuram in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be released;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to fill up the staff shortage at the off-campus centre of the said University; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) allocated Rs. 104.93 crore for the Malappuram, Kerala Centre of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) out of which Rs.60.00 crore has already been released. As informed by the University, it has incurred the expenditure of Rs.50.11 crore for Malappuram Centre out of Rs.60.00 crore released by the UGC. The UGC has not received the audited Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per requirement of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 due to which it could not release the further grant to AMU for Malappuram Centre. Further release of funds to the Malappuram Centre depends upon scrutiny of the fresh proposals of the University by the UGC and compliance of usual terms and conditions including receipt of audited UCs for the grant released earlier.

(c) and (d) The UGC has sanctioned 29 teaching and 19 non-teaching positions for the Malappuram Centre of AMU. As per the information provided by the University, 11 teaching posts and 2 non-teaching posts are at present filled up on permanent basis. As per the arrangement made by the University, rest of the posts are manned mainly on contractual basis. The onus of filling up the sanctioned teaching and non-teaching positions on regular basis as per the relevant rules and regulations primarily lies with the concerned University administration. However, from time to time, the Ministry as well as the UGC has been requesting all the Central Universities including AMU to fill up their vacant posts on priority.

*[Translation]*

#### **Autonomy to Universities and Colleges**

\*239. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether several commissions and committees have recommended reforms but failed to bring about any substantive change in the basic regulations under the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any such committee has recommended for providing autonomy to universities and colleges and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has also categorised the universities and colleges for providing them autonomy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) No, Madam, Substantive changes have been made in the basic regulations of the University Grants Commission (UGC). With a view to provide autonomy, promote quality and create an enabling environment whereby Higher Educational Institutions can become institutions of global excellence, UGC has taken several initiatives in the form of Regulations i.e. UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016, UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016, National Academic Depository (NAD), UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017, UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017, the UGC (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 and the UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous colleges) Regulations, 2018. These regulations are available on the UGC's website at [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

UGC recognises that autonomy is pivotal to promoting and institutionalising excellence in higher education and that the regulatory framework needs to facilitate better performing institutions towards excellence in higher education. With this objective, UGC has notified the UGC (Categorisation of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018. Under Graded Autonomy Regulations, Universities having NAAC score of 3.51 or above or have received a corresponding score/grade from a reputed accreditation agency empanelled by the UGC or have been ranked among top 500 of reputed world rankings are placed in Category-I. Universities having NAAC score of 3.26 and above, upto

3.50 or have received a corresponding accreditation grade/score from a reputed Accreditation Agency empanelled by the UGC are placed in Category-II. The Universities which do not come under the above two categories are placed in Category-III.

Dimensions of autonomy include starting of new courses/programmes/departments, research parks, incubation centres, hiring of foreign faculty and admission of foreign students on merit etc.

Under Autonomous Colleges Regulations, Colleges of any discipline accredited with a score of 3.0 and above, up to 3.25 on a 4 point scale of NAAC/corresponding NBA score / corresponding accreditation score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency at the time of application shall be considered for grant of autonomous status with an on-site visit of the duly constituted Expert Committee.

Colleges which have a NAAC score of 3.26 and above, up to 3.50 or a corresponding NBA score or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency for one complete cycle and also accredited accordingly in the second cycle, shall be considered for grant of autonomous status without onsite visit by the Expert Committee.

Colleges with 3.51 and above in a 4 point scale of NAAC or a minimum of three programmes have been accredited by NBA with a minimum score of 750 individually or a corresponding accreditation Grade/score from a UGC empanelled accreditation agency at the time of application shall be considered for grant of autonomous status without onsite visit by the Expert Committee. Such autonomous colleges can issue mark sheets, migration and other certificates, evolve methods of assessment of students performance, conduct examinations and announce results on their own.

#### **Student-Scientist Connect Programme**

\*240. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) whether the Department of Education has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council

of Scientific and Industrial Research for developing scientific temper among the students;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the amount of funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the students are likely to be provided with access to better equipment and laboratories to conduct practical experiments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government aims to expand the student-scientist connect programme - JIGYASA to other schools, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the manner in which the Government is likely to incentivise other national science organisations to join JIGYASA partnership?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on 6th July, 2017 for implementing the Scientist-student connect programme - Jigyasa - in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(b) The salient features of the MoU are the following models of engagement:

- Student Apprenticeship programme
- Learning while doing
- Science and Maths Club
- Scientists as Teachers and Teachers as Scientists
- Teachers' Workshop
- Student Residential Programme
- Summer Vacation Programmes
- Popular Lecture Series
- Visits of Scientists to Schools
- Lab specific activities/Onsite experiments and many more.

No separate allocation has been earmarked by CSIR for the programme. The expenditure is to be borne by

CSIR laboratories as part of their 'Scientific Social Responsibilities'.

(c) The students are provided with access to equipment and laboratories as per the demand of the programme to inculcate "Scientific Temper".

(d) CSIR has informed that the schools run by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are also sought to be covered under the "Jigyasa" initiative.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

*[English]*

#### **Exploitation of Workers in Mumbai Airport**

2531. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the exploitation of workers by a certain Company at Mumbai Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Company has laid-off its employees by abusing laws/ violating labour laws and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any special inspection, investigation has been initiated/ done in this case;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken against the company to protect the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization conducts inspection of the establishments at Mumbai Airport under various Labour Laws from time to time and initiate legal action as per law for violations. Interest of the workers is protected through these inspections. Around 2101 employees of M/s Cambata Aviation (P) Ltd., a ground handling service provider at Airport were not paid wages for the period March, 2016 to September, 2016 due to discontinuance of operations. The company was directed to pay unpaid



wages amounting to Rs. 31,02,51,772/- together with a compensation amounting to Rs. 2,94,14,000/-. A recovery certificate had been issued on 07.08.2017 for recovery of the amount which is pending before the Collector, Mumbai Sub Urban District and status is being monitored. Similarly in the case of another company M/s Livewell Aviation Services (P) Ltd., a ground handling service provider at Mumbai Airport, an order in favour of 402 workers for non-payment of wages amounting to Rs. 62,88,100/- was decided. However the company filed a writ petition in Bombay High Court and the same has been stayed. No case of lay off against any company operating at Mumbai Airport has been reported.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Meat Products**

2532. DR. BANSNILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Products	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		(Upto DEC'17)	
	Qty(Ton)	Values	Qty(Ton)	Values	Qty(Ton)	Values	Qty(Ton)	Values
Buffalo Meat	1503512	4781.18	1314222	4069.08	1323578	3903.49	1070278	3211.16
Sheep/Goat Meat	23613	135.71	21952	128.38	22009	129.69	18248	103.64
Other Meat	262	0.44	12	0.03	834	2.03		
Processed Meat	405	2.29	280	0.96	141	0.69	165	0.99
Grand Total	1527792	4919.62	1336454	4198.42	1345740	4033.90	1089525	3317.82

(Source: DGCI&S/\*Provisional)

(b) No subsidy is being provided for export.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Government Schools and Universities for Differently Abled**

2533. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Governmental schools and universities in the country which have differently-abled friendly infrastructure, State/UT-wise;

(b) the data of differently-abled individuals who

(a) the details of meat products which are produced, processed and exported from the country;

(b) whether any subsidy is being provided by the Government for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds provided as subsidy during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to withdraw this subsidy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of meat products which are produced, processed and exported from the country are given as under:

had enrolled for education in various Government schools and Universities during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government provides any assistance to universities for smooth transition to the differently-abled infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the proposal of the Government to encourage adoptability of the differently-abled measures in education sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State/UT-wise details of Government

schools with differently abled friendly infrastructure as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-I(A). Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) having differently abled friendly infrastructure is given in the enclosed Statement-I (B). Data of universities having differently abled infrastructure is not maintained Centrally by University Grants Commission (UGC).

(b) State/UT-wise details of enrolment of CWSN in Government schools and KVs are given in the enclosed Statement-II (A) and II (B) respectively. Details of differently abled students enrolled in higher education institutions are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing a scheme called Higher I education for Persons with Special needs (HEPSN) which is basically meant for creating an [ environment at the higher education institutions to enrich higher education learning experiences for differently abled persons. Creating awareness about the capabilities of differently abled persons, constructions aimed at improving accessibility, purchase of equipment to enrich learning etc. are the broad categories of assistance under the scheme. HEPSN scheme has provision for facilities such as ramps, rails, special toilets and other necessary requirements to suit the special needs of differently-abled persons.

**Statement-I (A)**

*Details of Government schools (Class I to XII) with differently abled friendly infrastructure*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schools with ramps	Schools with handrails	Schools with CWSN friendly toilets
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98	43	43
2	Andhra Pradesh	14065	8164	3068
3	Arunachal Pradesh	825	574	235

1	2	3	4	5
4	Assam	38335	32942	23069
5	Bihar	49547	19641	7122
6	Chandigarh	74	52	48
7	Chhattisgarh	33253	24127	24510
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	243	233	247
9	Daman and Diu	93	68	45
10	Delhi	2489	1690	2263
11	Goa	642	608	35
12	Gujarat	33232	22603	11024
13	Haryana	10561	7365	6384
14	Himachal Pradesh	12879	11085	3254
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5634	2086	720
16	Jharkhand	21316	14044	2848
17	Karnataka	40078	32312	6164
18	Kerala	4015	3108	2630
19	Lakshadweep	27	1	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	84370	33787	14712
21	Maharashtra	62995	55161	32068
22	Manipur	1751	1558	132
23	Meghalaya	3966	3102	128
24	Mizoram	1470	407	834
25	Nagaland	706	323	231
26	Odisha	42634	30441	20417
27	Puducherry	391	325	131
28	Punjab	17504	15481	11005
29	Rajasthan	40977	26118	8589
30	Sikkim	115	79	61
31	Tamil Nadu	30651	19882	8357

1	2	3	4	5
32	Telangana	10444	4572	1829
33	Tripura	2330	850	253
34	Uttar Pradesh	134460	95832	15623
35	Uttarakhand	10847	6285	726
36	West Bengal	53909	36252	9358
Total		766926	511201	218168

Source: UDISE, 2015-16

**Statement-I (B)***Details of Kendriya Vidyalays with differently abled friendly infrastructure*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schools with ramps	Schools with special toilets for boys/girls/ staff
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	32	33
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16
4	Assam	36	31
5	Bihar	47	41
6	Chandigarh	3	2
7	Chhattisgarh	28	28
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	1	1
10	Delhi	41	38
11	Goa	5	4
12	Gujarat	43	45
13	Haryana	25	24
14	Himachal Pradesh	25	25
15	Jammu and Kashmir	35	29
16	Jharkhand	29	22

1	2	3	4
17	Karnataka	44	31
18	Kerala	36	34
19	Lakshadweep	1	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	93	87
21	Maharashtra	57	53
22	Manipur	8	7
23	Meghalaya	7	5
24	Mizoram	4	3
25	Nagaland	6	1
26	Odisha	56	51
27	Puducherry	2	1
28	Punjab	46	45
29	Rajasthan	71	65
30	Sikkim	2	2
35	Tamil Nadu	42	35
32	Telangana	31	26
33	Tripura	9	9
34	Uttar Pradesh	99	93
35	Uttarakhand	43	39
36	West Bengal	56	52
Total		1080	979

Source: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

**Statement-II (A)***Enrolment of children with special needs in Government schools (Class I to XII)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	751	617	617
2	Andhra Pradesh	179498	96555	76985
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12680	7680	5360

1	2	3	4	5
4	Assam	86778	83436	70157
5	Bihar	210983	187606	206263
6	Chandigarh	4677	5240	4633
7	Chhattisgarh	81089	75720	71866
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	352	402	487
9	Daman and Diu	104	123	131
10	Delhi	20354	22899	20008
11	Goa	654	661	602
12	Gujarat	82798	80509	77181
13	Haryana	5676	36434	31155
14	Himachal Pradesh	16016	13313	12236
15	Jammu and Kashmir	18972	23411	22737
16	Jharkhand	70824	68604	66544
17	Karnataka	96372	95477	89643
18	Kerala	77473	46995	49047
19	Lakshadweep	398	310	290
20	Madhya Pradesh	67403	101070	129434
21	Maharashtra	153435	143996	136051
22	Manipur	5921	4565	5840
23	Meghalaya	5221	4696	4222
24	Mizoram	10757	6600	6658
25	Nagaland	7888	4469	4061
26	Odisha	125257	111075	105404
27	Puducherry	940	841	1010
28	Punjab	105503	95513	85262
29	Rajasthan	96060	98721	98677
30	Sikkim	1228	970	939
31	Tamil Nadu	94043	104104	109006

1	2	3	4	5
32	Telangana	56623	58083	
33	Tripura	4401	3967	4048
34	Uttar Pradesh	250043	223265	228334
35	Uttarakhand	13872	11380	9383
36	West Bengal	186632	190135	179315
Total		2095053	2007982	1971669

Source: UDISE

**Statement-II (B)**

*Statement showing details of enrolment of children with special needs in Kendriya Vidyalays*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	7	7	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	101	85	85	89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	9	6	7
4	Assam	73	70	84	94
5	Bihar	279	154	146	187
6	Chandigarh	19	95	22	23
7	Chhattisgarh	60	76	66	94
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	6	10	11
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1
10	Delhi	337	376	426	526
11	Goa	4	2	1	1
12	Gujarat	57	63	71	88

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Haryana	73	63	66	61
14	Himachal Pradesh	16	18	28	23
15	Jammu and Kashmir	32	31	34	50
16	Jharkhand	50	52	51	74
17	Karnataka	176	185	207	223
18	Kerala	154	176	184	205
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	417	377	418	520
21	Maharashtra	189	187	200	213
22	Manipur	8	12	14	11
23	Meghalaya	0	1	2	2
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	2	1	2	1
26	Odisha	157	205	229	248
27	Puducherry	8	10	10	8
28	Punjab	61	63	65	77
29	Rajasthan	95	104	105	116
30	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
31	Tamil Nadu	109	133	131	168
32	Telangana	79	97	109	122
33	Tripura	7	9	10	11
34	Uttar Pradesh	349	401	407	419
35	Uttarakhand	37	53	45	48
36	West Bengal	138	156	157	184
Total		3112	3278	3399	3913

Source: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

**Statement-III**

*Details of enrolment of differently abled persons in Higher Education institutions including Universities, Colleges and Stand-Alone institutions*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	1950	2118	2455
3	Arunachal Pradesh	67	38	24
4	Assam	740	632	278
5	Bihar	2371	2151	1022
6	Chandigarh	265	275	119
7	Chhattisgarh	501	723	370
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	17	9
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	0
10	Delhi	3763	3904	1236
11	Goa	45	49	41
12	Gujarat	1597	2838	1301
13	Haryana	492	1204	567
14	Himachal Pradesh	603	572	244
15	Jammu and Kashmir	492	885	204
16	Jharkhand	587	568	404
17	Karnataka	4079	3574	2899
18	Kerala	3222	2489	2036
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2893	3017	1365
21	Maharashtra	5611	6515	6155
22	Manipur	78	119	21
23	Meghalaya	45	49	30

1	2	3	4	5
24	Mizoram	8	15	28
25	Nagaland	12	25	10
26	Odisha	1274	1472	774
27	Puducherry	166	194	61
28	Punjab	939	681	678
29	Rajasthan	2326	2507	2420
30	Sikkim	5	10	7
31	Tamil Nadu	5266	5356	5289
32	Telangana	2401	2863	1540
33	Tripura	127	207	160
34	Uttarakhand	374	750	237
35	Uttar Pradesh	27267	17152	8942
36	West Bengal	3076	3241	2711
Total		72682	66231	43657

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education

#### **Ban on Meat Export**

2534. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to ban meat export and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many meat exporters have protested against the proposed ban on meat export saying it was sudden and arbitrary and affect their business; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard along with the remedies which have been proposed to protect the interest of meat exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. Presently, there is no such proposal to ban meat export.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Special Schemes for Girls**

2535. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special schemes to encourage girls belonging to minority communities to continue their secondary level education;

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

(c) the State-wise details of budget sanctioned for girls belonging to Minority communities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 560 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are residential schools for girls at upper primary stage, have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% minority population. 75% of the seats in the KGBVs are reserved for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority communities and for the remaining seats (25%), priority is given to girls from Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families.

Also, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 368 Girls Hostels have been approved in the Minority Concentrated Districts to enable girls of the age of 14-18 years continue their secondary education.

Further, the Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madaras/Minorities (SPEMM) which comprises of 2 schemes namely Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI). The SPQEM encourages traditional institutions like Madaras and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency

for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. IDMI has been operationalized to augment Infrastructure in Private Aided/Unaided Minority Schools/Institutions in order to enhance quality of education in these institutions and expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. These schemes cater to both boys and girls belonging to Minority Communities studying in these institutions. The budget for the last three years under SPEMM is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As informed by Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an

autonomous body working under the Ministry, is implementing the Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girls belonging to minority communities for classes 11th & 12th. From the year 2017-18, the scheme has been modified to include girls studying in classes 9th & 10th also. Since inception of the scheme, Scholarships of Rs. 328.72 crore have been sanctioned to 2,75,744 girls. A Statement-II showing State-wise details of Scholarships sanctioned for girls belonging to Minority Communities during the last 3 years is enclosed. There is a budget provision of Rs. 70 crore for this Scheme for the year 2017-18.

**Statement-I**

*Scheme for Providing Education to Madarasas/Minorities (SPEMM)*

Sl. No.	Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 09.03.2018)
	RE	14378.00	33550.00	12000.00	12000.00
	State	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bihar	19.79	1543.36	-	-
2	Chhattisgarh	-	364.11	684.72	301.1
3	Haryana	17.68	-	-	-
4	Jharkhand	-	204.48	-	148.1
5	Karnataka	372.92	-	11.435	-
6	Kerala	-	56.063	3.75	-
7	Madhya Pradesh	1354.78	2532.87	1526.7	-
8	Maharashtra	572.34	-	-	60
9	Manipur	-	25	-	-
10	Mizoram	205.84	4.875	129.06	-
11	Nagaland	-	-	8.625	-
12	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
13	Tripura	145.36	305.27	-	156.5
14	Sikkim	-	39.58	51.525	-
15	Tamil Nadu	4.88	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Uttar Pradesh	8591.12	23106.65	8109.65	5544
17	Uttarakhand	339.29	892.49	393.47	258.15
18	West Bengal	303.61	461.38	-	-
Total		11927.61	29536.128	10918.935	6467.85

(Amount in Lakhs)

Remarks: The scheme is demand driven/voluntary in nature. Funds are released to the State Government as per the proposals submitted by the State Governments.

**Statement-II***Maulana Azad Education Foundation*

(Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India)

Summary of State-wise/Amount-wise Sanction of Scholarship during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Provisional Data)		Total for 3 Years	
		No. of Girls	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Girls	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Girls	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Girls	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0.96	2	0.24	9	1.08	19	2.28
2	Andhra Pradesh	2394	287.28	1388	166.56	601	72.12	4383	525.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	0.24	15	1.80	17	2.04
4	Assam	2457	294.84	2332	279.84	1136	136.32	5925	711.00
5	Bihar	4563	547.56	4514	541.68	1109	133.08	10186	1222.32
6	Chandigarh	11	1.32	9	1.08	1	0.12	21	2.52
7	Chhattisgarh	17	2.04	18	2.16	10	1.20	45	5.40
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12	1	0.12
9	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	Delhi	546	65.52	552	66.24	434	52.08	1532	183.84
11	Goa	5	0.60	10	1.20	3	0.36	18	2.16
12	Gujarat	1517	182.04	1570	188.40	318	38.16	3405	408.60



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Haryana	85	10.20	32	3.84	16	1.92	133	15.96
14	Himachal Pradesh	7	0.84	2	0.24	3	0.36	12	1.44
15	Jammu and Kashmir	103	12.36	466	55.92	931	111.72	1500	180.00
16	Jharkhand	1312	157.44	1109	133.08	514	61.68	2935	352.20
17	Karnataka	2681	321.72	2729	327.48	4367	524.04	9777	1173.24
18	Kerala	5899	707.88	6827	819.24	5944	713.28	18670	2240.40
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12	1	0.12
20	Madhya Pradesh	1266	151.92	1062	127.44	372	44.64	2700	324.00
21	Maharashtra	4151	498.12	4001	480.12	4090	490.80	12242	1469.04
22	Manipur	199	23.88	62	7.44	100	12.00	361	43.32
23	Meghalaya	16	1.92	170	20.40	8	0.96	194	23.28
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.12
25	Nagaland	21	2.52	2	0.24	26	3.12	49	5.88
26	Odisha	253	30.36	301	36.12	171	20.52	725	87.00
27	Puduchery	26	3.12	16	1.92	39	4.68	81	9.72
28	Punjab	253	30.36	250	30.00	129	15.48	632	75.84
29	Rajasthan	1089	130.68	1343	161.16	794	95.28	3226	387.12
30	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	3200	384.00	4077	489.24	961	115.32	8238	988.56
32	Telangana	0	0	891	106.92	2385	286.20	3276	393.12
33	Tripura	0	0.00	1	0.12	3	0.36	4	0.48
34	Uttar Pradesh	10434	1252.08	11181	1341.72	7979	957.48	29594	3551.28
35	Uttarakhand	282	33.84	433	51.96	319	38.28	1034	124.08
36	West Bengal	2631	315.72	2647	317.64	693	83.16	5971	716.52
Total		45426	5451.12	48000	5760.00	33482	4017.84	126908	15228.96

### **Silicosis Disease amongst Miners**

2536. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether silicosis disease is prevalent among miners of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Banswada, Karouli districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps

taken by the Government to control this disease and ensure safety of mine workers in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per survey conducted by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Institute of Miner's Health

(NIMH), silicosis disease is prevalent among miners of Udaipur, Jodhpur and Banswada districts of Rajasthan. Surveys have been conducted at Dungarpur and Karouli districts and evaluation of the reports have been initiated.

(b) The details of the Silicosis disease prevalent among miners of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Banswada districts of Rajasthan is as under:

Name of district	Number of Silicosis cases detected among miners
Udaipur	01
Jodhpur	41
Banswada	11

The step taken by the Government to control Silicosis disease and ensure safety of miners are:-

(1) To ensure compliance of safety legislations through inspection of mines in respect of the following:

- Wet drilling,
- Periodic monitoring of dust levels at workplace,
- Use of Dust mask and Dust respirator as Personal Protective Equipments,
- Initial Medical Examination before employment and Periodical Medical Examinations of persons employed in mines at an interval of 5 years,
- Occupational health survey.

(2) Conducting Awareness Campaigns:- 236 Awareness camps have been organized in 15 states with the help of State Governments and Union Territories to bring awareness among the mine owners and mine workers about Silicosis and measures for protection against Silicosis to be adopted including the use of protective gear.

[English]

#### **Cost of ATF**

2537. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) in the country is amongst the highest globally and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include ATF under the ambit of Goods and Services Tax to reduce its cost and if so, the details thereof along with any timeline fixed for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring down the cost of ATF?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The pricing of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) was deregulated w.e.f. 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions.

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

#### **Maternity Benefit Act**

2538. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for establishments employing 50 or more people to provide creche facilities effective from July 1, 2017 by enacting the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of establishments which have provided such facilities to the women working in their establishments, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any time limit was fixed to provide such facilities at the establishment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether many organisations are yet to provide such facilities in their establishments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the penalty imposed under the Act for such violation and corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. As per Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, it has been made mandatory for the establishments employing 50 or more employees to provide creche facility, either separately or along with common facilities within a prescribed distance.

(b) Data on provision of mandatory creche services at establishments is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) As per Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the appropriate Government for enforcement of the provisions of this Act is concerned State Government for all industries, shops and establishments except mines and circus. After recent amendment to Maternity Benefit Act i.e. the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued two advisories to all State Governments/UT Administration for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act in true spirit and letter. The complaints received for violation of provision of the Act by respective Governments are dealt with as per the provisions of the Act.

*[Translation]*

#### **Tax Free Gratuity**

2539. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to exempt the gratuity upto 20 lakh being paid to employees in the organized sectors from income tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of employees likely to be benefited thereby, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to implement a scheme to benefit the persons employed in the unorganized sector in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question above.

(d) and (e) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that the unorganised workers get social security benefits as available to the workers in the organised sector. With this objective, the Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme; National Family Benefit Scheme; Health & Maternity Benefit Scheme. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. The converged schemes give coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/-per annum and coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs.12 per annum, besides disability benefit as per scheme. These converged schemes are being implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

*[English]*

#### **Shala Asmita Yojana**

2540. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the proposed Shala Asmita Yojana of the Government for seeking to monitor schools, both private and Government and also to track attendance, mid-day meals and such other important parameters; and

(b) the reasons for this scheme not being implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Shala Asmita Yojana was not formally launched. However, the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) has been annually collecting information on various educational indicators through the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). Further, in the year 2016, Student Database Management Information System (SDMIS) was started under UDISE to enable collection of student-wise data. During 2016-17, student based information of 21.58 crore students was collected from Government, Government aided, private unaided, unrecognised and madarsa (unrecognised & recognised) managed schools.

Further, the Department has been emphasising to all States and Union Territories to evolve an effective and transparent mechanism to enhance accountability of teachers. Also, the Automated Monitoring System (AMS) has been implemented in a decentralised manner for the near real time monitoring of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme in the States/UTs.

### Higher Education

2541. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the quality is a major concern in higher education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is making efforts to bring higher education at par with the standards of the best in the world; and

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that it has been constantly striving to develop a system of higher education of quality, appropriate to the national needs and aspirations and in tune with global trends. The Commission is committed to constant improvement of the quality of higher education and defining excellence in the processes of teaching, learning and research.

In order to ensure quality of higher education is further streamlined, UGC has notified the following regulations which are mandatory for every institution of higher education across the country:

- **UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016** notified in order to maintain strong checks on the quality of research output being produced in the country. These regulations ensure elimination of malpractices in the admission process as well as the progression towards award of an M.Phil or Ph.D. degree.
- **UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016** -One of the salient features of these regulations is to promote collaboration between the quality institutions of India with reputed foreign institutions.
- **UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017** have been notified to create a distinct category of Deemed to be Universities, called Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities, so as to evolve into Institutions of world class in reasonable time period and also to assist Indian Higher Education Institutions to get a rank within the top 100 in globally renowned rankings.
- **UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance**

**of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018** have been notified on 12.02.2018. These regulations ensure that quality Institutions become autonomous to enhance quality of education on one side and to promote innovation in teaching and research on the other side.

- **University Grants Commission (Categorisation of Universities (Only) For Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018** have been notified on 12.02.2018 to provide autonomy based on quality benchmark to the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). Under these Regulations, Universities having NAAC score of 3.51 or above or have received a corresponding score/grade from a reputed accreditation agency empanelled by the UGC or have been ranked among top 500 of reputed world rankings are placed in Category-I. Universities having NAAC score of 3.26 and above, upto 3.50 or have received a corresponding accreditation grade/score from a reputed Accreditation Agency empanelled by the UGC are placed in Category-II. The Universities which do not come under the above two categories are placed in Category-III.

Further, UGC has initiated many endeavors to improve the quality of Higher Education and to meet the global standards. Some of the recent ones are listed below :

**Research & Relevance:** In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC has laid out a number of schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research in almost all areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival and promotion of indigenous languages.

1. **Universities with Potential for Excellence:** This scheme has continued since IX Plan wherein financial assistance is provided to eligible institutions.

2. **Centre with potential for excellence in particular area:** (CPEPA) - UGC introduced the scheme of Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) during IX Plan period, which has been continued upto XII Plan period for development of academic/research infrastructure to improve the programmes and activities in a chosen discipline at the selected university.
3. **Special Assistance Programme (SAP):** Special Assistance Programme is intended to encourage the pursuit of excellence and teamwork in advanced teaching and research as well as to accelerate the realization of international standards in specific fields.
4. **Research Projects:** UGC provides financial assistance to teachers teaching in universities and colleges to promote excellence in teaching and research.
5. **Basic Science Research:** With a view to providing an opportunity for continuance of research contributions in Basic Science Research by talented Science and technology scholars /teachers.

#### **Methanol Blending With Petrol**

2542. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:  
SHRI OM BIRLA:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to blend methanol with petrol and encourage production and usage of alternative fuels to reduce import of crude oil, if so, the details thereof along with its likely impacts on petrol prices and the eco-system;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to encourage the production of ethanol as alternative fuel for hybrid vehicles during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage the establishment of alternative fuel/bio-fuel

stations across the country and if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated / utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) To take forward the initiative of methanol economy in India, the Government has taken the following steps:

- (i) NITI Aayog has constituted "Apex Committee on Methanol Economy" and five task forces to study various aspects of Methanol production and usage of its blend in gasoline in transport sector.
- (ii) BIS has set up a committee to finalise the Methanol Gasoline Blend (M15) specifications.
- (iii) Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) has started studies to establish the performance of Methanol Blend (15 per cent) in Gasoline and its efficacy to reduce pollution.

Though methanol has more efficient and cleaner burning, it has nearly half the volumetric energy content of gasoline, indicating that it would require double quantity and price for the same energy output.

(b) In order to improve the availability of ethanol, the Government introduced the administered price mechanism in December, 2014. In November, 2017, the Government further revised the ex-mill price of ethanol for the ethanol supply year 2017-18 at Rs. 40.85/per litre. Additionally, GST and transportation charges are being paid by OMCs.

In December, 2014, the Government allowed Second Generation (2G) route for procurement of ethanol. Oil PSUs have entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for setting up five 2G ethanol bio-refineries. On 25.12.2016, foundation stone of the first 2G ethanol bio-refinery to be set up by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid.

Ethanol supply has improved from 38 crore litres during ethanol supply year 2013-14 to 111 crore litres in 2015-16. Though the supply reduced to 66.5 crore litres

in 2016-17 due to lower sugarcane, molasses availability because of drought in Maharashtra and Karnataka, the allocated quantity of ethanol in ethanol supply year 2017-18 has increased to 139.5 crore litre.

(c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are selling ethanol blended Petrol and Bio-diesel blended Diesel through their existing retail outlets.

*[Translation]*

#### **Implementation of ESI Act, 1948 in Jalore**

2543. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Act, 1948 in whole Jalore District and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether labourers are contributing 01.75 per cent subscription to ESIC and employers have started giving 04.75 percent contribution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether labourers are unable to get treatment in the event of accidents and disease due to lack of ESI hospital in Jalore district and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to establish 500 bed ESI Hospital in Jalore; and

(e) if so, the details and the current status thereof along with the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Jalore district is fully notified with effect from 01.09.2016 under ESI Scheme.

(b) Yes, Madam. In routine, the employee's share of contribution is 1.75% and employer's share 4.75% of the wages payable to an employee.

However, as per ESI (Central), Rules, 1950, in areas where the Act is implemented for the first time, the rates of employee's and employer's contribution for the initial 2 Years from such date of implementation, shall be as under:-

- (i) Employee' contribution - A sum (rounded to the next higher rupee) equal to 1% of the Wages payable to an employee; and

- (ii) Employer's contribution - A sum (rounded to the next higher rupee) equal to 3% of the Wages payable to an employee;

Provided that on completion of 2 Years from the date of implementation of the Act, the rate of contribution as provided under rule 51 shall be applicable.

The detail of the contribution received from Jalore District is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No such instance has been reported at ESI Corporation.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to establish 500 Bed ESI Hospital at Jalore.

As on 31.01.2018, there are 1435 employees registered under ESI Scheme in Jalore. However, to set up 500 Bed ESI Hospital as per Corporation norms, there should be 4 lakh employees.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of contribution received from Jalore district*

Sl. No.	Month, Year	Contribution Received (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	September, 2016	88,085.00
2	October, 2016	1,00,609.00
3	November, 2016	97,701.00
4	December, 2016	99,391.00
5	January, 2017	6,26,542.00
6	February, 2017	6,31,954.00
7	March, 2017	6,98,833.00
8	April, 2017	6,18,963.00
9	May, 2017	4,95,445.00
10	June, 2017	5,26,677.00
11	July, 2017	7,09,810.00
12	August, 2017	7,11,960.00

1	2	3
13	September, 2017	7,17,609.00
14	October, 2017	4,22,377.00
15	November, 2017	4,26,887.00
16	December, 2017	4,92,096.00
17	January, 2018	5,34,048.00
Total		79,98,987.00

#### **Review of Labour Welfare Schemes**

2544. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the ongoing Labour Welfare Schemes and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government is likely to implement the action plan afresh by conducting review of the present scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Orders have been issued for a Third Party Evaluation for continuation of the ongoing Labour Welfare Schemes beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period. These Schemes consist of the following components for the welfare of registered Beedi/CINE// MICA/ Iron, Manganese, Chrome Ore Mines (IOMC) / Limestone & Dolomite Mines (LSDM) workers:-

- i. Health Scheme for the workers and their dependents.
- ii. Financial Assistance for Education of the wards of the workers.
- iii. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016.

[English]

#### **Setting Up of Super Speciality Hospitals**

2545. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ESIC has taken a decision to set up at least one super speciality hospital in each State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is no super speciality hospital of ESI in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to set up one such super speciality hospital in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any request from public representatives have been received by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. ESIC has taken a decision to set up one super specialty hospital in each State. At present, ESI Corporation is running two super specialty hospitals at Sanath Nagar, Telanagana and Asramam, Kollam, Kerala.

(b) No, Madam. There is no ESI Super Specialty Hospital in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) ESI Corporation has earlier received a proposal from Sh. Y.V. Subba Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) for setting up of Super Specialty Hospital at Ongole, Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh. There were only 8995 Insured Persons at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh which were not enough for setting up of ESI Hospital.

Thereafter, another proposal from Hon'ble MP dated 15.12.2017 was received to start 3-4 doctors dispensary at Ongole, Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh, if it is not possible as per ESIC norms.

"In Principle" approval was given for setting up of 3 doctors dispensary at Ongole, Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh, as per ESIC norms.

#### **Status of RUSA**

2546. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implementation and current status of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for the imparting of Higher Education in Telangana;

(b) whether the Government has released any funds during the current financial year to the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The State of Telangana had submitted its willingness to participate in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on 14th July, 2014. As on date, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved an amount of Rs.174 crores under various components to the State of Telangana, out of which, the central share approved is Rs.104.4 crores.

Till date, central share amounting to ? 72.3 crores has been released to the State of Telangana, out of which, ? 32.49 crores was released in the current financial year. Release of further funds is dependent upon submission of utilisation certificate and other relevant documents by the State. The component-wise details of amount released in the current financial year are as under:

Component	Central share released in the current financial year (Amount in Rs.crore)
Preparatory Grants	2.2
New Model Degree College	5.39
Infrastructure Grants to Universities	6
Infrastructure Grants to Colleges	183
Upgradation of existing degree college to Model Degree College	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.49</b>



**Stalled Projects**

2547. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria laid down to identify the stalled projects and the number of stalled projects identified in the country during each of the last three years, State and sector-wise;

(b) whether the number of stalled projects increased or decreased during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve 'Ease of Doing Business' in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues with a view to fast tracking the approvals for setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. It was set up initially in Cabinet Secretariat in June, 2013. At present PMG is functioning under the Administrative Control of Prime Minister's Office (PMO) since 14.09.2015. Any investor having issues delaying or likely to delay the execution of a project can bring forth them before PMG for taking up with the concerned Authority in the Central and State Government through its portal and PMG takes up those issues with the concerned agencies. In accepting a project for resolution, PMG does not distinguish between a 'stalled' or an 'under implementation' project. As such, there is no prescribed criterion for classifying a project as a stalled project so far as PMG is concerned.

PMG has so far accepted 902 projects with anticipated investment of Rs.37.66 lakh crore having more than 3,417 issues. These projects have been considered for resolution through PMG mechanism and 2,862 issues in 675 projects (with anticipated investment of Rs.28.14 lakh crore) have either been resolved or require no further PMG consideration. Presently, 227 projects with anticipated investment of Rs.9.52 lakh crore are under PMG's consideration.

Details of Projects presently under consideration in PMG pertaining to various sectors as on 06.03.2018 are as mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Sponsoring Ministry	No. of projects	Anticipated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1	Railways	62	201929.31
2	Road Transport and Highways	60	141935.31
3	Power	41	290847.99
4	Coal	18	68112.96
5	Petroleum and Natural Gas	14	28820.81
6	Steel	9	63831.00
7	Chemicals and Fertilizers-Fertilizers	5	34750.00
8	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	4	41900.00
9	New and Renewable Energy	4	6850.00
10	Shipping	2	1322.36
11	Urban Development	2	54960.00
12	Communications and Information Technology-Telecom	1	1000.00
13	Environment and Forests	1	1583.00
14	Health and Family Welfare	1	5960.00
15	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	1811.33
16	Tourism	1	1000.00
17	Water Resources	1	5565.00
Grand Total		227	952179.07

(d) Some of the major reforms towards easing the business environment in the country undertaken by the Government of India in partnership with the Governments of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra include:-

- (i) **Starting A Business:** Starting a business was made easier and faster by introducing the SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically) form which merged five different procedures i.e. (i) Name reservation, (ii) Company incorporation, (iii) Director Identification Number (DIN), (iv) Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the (v) Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN).
- (ii) **Resolving Insolvency:** The adoption of a new insolvency and bankruptcy code introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency proceedings.
- (iii) **Paying Taxes:** Paying taxes and other statutory contributions was simplified with the mandatory provision of electronic payment of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and introducing a set of administrative measures easing compliance with corporate income tax. The implementation of GST subsumed a number of indirect taxes namely (i) Service Tax (ii) Value Added Tax (iii) Central Sales Tax and (iv) Excise Duty. This will further reduce the time spent on filing and returns.
- (iv) **Getting Credit:** Access to credit was facilitated by adopting a new law on insolvency that provides a time limit and clear grounds for relief to the automatic stay for secured creditors during reorganization proceedings.
- (v) **Enforcing Contracts:** On enforcing contracts India introduced the National Judicial Data Grid, which made it possible to generate case measurement reports on local courts.
- (vi) **Protecting Minority Investors:** Protection to minority investor is increased by the remedies available in cases of prejudicial transactions between interested parties.
- (vii) **Construction Permits:** Dealing with construction permits has been made less cumbersome by implementing an online

system streamlining the process in the Municipal Corporations of New Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. The online system has expedited the process of obtaining a building permit by reducing the number of procedures and time required to obtain building permits.

- (viii) **Trading Across Borders:** Import border compliance time in Mumbai was reduced by improving infrastructure at the Nhava Sheva Port. Elimination of merchant overtime fees and increased use of electronic and mobile platforms reduced export and import border compliance costs.

#### **Iconic Tourist Spots**

2548. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to develop about 10 prominent sites as iconic tourist destinations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the parameters adopted for inclusion of locations therein;
- (c) whether the Government will make necessary framework for encouraging investment in Sea Plane activities for promoting tourism sector and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the funds allocated by the Government to develop these iconic sites and the time frame within which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The development of 10 prominent tourist sites into iconic tourist destinations in the country is part of the Budget Announcements of 2018-19.

The Ministry has identified following prominent tourist sites for development based on the criteria of footfall, regional distribution, potential for development and ease of implementation:

- i. Taj Mahal & Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh)
- ii. Ajanta and Ellora (Maharashtra)
- iii. Humayun Tomb, Qutub Minar and Red Fort (Delhi)
- iv. Colva Beach (Goa)
- v. Amer Fort (Rajasthan)
- vi. Somnath and Dholavira (Gujarat)
- vii. Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)
- viii. Hampi (Karnataka)
- ix. Mahablipuram (Tamil Nadu)
- x. Kaziranga (Assam)
- xi. Kumarakom (Kerala)
- xii. Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar)

The development of iconic tourist destinations will be implemented under the ongoing Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism. There is no separate allocation of funds for this project.

As per the Foreign Direct Investment policy of Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 100% Foreign Direct Investment is provided for seaplane services on automatic route.

#### **JRF Scholarship**

2549. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

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

(a) whether the students who have qualified National Eligibility Test/Junior Research Fellowship (NET/JRF) have to undergo written exam as well as interview for getting enrolled for Ph.D. Programme in different universities and many of them fear losing their JRF scholarship as they don't get admission to the course within the stipulated time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has notified UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016 on 5th July 2016. Clause 5.1 of the above Regulations, states as under:

All Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities shall admit M.Phil/Ph.D. students through an Entrance Test conducted at the level of Individual University/Institution Deemed to be a University. The University/Institution Deemed to be a University may decide separate terms and conditions for Ph.D. Entrance Test for those students who qualify UGC-NET (including JRF)/UGC-CSIR NET (including JRF)/SLET/GATE/teacher fellowship holder or have passed M.Phil programme. Similar approach may be adopted in respect of Entrance Test for M.Phil programme.

Further, UGC has informed that in order to provide sufficient period to the JRF qualified candidates to get enrolled into Ph.D. Programme, a decision has been taken to extend the validity period of JRF by one year, i.e., from the earlier period of two years to three years from the date of issue of JRF Award Letter. This would become applicable from the UGC-NET to be held on 08-07-2018, which has been duly notified by CBSE in its Information Bulletin. The candidate is eligible to get the fellowship only from the date of joining M.Phil./Ph.D or date of declaration of NET result whichever is later.

*[Translation]*

#### **Proposals for Artist's Pension**

2550. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that old artists and intellectuals are leading a pitiable life in the country especially in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the large number of proposals sent by the local public representative requesting the Government to provide assistance to these old artists and intellectuals under "Artist Pension" scheme in order to improve their Socio-economic condition during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon and the number of old artists benefited from this scheme till date, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Government is extremely sensitive to and concerned about the improvement of financial and socio-economic status of old artists and intellectuals in the country including Maharashtra.

For assistance of old artistes and intellectuals the Government administers a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes" under which financial assistance the form of monthly pension is provided to old artists and intellectuals of the age of sixty years and above.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. A meeting of Expert Committee was convened during 31st July to 2nd August, 2017 to consider the applications received from the artistes for award of pension. In the said meeting a total of 1625 artistes have been recommended for artistes pension which includes 344 artistes recommended from Maharashtra.

The State/UT wise details of beneficiaries under "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes" during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries under Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artists during the last three years*

Sl. No.	States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	278	304	295	312

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Assam	28	28	28	34
3	Bihar	38	38	38	41
4	Delhi	38	38	38	42
5	Goa	7	7	7	8
6	Gujarat	5	5	5	5
7	Haryana	28	28	28	28
8	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2
10	Jharkhand	6	6	6	7
11	Karnataka	538	613	588	673
12	Kerala	184	219	212	288
13	Madhya Pradesh	30	30	30	45
14	Maharashtra	645	760	684	871
15	Manipur	84	109	97	117
16	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
17	Mizoram	4	4	4	5
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	2
19	Odisha	193	218	198	241
20	Puducherry	6	6	6	6
21	Punjab	3	3	3	7
22	Rajasthan	3	3	3	14
23	Tamil Nadu	135	185	165	229
24	Telangana	80	90	90	103
25	Uttar Pradesh	186	198	188	201
26	Uttarakhand	8	8	8	11
27	West Bengal	50	60	60	77
Total		2584	2967	2788	3376

*[English]***PMKVY for Jail Inmates**

2551. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
 SHANKARRAO:  
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been extended to jail inmates lodged in different Central Jails and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of jail inmates who have been enrolled and trained in various trades during the last two years;

(c) the amount allocated for training of jail inmates during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps for placement of jail inmates after obtaining skill development training and if so, the details thereof for the last two years, State-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to train more jail inmates with the help of State Governments, industry and other voluntary organizations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) "Prisons" is a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and management of jails, including skilling of inmates is primarily the responsibility of the States. However, training of prisoners in various vocational skills has received a lot of importance in almost all the States/Union Territories and these programmes are organized by the jail authorities with the help of State Government/industry/other voluntary organizations from time to time.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is not aimed specifically for a group/gender or geography but aims to

bring in the fold of skilling everyone across the country including the jail inmates. Special Projects under PMKVY is specifically designed to facilitate outreach to various marginalized, vulnerable, socially disadvantaged, hidden and hard-to-reach population of the society. Ministry facilitates these projects through quick project appraisal and approval, and support during execution.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, 851 inmates (who have only a balance of 6 months time before release) of Tihar Jail, Delhi were enrolled and trained in a range of trades including Beauty and Wellness, Retail, Data Entry Operator, Electrician, Hospitality, Telecom, Customer Care Executive, Sewing Machine Operator etc. through two training partners of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Further, under PMKVY 2016-20, training allocation of 1880 has been done for Sunaria Jail Rohtak, Central Prison-Rajahmahendravaram and Tihar Jail-Delhi.

The Project Implement Agencies (PIAs) for both ongoing and approved projects have committed to primarily enhancing the income of the jail inmates through market linkages and commitments to source the items produced by the jail inmates.

*[Translation]***Fake Education Board**

2552. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of fake Education Board have come to light in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Some instances of functioning of Fake Education Boards have come to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry, however, does not maintain any centralized data regarding

the Fake Education Boards functioning in different part of the country. The Ministry has issued instructions to all Education Secretaries of States/Union territories on 20.11.2008 to initiate action against Fake Education Boards as these Boards operate under territorial jurisdiction of State Governments. The Ministry has also requested the concerned Police Authorities to register FIRs against such Fake Boards as have claimed to have been either set up or approved or recognized by the Government of India to mislead the people. However, education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and a majority of School Education Boards being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take appropriate action/ steps in the matter.

[English]

### **Employment Exchanges**

2553. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

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

(a) the total number of employment exchanges functioning in the country along with the number of unemployed persons, registered with them, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is steady increase of job seekers over the years and the number of persons got employment through such exchanges is minimal;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, State/UT-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to transform employment exchanges into career centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated for the same and the benefits likely to accrue therefrom;

(f) whether the employment exchanges in various States under the National Career Service Scheme have failed to place the registered candidates and have shown a low national placement percentage of 0.57%; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for low placement percentage along with the steps taken by the Government to address the challenges faced by the employment exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country (as on January, 2016) is 997 and the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with live register of employment exchanges in the country were 4.49 crore (Provisional) in Sept, 2015. Data for the year 2016 & 2017 are not available. The State/UT-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with liv register of employment exchanges in the country and placement made through these employment exchanges in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (g) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services. There are 67 employment exchanges which have been transformed into Career Centers. The amount allocated for this purpose is given below:

Year	Allocation of amount (Rs. in Lakh)
2014-15	398.41
2015-16	716.17
2016-17	387.22
2017-18 (till date)	67.21

As on 22nd Feb, 2018, on NCS portal 4.03 crore job seekers and 14.87 lakh employers were registered and 8.40 lakh jobs have been mobilised.

The Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of number of employment exchanges and job seekers registered in live register in the country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Employment Exchanges#	Job seekers registered in live register@ (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	8.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0.75
3	Assam	52	18.85
4	Bihar	47	7.22
5	Chhattisgarh	26	18.02
6	Delhi	14	12.63
7	Goa	1	1.38
8	Gujarat	48	6.88
9	Haryana	59	7.83

1	2	3	4
10	Himachal Pradesh	15	8.17
11	Jammu and Kashmir	17	2.81
12	Jharkhand	42	5.60
13	Karnataka	40	3.52
14	Kerala	89	37.22
15	Madhya Pradesh	49	17.43
16	Maharashtra	47	36.82
17	Manipur	11	7.36
18	Meghalaya	12	0.41
19	Mizoram	3	0.32
20	Nagaland	8	0.73
21	Odisha	40	10.50
22	Punjab	47	3.54
23	Rajasthan	38	6.11
24	Sikkim*	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	35	80.19
26	Telangana	14	9.59
27	Tripura	5	6.11
28	Uttarakhand	24	9.11
29	Uttar Pradesh	99	38.75
30	West Bengal	77	78.49
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0.39
32	Chandigarh	2	0.27
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.09
34	Daman and Diu	2	0.11
35	Lakshadweep	1	0.19
36	Puducherry	1	2.21
Grand Total		997	448.53

Note: \* No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.  
# As on Jan., 2016.  
@ till Sept. 2015 (Provisional)

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of number of job seekers registered in live register of employment exchanges and placement made through these employment exchanges in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of job seekers (in lakh)		Placement (in thousand)	
		2014	2015@	2014	2015@
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh#	18.73	8.95	0.4	0.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57	0.75	0	0
3	Assam	18.27	18.85	1.1	0.6
4	Bihar	8.26	7.22	0.1	0.1
5	Chhattisgarh	18.50	18.02	0.9	3.2
6	Delhi	11.98	12.63	0.2	0.2
7	Goa	1.39	1.38	2.1	2.1
8	Gujarat	7.40	6.88	290.8	211.6
9	Haryana	7.80	7.83	0.2	0.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	9.96	8.17	2.3	1
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.84	2.81	0.4	0.1
12	Jharkhand	4.92	5.60	1.1	2.3
13	Karnataka	3.70	3.52	2.1	0.7
14	Kerala	37.32	37.22	8	6.2
15	Madhya Pradesh	20.11	17.43	0.2	0.1
16	Maharashtra	38.21	36.82	9.5	13.4
17	Manipur	7.12	7.36	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0.38	0.41	0	0.1
19	Mizoram	0.30	0.32	0.1	0
20	Nagaland	0.64	0.73	0	0
21	Odisha	10.83	10.50	0.7	1
22	Punjab	3.62	3.54	2.4	1.3
23	Rajasthan	6.81	6.11	0.4	0.4
24	Sikkim*	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	79.91	80.19	8.8	7.2
26	Telangana	-	9.59	-	0.4



1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Tripura	5.96	6.11	2.4	0.3
28	Uttarakhand	8.61	9.11	0.6	0.2
29	Uttar Pradesh	68.56	38.75	1.3	0.4
30	West Bengal	76.72	78.49	1.5	0.4
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.42	0.39	0.1	0.1
32	Chandigarh	0.34	0.27	0.1	0.1
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08	0.09	0	0
34	Daman and Diu	0.10	0.11	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.19	0	0
36	Puducherry	2.07	2.21	0.3	0.1
Grand Total		482.61	448.53	338.5	253.9

Note: \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

# Telangana includes in Andhra Pradesh in 2014.

@ till Sept. 2015 (Provisional)

#### Training to Tribals

2554. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting training to tribals engaged in various small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) As far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, small scale industries specific scheme has not been formulated for imparting training to tribals engaged in such industries. However, training is provided to tribal beneficiaries/entrepreneurs who are generally either unemployed or self-employed for value addition etc. in traditional skills like handicraft, tribal arts, sustainable harvesting and primary processing of minor forest produce and similar other products etc. Following is the number of such training imparted during last three years:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
[2014-15	16122
2015-16	15135
2016-17	16569
Total	47826

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (a) and (b).

#### Institutions of Eminence

2555. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government is recently planning to select Institutions of Eminence from public or private which have applied for the status and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has appointed a committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the said committee and the time by which it is likely to submit its report;

(c) whether the selected institutions would be free to decide their fee for domestic and foreign students and have flexible course duration and structure and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether they would be exempted from approvals of Government or University Grants Commission (UGC) for academic collaborations with foreign institutions, except institutions in Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) list of negative countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Govt. Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

As per the Guidelines and Regulations, an Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has been constituted to select 10 Private and 10 Public Institutions of Eminence (IoEs) from the 114 applications which have been received in the Ministry for the status of IoEs. No timeline has been prescribed in the Regulations for selection of IoE. The composition of the said committee is as under:

- I. Shri N Gopaldaswami (Chairman)- former Chief Election Commissioner (EEC)
- II. Professor Tarun Khanna (Member)- Director of South Asia Institute at Harvard University
- III. Ms. Renu Khator(Member)-President of University of Houston
- IV. Shri Pritam Singh(Member)- former Director of IIM Lucknow.

(c) to (e) The selected IoEs will have freedom to fix and charge fee from foreign students without restriction and would have the freedom to determine the domestic students fees, subject to the condition that no student who gains admission should be turned away for lack of finance.

The IoEs shall have flexibility of course structure in terms of credit hours and number of years to take a degree, after the approval of its Governing council and subject to broadly conforming the minimum prevailing standards.

The IoEs will have freedom to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 Global ranking institutions without approval of the Government or UGC except with institutions from negative list of countries determined by the Ministry of External Affairs or the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Culinary Practices of Tribals**

2556. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether cashing in on the growing fad for exotic tribal cuisines among foodies, quite a few food vendors have been making a quick buck selling bamboo chicken originally a traditional delicacy among some tribes, to tourists flocking to famous tourist spots dotting the tribal belt in the tribal/agency areas in Andhra Pradesh particularly Araku and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the traditional method of cooking chicken in bamboo stems, an age-old culinary practice among several tribes is fast gaining traction from the food vendors operating in the popular tourist destinations along with the Godavari river in the Agency areas in Andhra Pradesh also and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sale of bamboo chicken, which hitherto was confined to popular tourist spots such as Kollur in V.R. Puram Mandam has spread to several other tribal plain areas in Telangana also and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to spread this culinary practice to other famous tourist spots in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) In terms of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, as per the information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, tribal only are allowed to do business in the notified Tribal Areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Madam. Cuisine of traditional bamboo chicken is gaining interest among the Tourist.

(c) No such information is available in the Ministry of Tourism.

(d) and (e) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that as part of promoting its local cuisine and foods, they are also promoting tribal cuisine especially bamboo Chicken during the fairs and festivals conducted by them.

#### **University in Telangana**

2557. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has promised to establish Girijan University in the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in establishing Girijan University in Telangana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014, inter-alia, envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University in the State of Telangana. Further, for the establishment of Tribal University in Telangana, site has been finalized at Bhupalpally District. The Government of Telangana has been requested for transfer of land free from all encumbrances (forest clearance, encroachment etc.). The land has not been handed over as yet. This University will be functional after the enactment by the Parliament.

*[Translation]*

#### **Survey of Heritage Sites**

2558. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of sites of cultural and historical importance in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra and the aspects covered under the said survey; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India has carried out survey work in the country at various sites. The details of the survey carried out by the (ASI) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*The details of the survey carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last three years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018*

#### **2015-2016**

Sl. No.	Circle	State	District Surveyed	Total villages surveyed	Number of villages yielding antiquarian remains
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	21	6
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	41	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bangalore	Karntaka	Hassan	12	12
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha, Shivpuri, Sagar, Ashoknagar,	142	106
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Dhenkanal	29	12
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab	Ferozpur, Fazilka	207	21
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Salem, Namakkal	218	82
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar, Nainital	189	10
9.	Delhi	Delhi		0	0
10.	Dharwad	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Kalaburgi	225	214
11.	Goa	Goa	North Goa	50	50
12.	Guwahati	Assam		0	0
13.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		0	0
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Alwar	4	4
15.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan		0	0
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal		0	0
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	62	24
18.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Palgarh	75	20
19.	Nagpur	Maharashtra		0	0
20.	Patna	Bihar	Buxer	60	3
21.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	67	10
22.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	Lohardaga, Ranchi	98	71
23.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh		72	42
24.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	Solan, Kinnaur, Sirmour	237	85
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0
26.	Thrissur	Kerala		0	0
27.	Vadodara	Gujarat	Panchmahal	83	54
28.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka		0	0
29.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0
Total				1820	822

**2016-2017**

Sl. No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed	Number of villages yielding antiquarian remains
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	22	19
2.	Aizwal	Mizoram	18	18
3.	Amarawathi	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
4.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	0	0
5.	Bangalore	Karntaka	79	55
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	79	62
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0	0
8.	Chandigarh	Punjab	647	48
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	29	15
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	170	8
11.	Delhi	Delhi	0	0
12.	Dharwad	Karnataka	119	109
13.	Goa	Goa	0	0
14.	Guwahati	Assam	0	0
15.	Hyderabad	Telangana	0	0
16.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	36	10
17.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	0	0
18.	Kolkata	West Bengal	0	0
19.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
20.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	0	0
21.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	3	3
22.	Patna	Bihar	100	15
23.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	102	12
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0	0
25.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
26.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	82	46
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Thrissur	Kerala	34	34
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat	8	8
30.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka	0	0
31.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
32.	Delhi Mini Circle		0	0
		Total	1528	462

**2017-2018**

Sl. No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed	Number of villages yielding antiquarian remains
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
2.	Aizwal	Mizoram	0	0
3.	Amarawathi	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
4.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	0	0
5.	Bangalore	Karntaka	0	0
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0	0
8.	Chandigarh	Punjab	0	0
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	70	37
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	0	0
11.	Delhi	Delhi	0	0
12.	Dharwad	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Goa	Goa	0	0
14.	Guwahati	Assam	0	0
15.	Hyderabad	Telangana	0	0
16.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0	0
17.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	0	0
18.	Kolkata	West Bengal	0	0
19.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	0	0
21.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	0	0
22.	Patna	Bihar	105	22
23.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	27	4
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0	0
25.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
26.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	67	42
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
28.	Thrissur	Kerala	0	0
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat	0	0
30.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka	0	0
31.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
32.	Delhi Mini Circle	New Delhi	0	0
		Total	269	105

### **E-Learning**

2559. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether open schools and universities are considering to promote e-learning system along with correspondence courses as it is very difficult to provide access to education for all in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total fund spent on e-learning during the last three years State/ UT-wise including Jharkhand and Maharashtra; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to start e-learning in all the universities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the SWAYAM (<https://swavam.gov.in/>) portal for providing online learning courses offered by the best teachers to anyone desirous of learning, at anyone, anytime and anywhere from School to Universities level. All Secondary Courses and Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed) programme are also delivered by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) through SWAYAM Portal. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has launched an ambitious project, namely, National Mission on Education through Information and Communication and Technology (NMEICT) to leverage the potential of ICT, in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time anywhere mode. NIOS has also taken various steps to promote E-Learning at the school level, such as, Virtual Open Schooling (VOS), Eklavya-Massive Open Online Courses, Mukta Vidya Vani etc.

(c) The details of total fund spent on e-learning by NIOS during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Amount (In Rs.)
2015-16	77,73,128.00
2016-17	69,83,560.00
2017-18 (upto 09.03.2018)	44,57,877.00

No separate fund has been released to State/UT towards e-learning.

(d) Presently, there is no proposal to start e-learning in all the Universities.

[English]

### LPG Supply

2560. SHRI G. HARI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

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

(a) whether LPG supply from United States of America has increased from 50000 to 2 lakh tonnes in 2017 and India is set to surpass China for LPG imports, if so, the details thereof along with quantum of LPG imports in terms of value and tonnes during the last two years and the current year, month/country/value-wise including USA and Middle East countries;

(b) whether the surge in imports of LPG is due to increase in subsidised LPG consumers and if so, the details thereof along with number of consumers increased during the said period;

(c) whether the Middle East countries are the largest supplier of LPG due to higher margin from our country and if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has started importing crude oil from USA and first shipment has reached in the country during January, 2018 and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which purchase of crude oil from USA is comparable with other purchases by India in terms of price and quality etc.;

(e) the quantum of natural gas imported from neighbouring countries during the said period along with quantum of natural gas likely to be imported in the next few years; and

(f) whether the Government is reviewing and assessing the ageing fields of ONGC due to declining production and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to augment domestic gas production in view of the growth in LPG consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The maximum import of LPG from USA in a month during 2017 is 4700 Metric Tonnes. As per Argus and WLPGA reports, the LPG imports of China was 14300 TMT and that of India was 10440 TMT for the year 2016. The details of LPG imports during last two/years and the current year (up to January, 2018) quantity and value-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of LPG imports during last two years country-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of LPG imports during current year (up to January, 2018) month and country-wise, including USA and Middle East Region are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) The increase in LPG imports is due to a number of factors which include increased LPG consumption in domestic sector on account of increase in number of domestic consumers. The new enrolments in domestic sector by PSU OMCs during the last 2 years and current year till 1.1.18 is as under:-

Year	New Enrolment in domestic category (in Lakhs)
2015-16	204.5
2016-17	331.7
2017-18 (April, 2017 to January, 2018)	226.9

(c) Total import of LPG during the period from April, 2017 to January, 2018 was 9728 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) out of which 9606 TMT was from Middle East Region. OMCs decide to import LPG from different regions as per techno-commercial considerations.

(d) Crude oil imports from USA started in April, 2017 and till January, 2018, 1809 TMT of crude oil has been imported from USA. OMCs decide to import crude from different regions as per techno-commercial considerations.

(e) The quantum of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imported during the last two years and the current year



is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. LNG is imported under open general license on mutually agreed upon terms and conditions between the buyers and sellers. The quantity of LNG is decided by the importers depending upon the demand of natural gas.

(f) Government reviews and assess the performance of National Oil Companies (NOCs) on regular basis. Government has brought out various policies including Discovered Small Field Policy 2015 for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries made by oil companies in the country. Government has already awarded 30 contracts through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) under DSF Bid Round-I. Government has also decided to extend the Discovered Small Field Policy for 60 more identified, unmonetized fields/hydrocarbon discoveries including fields from NOCs. To augment the domestic production of natural gas from challenging areas, the Government announced marketing and pricing freedom for gas to be produced from discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra-deepwater and High Pressure-High Temperature areas in March 2016. The Government has also notified the marketing and pricing freedom for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in April, 2017 to augment domestic gas production.

**Statement-I**

*Details of LPG imports during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Apr-Jan)(p)*

Year	Quantity		Value	
	TMT	Million USD	Rs crore	
2015-16	8959	3922	25778	
2016-17	11097	4775	32124	
2017-18 (Apr-Jan),p	9728	4996	32335	

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

**Statement-II**

*Country wise LPG import during 2015-16 and 2016-17*

In Thousand Metric Tonners (TMT)

Country	2015-16	2016-17
Algeria		99
Bahrain	71	0.0003
China	0.02	0.0001
France	0.00004	
Germany	0.01	0.004
Indonesia		1.7
Iran		50
Italy	0.1	0.1
Japan	0.0002	0.0002
Kuwait	1009	960
Malaysia	6.9	1.7
Maldives		26
Norway		12.6
Oman	77	158
Qatar	3394	3851
Saudi Arabia	2536	3211
Singapore		3.5
USA	4.8	29.8
UAE	1860	2693
Vietnam	0.9	

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

**Statement-III**

*Month-wise / Country-wise import of LPG during 2017-18 in Thousand metric tones (TMT)*

Month/ Country	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Qatar	347.4	200.1	200.2	279.7	329.3	318.7	416.6	421.5	324.1	329.2
Saudi Arabia	221.3	315.0	223.3	290.6	302.9	397.1	324.4	445.8	305.9	241.7
Kuwait	122.8	39.7	52.3	94.5	175.4	51.4	260.6	88.4	231.9	50.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Oman	11.4	180	18.3	20.0	15.2	21.0	11.2	14.7	15.3	3.3
Iran					45.7					29.7
UAE	180.7	152.3	118.3	247.9	235.6	82.7	187.8	265.1	226.9	282.7
Malaysia				0.9						
Maldives		0.5								
Norway	22						0			
Singapor E	0.0	0.9	0.8		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Thailand				0.003						
USA		3.4	3.6		0.0001		0.001			
Algeria	16.6									
Australia	6									
Germany	0.002	0.02	0.00008	0.001		0.0004	0.02			
Italy	0.01	0.012	0.029			0.01	0.01			
Japan				0.000004				0.00008		
Unspecified									31.2	31.2

Source: Petroleum, Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

#### **Statement-IV**

*Details of LNG imports during 2015-16 to 2017-18  
( Apr-Jan)(P)*

Year	Quantity	Value
	TMT	Million USD
2015-16	16142	6985
2016-17	18631	6089
2017-18 (Apr-Jan)p	16453	6097

P: Provisional

Source : Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

#### **Solar Plants in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2561. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to

set up solar power units in Navodaya Schools of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of schools which are setting up solar plants in the country; and

(c) the expected power unit generation through such solar power units of the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) had issued instructions to various Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Institutions/ PSUs/ Organisations etc. to take appropriate action for installation of grid connected solar rooftop systems in available roof space in their buildings with a view to producing clean and green power. MNRE has also allocated India SME Technology Services Limited (ISTSL) as the implementing expert for facilitating grid

connected solar rooftop programme in 264 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs).

(c) The power unit generation through these grid connected roof-top PV solar panels in the proposed JNVs is expected to be around 18.78 MW.

#### **Import of Buffalo Meat by China**

2562. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has decided to import buffalo meat directly from India, revisiting its earlier procurement through Vietnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Chinese officials have conducted inspection of over 18 abattoirs in India processing buffalo meat to global standards; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) China has signed veterinary protocol for import of bovine meat with India in May, 2013. However, the protocol has not been implemented till date. The Chinese authorities have suggested for creation of FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) free zones as per OIE (Office International des Epizooties) guidelines to consider bovine meat import from India.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The AQSIQ (Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine) inspection team from China visited India during 12th-22nd October, 2015 to verify the FMD control programme of India. The Chinese expert team visited Directorate of FMD control program at Mukteshwar, Animal Quarantine station at New Delhi and held discussions with Department of Animal Husbandry of Punjab and Telengana besides inspection of FMD Vaccine production unit and laboratory in Bengaluru & few integrated meat processing plants in Hyderabad and Punjab.

#### **Higher Rate of PF Contribution**

2563. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow employees with higher salaries to route 25 per cent of their Provident Fund (PF) contribution into stocks/ investment instead of 15 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question above.

#### **Promotion of Mangoes Export**

2564. SHRI M. MURALI MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give incentives to farmers of Andhra Pradesh for promoting exports of Banginapalli Mangoes and also other Mangoes cultivating States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, to promote exports of agricultural & processed food products, provides assistance to the exporters of agricultural and processed food products, including mangoes of all varieties, under various component of its scheme "Agriculture & Processed Food Export promotion Scheme" viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development. Assistance is provided to exporters/state governments under various other schemes of Department of Commerce viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme and Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

### **Merging of Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

2565. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has planned for merging of existing five stand-alone Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for education of ST students in the country;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal and the time by which the merger of these schemes is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) As a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area", "Hostel for ST Boys and Girls" and "Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas" under the Schemes of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution from 2018-19 onwards. Further, interventions of Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts is also rationalised and covered under Grants in Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of STs scheme. The prescribed procedure for merger of these schemes has been followed.

### **Students Exchange Programme**

2566. KUNWAR HARBANSH SINGH:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAIKACHHADIA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI S.R VUAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans for

student exchange programme between rural and urban schools in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has asked the States/UTs to organized such student exchange programmes and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the States/UTs in this regard;

(d) the number of student exchange programmes has been organized so far;

(e) the number of student who have been benefited from the said exchange programmes so far; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to give exposure to students on varied economic, socio-cultural and academic parameters in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) to (f) All States/UTs were requested in July, 2015 to identify some schools for a student interaction and exchange programme between rural and urban schools so that children get exposure on varied economic, socio-cultural and academic parameters in rural and urban areas. A concept paper on "Partnership among Schools Programme" was accordingly circulated to all State/UT Governments. States and UTs have reported on the SSA Shagun online monitoring portal that 21,228 schools in 2016-17 and 1.62 lakh schools in 2017-18 have participated in the student interaction and exchange programme between rural and urban schools.

Further, the Department of School Education & Literacy has prepared a Roadmap for transforming School Education in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Under the said roadmap one of the important activities is the "Student Exchange Programme". Under the programme, 500 Students and 50 Supervisors/Teachers from Government Schools of various Districts of J&K visited and interacted with students of Delhi from 18th to 27th January, 2018. It provided a good opportunity for the students of J&K to be acquainted with culture, language and development story of different parts of the country.

**Salaried Jobs**

2567. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) the number of new regular salaried jobs created during each of the last three years and the current year in different fields;

(b) whether as per World Bank India needs to create regular, salaried jobs with growing earnings rather than self employed ones in order to join the ranks of the global middle class by 2047;

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

(d) whether there is decline in the number of regular salaried jobs in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the World Bank has also warned that with an increasing number of youths needing employment, the jobs deficit that India faces has the potential to turn the much awaited demographic dividend into a demographic curse; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to create more salaried jobs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Besides Public sector, in view of presence of salaried employment in other sectors as well the data relating to salaried job persons is not maintained centrally. World Bank in its draft Systematic Country Diagnostics(SCD) for India expressed their needs to create regular, salaried jobs with growing earnings rather than self-employed ones in order to join the ranks of the global middle class by 2047. However, as per the Government of India's Economic Survey 2017-18, if India's per capita income grows at 6.5 per cent annually, the

country will reach upper-middle income status by the mid-to-late 2020s.

The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government is paying the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to the jobseekers.

**Enforcement of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Scheme**

2568. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been able to achieve the 1% target set with respect to international arrivals in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure better enforcement of the 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD' schemes; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote major as well as minor pilgrimages within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The International Tourist Arrivals in India during 2016 were 14.6 million which is 1.18% of the total International Tourist Arrivals in world during the same period.

(b) Review/Monitoring of sanctioned projects under 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASHAD' schemes is a continuous process. States/UTs are required to submit reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional offices, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry and periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers.

The Ministry has also developed an on line monitoring portal to monitor the real time physical and financial progress of the projects.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination, including the various tourism destinations and products of every State/Union Territory of the country, in the domestic and international markets. The 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD) has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations. The total number of sites identified for development under PRASHAD Scheme is 25.

#### **Foreign Educational Institutions**

2569. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to allow foreign educational institutions, into the field of education to promote higher education;

(b) if so, whether a draft of policy has been formulated to facilitate the entry of such institutions and if so, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the process of identifying various educational areas for entry of foreign institutions has been initiated under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of State/Union Territory-wise institutions identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. At present there is no such proposal. However, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have issued regulations/guidelines on collaboration between Indian and Foreign Universities with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions; to offer students additional choices and; to improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified, on the 11th July, 2016, the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 regarding collaboration between Indian Higher Educational Institutions and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions leading to the award of a degree. The regulations are available at <http://www.eqazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>. As per these regulations, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) having the prescribed quality. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has set norms for regulating collaboration and twinning program between Indian and Foreign University/Institutions in the field of Technical Education Research and Training with an objective to safeguard the interest of student community in India and ensure uniform maintenance of Norms & Standards as prescribed by various statutory bodies. These norms are available at <https://www.aict-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202018-19.pdf>.

[*Translation*]

**PRASAD Scheme**

2570. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
PROF. RICHARD HAY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of PRASAD scheme;
- (b) the locations cities covered under the scheme as on date, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from some other States for inclusion/to be covered under the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism launched the plan scheme "National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive" (PRASAD) {now "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive" (PRASHAD) with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage/heritage destinations. The scheme aims at infrastructure development such as development/up-gradation of destination entry points viz. passenger terminals (of road, rail and water transport), basic conveniences like tourism Information/Interpretation Centers with ATM/Money exchange counters, improvement of road connectivity (last mile connectivity), procurement of equipment for eco-friendly modes of transport and equipment for tourist activities such as Light & Sound Show, water/adventure sports, renewable sources of energy for tourist infrastructure, parking facilities, toilets, cloak room facilities, waiting rooms, construction of craft haats/bazars/souvenir shops/cafeteria, rain shelters, watch towers, first aid centers, improvement in communication through establishing telephone booths, mobile services,

internet connectivity, Wi-Fi hotspot, Shoreline development & rejuvenation of natural water bodies etc.

The total number of sites identified under this scheme at present are 25. These are Amaravati, Srisaillam and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism has received the following proposals from State Governments/Union Territories for consideration under PRASHAD Scheme.

- (i) Development of Srirangapatna, District Mandya, Karnataka.
- (ii) Development of Annvaram, District East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Development of Amber and Pushkar, Rajasthan.

Approval to the above proposals is subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the guidelines for the scheme.

**Contradiction between Labour Welfare and Economic Development**

2571. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is contradiction between the aspects of labour welfare and economic development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the efforts being made by the Government to remove the said contradictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No, labour is the cornerstone of

economic development. In the absence of Labour Welfare and suitable working conditions and wage rates it is difficult to sustain economic development. Robust labour laws are in place to regulate employment and conditions of service of workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. There is a machinery both in the Central and State sphere to enforce the labour laws. The tripartite consultation framework, through which the labour laws and the rules thereunder have come up, is in place to ensure labour welfare and economic development.

[English]

### **Paryatan Parva**

2572. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organised the 'Paryatan Parva' in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with the benefits likely to accrue therefrom; and

(c) the details of the activities undertaken along with the number of attendees at the Parva?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, in collaboration with other Central Ministries, State Governments and stakeholders organized "Paryatan Parv" across the country, from the 5th to 25th October 2017. The event was organized with the objective of drawing focus on the benefits of tourism, showcasing the cultural diversity of the country and reinforcing the principle of "Tourism for All".

The major activities organized during Paryatan Parv included Cultural Programmes; Sensitisation & Awareness Programmes; Competitions (essay, quiz, painting & drawing, photography, video, poster, etc.); Tourism/Heritage Walks/Runs; Cycle Rallies; Nukkad Natak; Yoga Sessions; Exhibitions (tourism, handicrafts, handlooms); Food Festivals; Workshops and Seminars; Excursion Trips to Tourist/Heritage Sites (for students, specially abled

children, senior citizens, etc.); Illuminations (including at airports & railway stations); Sporting Activities, etc. As a grand finale to the Paryatan Parv, a three day event was organized at the Rajpath Lawns, New Delhi from the 23rd to 25th October 2017. The event was open to the public and included Cultural Performances, a Crafts Bazaar, multi-cuisine Food Court and other interactive activities to keep the visitors engaged.

The event saw wide spread participation from the public, students, tourism stakeholders and others.

### **Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan**

2573. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has tried to assess and revive the implementation effectiveness of adult education scheme called 'Sakshar Bharat' in achieving its desired targets and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted by the Government in this regard and if so, the details of the recommendations by the Committee; and

(c) the details of fund allocated and spent for 'Sakshar Bharat' scheme in last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Statement indicating details of State/UT-wise funds sanctioned in the last three years is enclosed.

The details of year-wise central share released under Saakshar Bharat programme:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3432	4456.45	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1224.73	383.4	31.45



1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	913.5	1319.76	0
4	Bihar	4788	3900	2340
5	Chhattisgarh	2250	1500	1400.1
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	29.12
7	Gujarat	0	1560	0
8	Haryana	2546.35	0	1002.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	156	114.26	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	725.4	585
11	Jharkhand	0	1837.5	630.24
12	Karnataka	750	780	1934.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	2496	2620.8	4142.75
14	Maharashtra	3375	0	0
15	Manipur	122.76	135	0
16	Meghalaya	0	226.8	0
17	Nagaland	256.47	151.93	0
18	Odisha	0	624	153.24
19	Punjab	0	0	0
20	Rajasthan	3215.54	0	152.99
21	Sikkim	0	74.88	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	1209	878.66
23	Telangana	3432	1725	1560
24	Tripura	0	72.54	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	3978	7800	5100
26	Uttarakhand	781.88	1216.8	0
27	West Bengal	916.5	780	748.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34634.73</b>	<b>33213.52</b>	<b>20689.1</b>

[Translation]

**Production of Gems and Jewellery**

2574. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of gems, jewellery and diamond in the country during the last three years along with the details of their export during the said period;

(b) whether the business of old gold jewellery, diamond and pearls has registered a rise or fall during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The production of emerald and abrasive (gem) is reported nil during the last three years. Details of production of precious minerals during the last three years are given below:

Mineral	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Diamond	crt	36107	36070	36516
Gold	kg	1441	1323	1594
Silver	kg	327647	426443	460811

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

The details of exports of Gems, jewellery and diamond during the last three year (in Value % term) are as under:-

(Value in US\$ Million)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Pearl, Precious, Semi- Precious stones	24758.79	22297.26	24923.77
Gold	2845.15	5573.54	6121.43

1	2	3	4
Silver	5.68	7.35	11.29
Other Precious and Base Metals	414.05	447.29	421.66
Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery	13242.41	10958.01	11934.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>41266.08</b>	<b>39283.46</b>	<b>43412.76</b>

Source: DGCI&S

(b) and (c) There is no mechanism to trace the data of manufacturing old gold jewellery, diamond and pearls or any other gem and jewellery items.

[English]

#### Online Degree Level

2575. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce and formulating guidelines to offer online degree level programmes from reputed institutions in various disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes these online degree level courses to be offered in all subjects including technical; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Presently there is no regulation for online education. UGC & MHRD are working on regulation for online education.

#### SFURTI Scheme

2576. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was conceptualised to make traditional industries more productive and competitive and to facilitate their sustainable development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of the khadi, coir and village industries clusters sanctioned and currently functional under SFURTI in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the clusters which are yet to be made functional and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) the budgetary allocation made and funds utilised for SFURTI and the number of artisans benefited therefrom during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government has amended the guidelines governing implementation of SFURTI scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06. Khadi, Village Industries and Coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipment, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. State-wise number of clusters developed under Khadi, Village Industries and Coir is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State/UT-wise details of SFURTI clusters which are yet to be made functional and the reasons therefor is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Financial assistance approved, funds released and number of artisans benefitted under SFURTI during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The amended guidelines governing implementation of SFURTI scheme is as follows:

Sl. No.	Component	Existing Provision	Proposed change	Justification
1.	Classification of Clusters	Maximum Project Cost: Mini: Rs.1.50 crore Major: Rs.3.0 crore Heritage: Rs.8.0 crore	Maximum Project Cost: Mini cluster is proposed to be discontinued. Regular: Rs.2.50 cr. Major: Rs.5.0 cr.	Most of the clusters in the existing SFURTI scheme has been in the range of Rs.2 crore plus. Heritage clusters at Rs. 8 crore was too big to be fulfilled. Most of the demand was either at the Rs. 2-Rs. 2.5 crore or at Rs.5 crore.
2.	Land Cost as part of Project Cost	Contribution of Promoter to the tune of 25% of the sum of Hard and Soft Intervention. The cost of land is allowed as promoter's contribution. An amount of 10% as personal contribution is asked from the promoter to the cost of the CFC.	Contribution of Promoter to the tune of 10% of the Hard Intervention as own contribution in cash. However, the cost of land would be added as notional contribution to the project cost.	25% as the contribution from the promoter through cost of land was making the project unviable, as the actual cash contribution was only to the tune of 10%. Thus the remaining 15% was always missing from the project. Land cost could be notional, but cannot become part of the actual Hard Intervention.

**Statement-I**

*State wise list of SFURTI clusters approved during the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 28.2.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	District	Name/ Product/ category	Nodal Agency (NA)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor Mini Cluster	Kalamkari Products/ Handicrafts	KVIC
2.	Bihar	Madhubani Mini Cluster	Painting/ Handicraft	KVIC
3.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dry Flowers/ Handicrafts	KVIC
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar (Handicrafts)	Docra handicraft/Handicrafts	KVIC
5.	Gujarat	Bardoli Mini Cluster	Blacksmithy & Agri Tools	KVIC
6.	Gujarat	Banaskantha Samvedna	Coir Handicrafts	Coir Board
7.	Jharkhand	Gumla Major Cluster	Honey & Food Processing/Honey	KVIC
8.	Karnataka	Hudli Belgaum	Khadi	KVIC
9.	Karnataka	Harihara Davangere Mini Cluster	Khadi	KVIC
10.	Karnataka	Sidhalgatta Chikballapur Mini Cluster	Khadi	KVIC

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	Bidar Mini Cluster	Woodwork/Wooden furniture	KVIC
12.	Karnataka	North Kannada(Kumta) Mini Cluster	Coir products/ Coir pith, Rubberised coir, manure, Door mats, corridor mats	Coir Board
13.	Kerala	Haripada Allapuzha	Coir products	Coir Board
14.	Kerala	Neyatinkara Katakada Mini Cluster	Coir products/ Coir Furniture	Coir Board
15.	Kerala	Balusseri	Coir products	Coir Board
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Hosangabad Mini Cluster	Bamboo products/Bamboo	KVIC
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Pottery/Teracotta/Handicrafts	KVIC
18.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg Mini Cluster	Bamboo Products	KVIC
19.	Manipur	Ningomthong Imphal EastMini Cluster	Bamboo Products/Bamboo/Reed	KVIC
20.	Odisha	Khurda Mini Cluster	Abahana Fruits & Vegetable processing/others	KVIC
21.	Odisha	Jagmohan Brass & Bell Metal Mini Cluster	Bell Metal/ Handicraft	KVIC
22.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	Kangayamkhadi/ Khadi	KVIC
23.	Tamil Nadu	Salem Sarkar Steel	Steel-Brass Furniture/ wooden furniture	KVIC
24.	Tamil Nadu	Salem (Mettur)	Salem Coir mat Consortium/ Coir furniture	Coir Board
25.	Tamil Nadu	DindigulTirupur	Coir products	Coir Board
26.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri Mini Cluster	Coir products	Coir Board
27.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur Kangayam	Kangayam Coir yarn, coir mats	Coir Board
28.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur Major Cluster	Palladam Grow Bag/ Coir Grow Bag	Coir Board
29.	Tamil Nadu	Tenakashi Thirunelveli Major Cluster	Coir products	Coir Board
30.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Major Cluster	Coir products/ coir furniture	Coir Board
31.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari Ethamozy	Coir Products	Coir Board
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Mau Pottery/ Handicraft	KVIC
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi-Sant Ravidas Nagar	Hand knotted carpet/ Handicraft	KVIC
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Crochet Cluster/Handicraft	KVIC
35.	West Bengal	Mursidabad Chaklslampur/ Major Cluster	Muslin and other Khadi	KVIC

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise details of SFURTI clusters which are yet to be made functional*

Sl. No.	State	District	Name/Product/ category	Nodal Agency (NA)	Progress/Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizainagaram	Coir Mattress	Coir Board	CFC construction is under progress. Plant & Machinery have been ordered.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor Mini Cluster	Coir Products	Coir Board	Promoter's contribution awaited.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli (Krishna Dist.)	Wooden Toys Mini Cluster	NIMSME	Implementing Agency (District Rural Development Agency) trained officers were transferred which affected the activities of the cluster.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Pedanna (Krishna Distt.)	Kalamkari Painting Major Cluster	NIMSME	Promoter's contribution awaited.
5.	Assam	Majuli	Handicraft Mini Cluster	IIEG	CFC construction is under progress. Plant & Machinery have been ordered.
6.	Assam	Manas	Handloom Dress Mini Cluster	IIEG	CFC construction is under progress. Plant & Machinery have been ordered.
7.	Assam	Barpeta	Metal ware Mini Cluster	IIEG	CFC construction is under progress. Plant & Machinery have been ordered.
8.	Assam	Mirza	Handloom Dress Mini Cluster	IIEG	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
9.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Moran) Major Cluster	Handloom	IIEG	CFC construction is under progress. Plant & Machinery have been ordered.
10.	Bihar	Rohtas	Pottery/ Handicraft	KVIC	Promoter's contribution awaited.
11.	Haryana	Panipat	Multicraft Cluster/ Handicraft	KVIC	Approved in last SSC on 25.10.2017. The minimum time taken for set up of CFC varies from 6-9 months.
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantanag	Weaving Major Cluster	J&K KVIB	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Weaving Major Cluster	J&K KVIB	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Karur Manch (Major Cluster)	Honey	J&K KVIB	
15.	Jharkhand	Koderma Mini Cluster	Agarbatti / others	KVIC	Advanced stage of completion.
16.	Jharkhand	Santhal Pargana	Khadi products/ Khadi	KVIC	Promoter's contribution awaited.
17.	Karnataka	Tumkur Heritage Cluster	Coir products	Coir Board	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
18.	Karnataka	Hassan (Haralakatta) Mini Cluster	Coir products	Coir Board	Promoter's contribution awaited.
19.	Kerala	Tirur Major Cluster	Virgin Coconut Oil	NIMSME	Procurement of machinery for CFC delayed.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat — Alirajpur	Natural Dye/ others	KVIC	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot Major Cluster	Herbal Products/ others	KVIC	Advanced stage of completion.
22.	Maharashtra	Beed Mini Cluster	Banjara Handicraft/ Handicraft	KVIC	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
23.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi Sindhudurg	Coir products Mini Cluster	Coir Board	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
24.	Maharashtra	Pendur Sindhudurg Mini Cluster	Coir products	Coir Board	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
25.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj Betonoti Mini Cluster	NTFP/Non timber forest product (Bamboo)	KVIC	Promoter's contribution awaited.
26.	Odisha	Balasore (Soro) Major Cluster	Stone Carving	IEDO	Advanced stage of completion.
27.	Punjab	Bhatinda	Honey Bee Major Cluster	NIMSME	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction.

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Wood Inlay & Lacquer Major Cluster	NIMSME	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery. Assembly elections also delayed the work.
29.	Rajasthan	Dausa Sikandara Mini Cluster	Stone Carving/ Handicraft	KVIC	Budget revised with extended project cost to be submitted by IA to Ministry.
30.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore Pollachi (South)	Pollachi Heritage Cluster	Coir Board	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
31.	Telangana	Pembarthy (Warangal)	Metalware Mini Cluster	NIMSME	Construction work is under progress.
32.	Telangana	Mothkur (Mehboob- nagar) Mini Cluster	Ikat	NIMSME	Promoter's contribution awaited. Construction of CFC building is under progress, delayed due to heavy rains.
33.	Telangana	leeza (Mehboob- nagar) Major Cluster	Gadwal	NIMSME	Land belongs to Govt. and approval got delayed. Preparing building drawings and machinery specifications is under progress.
34.	Tripura	West Tripura	Bamboo Utility Major Cluster	IIEG	Tendering process is under progress for civil construction and machinery.
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Raipur & Sahaspur Aipan Art Cluster/ Handicraft	KVIC	Approved in last SSC on 25.10.2017. The minimum time taken for set up of CFC varies from 6-9 months.
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Mirzapur Mini Cluster	Carpet Weaving/ Handicraft	KVIC	Promoter's contribution awaited.
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi & Sultanpur	Baraulia Medicinal Plants Cluster	IMEDF	Approved in last SSC on 25.10.2017. The minimum time taken for set up of CFC varies from 6-9 months.

**Statement-III**

*Financial assistance approved, funds released and number of artisans benefitted during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No	Name of Nodal Agency	DSR Approved	DPR Approved	Total Assistance approved (DPR) (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released upto 2017-18* (Rs. in crore)	No. of Artisans benefitted
1	KVIC	38	33	4499.65	37.97	13355
2	Coir Board	20	20	5105.77	41.14	26685
3	HE, Guwahati	6	6	1049.75	7.35	3085
4	NIMSME, Hyderabad	8	8	1647.62	7.76	4609
5	J&K KVIB	3	3	1194.80	9.54	11200
6	IEDO	2	1	235.15	1.13	550
7	IMEDF	1	1	225.20	0.96	416
	OAE/Professional Services	0.39				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13957.94</b>	<b>106.24</b>	<b>59900</b>

\*as on 28.02.2018

[Translation]

**Honouring Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers**

2577. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to honour the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas delivering cent per cent results;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Meritorious teachers who deliver cent percent results are honoured by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). Achieving cent percent results is one of the criteria for recommending the teachers for National / Regional awards. The teachers who deliver cent percent

results in Class X and XII along with high performance of students in the subject concerned are honoured with certificates of excellence.

[English]

**Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture**

2578. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to award annual fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of culture and if so, (he details thereof along with the criteria adopted by the Government for awarding such fellowship;

(b) the details of awardees under the said scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-Wise; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and utilised under the said scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF



CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is implementing Scheme for Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture for cultural research through Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture. The number of fellowships are up to 400 each year. The period of fellowships is two years. These fellowships are of two types, namely, senior and junior fellowships. The number of senior fellowships will be up to 200 for one batch year of the value of Rs.20,000/- each per month for the artistes in the age group of above 40 years. The Number of junior fellowships will be up to 200 for one batch year and these will be of the value of Rs.10,000/- each per month for the artistes in the age group of 25-40 years. Selection is done by an Expert Committee constituted for this purpose. Applications are invited online and the selected candidates will have to undertake an academic or application oriented research work on projects for which they have been awarded fellowships.

(b) The detail of awardees of last three financial years, State/UT-wise for Junior and Senior Fellows is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) The selected Senior Fellows are being given fellowship @ Rs.20,000/- each per month for a period of 02 years and selected Junior Fellows are being given fellowship @ Rs.10,000/- each per month for a period of 02 years. The details of funds sanctioned and utilized during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Junior Fellows selected under the Scheme of Fellowship to Outstanding persons in the field of culture for last three financial years*

Sl. No.	State	No of	No of	No of
		Fellows	Fellows	Fellows
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	02	04	Selection of fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of culture is under process
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
4.	Assam	13	14	
5.	Bihar	12	10	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	02	06	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
10.	Delhi	11	08	
11.	Gujarat	03	03	
12.	Goa	-	02	
13.	Haryana	02	02	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	04	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	05	
16.	Jharkhand	06	03	
17.	Karnataka	10	12	
18.	Kerala	08	06	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13	13	
21.	Maharashtra	12	11	
22.	Manipur	15	14	
23.	Meghalaya	-		
24.	Mizoram	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	01	02	
26.	Odisha	15	24	
27.	Puducherry	-	-	
28.	Punjab	01	05	
29.	Rajasthan	13	04	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	03	01	
32.	Telangana	01	04	
33.	Tripura	01	02	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23	23	
35.	Uttarakhand	02	02	
36.	West Bengal	20	16	
Total		189	200	

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Senior Fellows selected under the Scheme of Fellowship to Outstanding persons in the field of culture for last three financial years*

Sl. No.	State	No of Fellows 2014-15	No of Fellows 2015-16	No of Fellows 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	Selection of fellowship to outstanding persons in the field of culture is under process
2.	Andhra Pradesh	01	02	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	
4.	Assam	03	12	
5.	Bihar	07	05	
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	03	02	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
10.	Delhi	07	16	
11.	Gujarat	03	02	
12.	Goa	-	01	
13.	Haryana	-	03	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	03	
16.	Jharkhand	02	06	
17.	Karnataka	11	16	
18.	Kerala	07	05	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	06	09	
21.	Maharashtra	05	09	
22.	Manipur	07	09	
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	
24.	Mizoram	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	-	01	
26.	Odisha	11	21	
27.	Puducherry	-	01	
28.	Punjab	01	02	
29.	Rajasthan	02	07	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	
31.	Tamil Nadu	03	10	
32.	Telangana	08	02	
33.	Tripura	-	-	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	09	13	
35.	Uttarakhand	01	01	
36.	West Bengal	08	14	
Total		105	172	

**Statement-III**

Financial Year	Budget Allocated (in crores)*	Budget Utilized (in crores)#
2014-15	11.23	6.05
2015-16	18.35	11.45
2016-17	11.75	8.89

\* Budget allocated includes funds for Scholarships and Fellowships.

# Utilized against amount released to fellows under Junior/ Senior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons.

**Beautification of Tourist Sites**

2579. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:  
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any plans for beautification of tourist places in the country along with the list of tourist places identified for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Haryana;

(c) the amount spent on maintaining and beautification of tourist sites during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Haryana; and

(d) the names of tourist sites in Haryana and Maharashtra which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism and the number of tourists visited those sites during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive aims to develop world class tourism infrastructure at selected/popular tourist sites/circuits in the country with an objective to enhance tourist attractiveness in holistic and sustainable manner.

The details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes including Maharashtra and Haryana are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The operation and maintenance of the assets/tourist facilities created under the above schemes is the responsibility of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. No tourist sites/destinations in the country are under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism.

**Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes including Maharashtra and Haryana.*

1. Swadesh Darshan Scheme				(Rs. in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
Total of 2014-15				119.6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom- Moreh.	89.66

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism, Adventure Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	NorthEastCircuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora- Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-KondagaonNathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
	Total of 2015-16	1503.09		
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala -Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	NorthEastcircuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj -Dharmshaia-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	76.00

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi-Balia- Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund)MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
Total of 2016-17				3191.38



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort )- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)-SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort andKhandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam^ Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand total till date				5638.87

**II. PRASHAD scheme** (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned
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1	2	3	4
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**2014-15**

1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00

**2015-16**

5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78

**2016-17**

12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02

1	2	3	4
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
<b>2017-18</b>			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82
Total			687.92

#### **Development of Infrastructural Facilities**

2580. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for development of infrastructural facilities and promotion of the tourism sector in the country including Gujarat in a sustainable manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes being implemented by the Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has identified some tourist/religious places in the country including Gujarat which are in bad condition and lack infrastructural facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for development of infrastructural facilities in such places along with the funds being provided/provided for the purpose during the current year, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and

Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive aims to develop world class tourism infrastructure at selected/popular tourist sites/circuits in the country including Gujarat with an objective to enhance tourist attractiveness in holistic and sustainable manner.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit.

Under PRASHAD scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in the country, namely Amaravati, Tirupati & Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Ayodhya, Mathura & Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka & Somnath (Gujarat), Gaya & Patna (Bihar), Kanchipuram & Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur (West Bengal), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal & Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kedarnath & Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh).

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes including Maharashtra and Haryana.*

**1. Swadesh Darshan Scheme** (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
	Total of 2014-15			119.6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom- Moreh.	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang- Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism, Adventure Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12.	Mizoram	NorthEastCircuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora- Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdarpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
	Total of 2015-16			1503.09
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	NorthEastCircuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala -Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	NorthEastcircuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi - Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho - Chanderi Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj -Dharmshaia- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia- Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit - Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
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55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
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Total of 2016-17				3191.38



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
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58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva - Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
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60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
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63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam^ Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62

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66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand total till date				5638.87
<b>II. PRASHAD scheme</b>				(Rs. in Crore)
Sl. No.	State	Name of the project		Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3		4
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar		4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)		14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura		9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit		50.00
<b>2015-16</b>				
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar		6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer		40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati		33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination		28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib		41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi		20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath		34.78
<b>2016-17</b>				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka		26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram		16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani		5.60

1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
<b>2017-18</b>			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82
Total			687.92

### Non-teaching Activities

2581. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the number of hours that Government school teachers devote to non-teaching activities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal received by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per the mandate given by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under section 27, no teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purpose other than decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be. All States and UTs are implementing the RTE Act, 2009 as per their State RTE Rules. The Department has issued a guideline to all States and UTs for implementation of the provisions of Section 27.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued guidelines to all its affiliated schools in October, 2016 to ensure that teachers do not engage in activities other than those related to direct teaching, professional up-gradation, examination and evaluation. The guideline also states that separate trained staff are required to be deployed by the schools for ministerial, transport and canteen related activities.

### NEET Exam

2582. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) have been barred from appearing for the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Eligibility-cum-

Entrance Test (NEET) is regulated in terms of the Medical Council of India (MCI) Regulations, namely, "Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997", as amended from time to time. The MCI has made certain amendments to the said Regulations vide their Notification No.MCI-34(41)/2017-Med./169873 dated 22nd January, 2018. The following proviso has been added in sub clause 4(2)(a) of the said Regulation;

"Provided that two years of regular and continuous study of Physics, Chemistry, Biology/Biotechnology taken together shall be required at 10+2 level for all the candidates. Candidates who have passed 10+2 from Open Schools or as Private candidates shall not be eligible to appear for National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test. Furthermore, study of Biology/Biotechnology as an Additional Subject at 10+2 level also shall not permissible."

(c) and (d) Writ Petitions have been filed by some private individuals in the High Court of Delhi against the various amendments made to the "Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1957" vide Notification dated 22nd January, 2018. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its interim orders dated 26th February, 2018 in W.P(C) No. 1813 of 2018 and dated 28th February, 2018 in W.P.(C) NO.1906 of 2018 and other connected matters has, inter-alia, permitted the candidate from National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)/ State Open Schools to submit their applications form for NEET (UG), 2018.

#### **Annual Labour Survey**

2583. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the annual labour bureau survey, total employment in the country has declined drastically during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been contractualisation on massive scale in the organised sector including Government departments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There has not been any drastic decline in total employment in the country as per latest available data in the Labour Bureau's Annual Employment Unemployment Suivey (AEUS) for the last three rounds relating to the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16. Year-wise employment as captured by Worker Population Rate (WPR) defined as ratio of persons employed to total population for specific age group under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach are given below:

Sl. No.	Worker Population	Rate (WPR)
1	Third EUS (2012-13)	51.0
2	Fourth EUS (2013-14)	53.7
3	Fifth EUS (2015-16)	50.5

While WPR for 2013-14 has increased, the decline in WPR for 2015-16 is attributed to a fall in the WPR for female workers. The year-wise and gender-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the latest i.e. 6th Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) report of the Labour Bureau which covers 8 major sectors of Non-farm Industrial economy, there has been an increase in employment of regular workers to the tune of 1,48,000 and a decline of 64,000 contract workers as on 1st July, 2017 over its previous quarter i.e. as on 1st April, 2017.

#### **Statement**

*Worker Population Rate based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach for persons aged 15 years & above based on 3rd, 4th and 5th EUS (in per cent)*

Survey/Sector	Worker Population Rate under UPSS											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
Third EUS (2012-13)	76.1	28.7	-	53.6	70.4	15.7	-	44.2	74.5	25.0	-	51.0
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	74.3	35.1	-	57.1	71.4	17.5	-	45.5	73.5	29.6	-	53.7
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	75.7	30.2	51.9	53.9	67.1	14.8	36.9	41.8	73.3	25.8	47.2	50.5

M=Male, F=Female, T=Transgender, P=Person

### Export of Sugar

2584. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce/remove the export duty on sugar due to higher projection of sugar production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The Government takes appropriate steps at an appropriate time to improve export of sugar, as and when required depending upon the domestic production/availability of sugar. The assistance is provided to exporters/State Governments under various schemes of Department of Commerce *viz.* Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme etc. In addition, the Government interacts frequently with our Missions abroad to explore the potential markets for export of sugar.

### Village Forest Rules

2585. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been notifying Village Forest Rules (VFR), which is in complete contradiction to PESA Act and Forest Right Act (FRA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the details of the steps being taken up not to allow implementation of VFR and to ensure strict implementation of FRA;

(c) the criteria fixed for declaring forest village; and

(d) the development work being executed in the forest villages and the funds spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Sub-Section (1) of Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 defines village-forests. According to this definition all forests, where State Governments have assigned to any village-community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, are village-forests. The State Governments may also cancel such assignments. Sub-Section (2) of Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 further empowers the State Governments to make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest. In terms of Article 1(1) of the Constitution of India, India is a Union of States. In terms of Part XI of the Constitution States own equal responsibility in maintaining the federal structure. Further, Article 254(1) of the Constitution provides that the provisions of laws made by the Parliament would prevail if provisions of laws made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to provisions of laws made by the Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact. Thus the constitutional scheme duly provides that State laws automatically become inoperative when they contravene Central Acts including PESA and Forest Right Act. As per information available with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Village Forest Rules have been framed by three States namely Odisha, Punjab and Maharashtra. Odisha had framed these Rules in 1985 which precedes PESA, 1996 and FRA, 2006. Punjab had framed the Rules in 2013 but as per Census 2011, there is no ST population in the State nor any Scheduled Area. As regards Maharashtra, it notified these Rules in 2014. Sub- Rule(3) of Rule 1 of the Maharashtra Village Forests Rules, 2014 prescribe that these rules shall not be applicable to such forest areas covered under or communities who have already acquired community forest rights under the Forest Rights Act and to any villages in Scheduled Areas of the State of Maharashtra where the provisions of PESA apply.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not prescribed any norms for declaring a village as forest village. However, as per Section 2 (f) of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', "forest villages" means the settlements which have been established inside the forests by the forest department of any State Government for forestry operations or which were converted into forest villages through the forest reservation process and includes forest settlements villages, fixed demand holdings, all types of taungya settlements, by whatever name called, for such villages and includes land for cultivation and other uses permitted by the Government.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in forest villages/habitations in the country. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation. The programme was implemented as apart of

the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan' and funds were released from the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 only. No fund has been released during 12th Five Year Plan period.

#### Performance of SAIL

2586. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel production of various plants of Steel Authority of India (SAIL) had been far below than their installed capacity during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the installed capacity vis a vis actual production along with the reasons for poor performance, plant-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address/remove all the bottlenecks which hamper full capacity utilization of the plants of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEVI): (a) and (b) Crude Steel capacity utilization' of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) plants for last three years is given below:

(Unit: '000 T)

Plant	Crude Steel				Remarks
	Year	Capacity	Actual	% C.U.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	2014-15	3925	4807	122	Lower capacity utilization as new facilities were under stabilization
	2015-16	3925	5058	129	
	2016-17	3925	4737	121	
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) %	2014-15	1802	2063	114	
	2015-16	1802	1975	110	
	2016-17	1802	2042	113	
Rourkela Steel Plant -(RSP)i	2014-15	1900	2792	147	
	2015-16	3707	2730	74	
	2016-17	3707"	2932	79	
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	2014-15	4360	3831	88	Lower capacity utilization as one blast furnace is shut down for repairs
	2015-16	4360	3392	78	
	2016-17	4360	3154	72	

1	2	3	4	5	6
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	2014-15	500	141	28	Old units were phased out
	2015-16	2500	871	35	Lower capacity utilization as new facilities were under stabilization
	2016-17	2500	1397	56	
Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)	2014-15	234	104	44	Production regulated as per available market orders
	2015-16	234	91	39	
	2016-17	234	88	38	
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	2014-15	180	125	69	Capacity was not included in SAIL total capacity as it was under stabilization
	2015-16	180	120	66	Production regulated as per available market orders
	2016-17	180	108	60	
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISP)	2014-15	118	46	39	Production regulated as per available market orders
	2015-16	118	42	36	
	2016-17	118	39	33	
SAIL Total:	2014-15	12839	13908	107	
	2015-16	16826	14279	85	
	2016-17	16826	14496	86	

(c) The corrective steps taken to address the bottlenecks hampering full capacity utilization of the plants of SAIL include continuous ramp up of production from new facilities resulting in substantially improved capacity utilization at Rourkela Steel Plant and IISCO Steel Plant.

#### IIT-JEE Test

2587. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of five international centres where Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Joint Entrance Test (JEE) (Advanced) Test was conducted;

(b) the number of candidates submitted their applications for the above exam, country-wise;

(c) the details of seats reserved for foreign students, stream-wise and institution-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware that foreign students need not appear for JEE (Main) examination; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Joint Entrance Examination (Advanced) 2017 was conducted at six centres abroad, namely Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Colombo (Sri Lanka). Each of these centres received 2, 33, 12, 153, 13 and 9 applications respectively. However, any candidate of any nationality is allowed to write the test in any of the centres located in India and abroad. Supernumerary seats with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course are available to foreign candidates. They are allowed to appear in JEE (Advanced) directly without appearing in the JEE (Main) since the seats offered to them are supernumerary and as such do not reduce the total number of seats for the Indian candidates.

### **Incidents of Assault on Teachers**

2588. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising incidents of vengeful and vindictive assault on the teachers indulged in by the student community which reflect badly on the moral values of our society and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the statistics relating to physical attacks on the teachers and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has under consideration any proposal to enact a special law to ensure the workplace safety of the teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry has any proposal to organize counseling for teaching staff and the students at regular intervals in the educational institutions where this sort of incidents occur and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other proactive steps taken by the Ministry to ensure that the teaching faculty are protected from physical attacks at the hands of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Sporadic and isolated incidents of assault and intimidation of teachers are often reported in print and electronic media. However, education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and a substantial majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory and given the fact that the law and order is a State subject, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take appropriate measures for the safety and security of their teachers. As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the 'appropriate Government' is defined as the State or the UT Government in whose territory a school is located. The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are in the domain of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. Any complaint or incident of students attacking the teachers, as and when received, is referred to the concerned State/UT Government for

taking appropriate action as per the law. The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not keep record of such incidents at central level.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools are already having provision for appointment of Counselor (Health and wellness teacher). As per Rule 53.5 of Affiliation Bye-Laws, every Secondary and Senior Secondary School shall appoint a counselor in the school. The CBSE has issued a circular dated 10/02/2008 to all its affiliated schools regarding appointment of Counselor.

(e) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas and across the various stages of school education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I -XII as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework- 2005. NCERT has brought out a Value Education Framework entitled "Education for values in schools - A framework" which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values and plan their actions accordingly. NCERT has developed a Resource Book for teachers called 'Ways to Peace'. CBSE has also taken a number of measures to ensure inculcation of values in the school children. The Board has developed a Values Education Kit for the schools. The CBSE has also introduced Life-Skills education in the schools affiliated to it in the year 2003 which promotes inculcation of Values.

Further, 'Chintan Shivir' was organized by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in November, 2017 to discuss six theme areas relevant to school education - one of which was "Value Education". During the Shivir, deliberations with Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) were held. A Roadmap to value education was developed in the form of 40 page document based on the recommendations made during the Shivir. The recommendations of the Chitan Shivir point at integrated values at all levels of school education and the complete fabric of the school thereby creating a school ethos conducive to holistic development of the child. The role of school administrators, teachers, parents and



community is kept at the core of value inculcation. The importance of inculcating values in teachers at pre-service and in-service training is also part of the roadmap.

[*Translation*]

### **KVIC Training Centres**

2589. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA alias HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) training centres functional in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise these training centres and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the centres identified for the purpose along with criterion adopted for the selection of such centres; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated by the Government and utilised for the modernisation of each centre during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) A total of 38 Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC) Training Centres are functioning in the Country. State/UT-wise details of the training centres is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam. The details of modernization of the training centres is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Departmental Training Centres belongs to KVIC hence they have been identified for modernization under KRDP and selected for financial support. Other training centres are Non-Departmental Training Centres and Khadi & V.I. Board Training Centres on which KVIC does not have any administrative control.

(d) An amount of Rs.5.30 crores under Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP) had been sanctioned and released for modernization of Departmental Training Centres (DTCs) during ^ the year 2015-16, centre-wise details of funds released during 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. No funds have been allocated/ released for modernization of DTCs during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State/UT-wise details of the training centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name & Address of the Training Centres
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Management, Khadi & V.I. Commission, Post: Trymbak Vidyamandir, Nasik-422 213
2.	Maharashtra	C. B. Kora Institute of Village Industries, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Shimpoli Road, Borivali (W), Mumbai-400 092
3.	Maharashtra	Gajanan Naik Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Agar Road, Post: Dahanu - 401 601 Dist: Thane
4.	Maharashtra	Central Bee-Research & Training Institute, Khadi & V. I. Commission 1153, Ganesh Khind Road, Shivajinagar, Pune-411 016
5.	Maharashtra	Handmade Paper Institute, Maharashtra KVI Board, K.B. Joshi Road, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005
6.	Maharashtra	Kastruba Mahila Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gandhi National Memorial Society, Agakhan Palace, Nagar Road, Pune- 411 006

1	2	3
7.	Maharashtra	Regional Pottery Training Centre, Gramodaya Sangh, Post: Bhadrawati -442902 Dist Chandrapur
8.	Maharashtra	Bapurao Deshmukh Institute for Leather Technology & General Engineering, BD Engineering College Campus, Sevagram-442102 Dist. Wardha
9.	Kerala	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Post: Nadathara-680751 Dist: Trichur
10.	Kerala	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Chenganechery Social Service Society, Post: Mallapally (W) -689585 Dist: Patnanamthitta
11.	Kerala	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gandhi Smarak Gram Seva Kendram, Post: Nanthiattukunnam, North Paravur, Dist: Ernakulam- 683513
12.	Karnataka	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Near F.C.I. Godown, Vijinapura Doorvaninagar, Vijinapura, Bangalore- 560016
13.	Karnataka	Central Village Pottery Institute, Khadi & V. I. Commission, NH-4, Belgaon - Goa Road, Khanapur- 591302, Dist: Belgaum
14.	Karnataka	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, (Textile Chemistry) Karnataka Khadi Gramodyog Samayukta Sangh, Post: Bengeri, Hubli -580023 Dist. Dharwad
15.	Tamil Nadu	Central Palmgur and Palm Products Institute., Khadi & V. I. Commission, 44 - Kumarappapuram, Post: Madhavaram Milk Colony (MMC), Chennai -600051
16.	Tamil Nadu	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangh, Post: Veerapandi - 641605 Dist: Tirupur
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Mahavidyalaya, A.P. Khadi and V. I. Board, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad - 500030
18.	Bihar	Dr. Rajendra Prasad M.D.T.C., Khadi & V. I. Commission, Bihar Veterinary College, Sheikhpura, Patna- 800014
19.	Odisha	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Near Gandamunda Chhak, Udyogpuri, Gram: Villind J Post: Khandagiri- 751030 Bhubaneswar
20.	Odisha	National Rural Resource Education & Training Centre, Sambalpur Silk & Gramodyog Samiti, At: Kharumunda, Post: Tainsar-768119 Dist: Deogarh
21.	West Bengal	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission KVIC-Leather Umbrella Project, Kalyani, Chandmari, P.O. Gayeshpur, Dist. Nadia- 741234
22.	West Bengal	Intensive Khadi and Rural Development Centre Post: Kirmahar- 731 302 Dist: Bhirbhum
23.	Delhi	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi-110002
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Production cum Marketing Training Centre (Khadi & V.I. Commission), Srinagar-Jammu Highway, Near Tehsil Office, Drungbal, Pampore, Dist: Pulwama- 190001
25.	Rajasthan	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Rajasthan Khadi Sangh, Post: Shivdaspura-303903 Jaipur
26.	Uttarakhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Shahastradhara Road, Adhoiwala, Dehradun - 248001

1	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V. I. Commission, Medical College Campus, Rampur Road,P.B. No. 27, Haldwani-263139Dist: Nainital
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Ch. Charan Singh IRE & Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Khadi & V.I. Commission Panjokhera, Post-Kandhla,Distt. Shamli-247775
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Kshetirya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Post: Sevapuri- 221403, Dist: Varanasi
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Kshetriya Shri Gandi Ashram, Post: Patranga- 225408, Dist: Barabanki
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Jai Prakash Narayan Centre for Rural Technology, Jai Prakash Nagar, Dist: Ballia-277204
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri T. S. Gokahle Khadi and V.I., Training & Research Institute, M.P. Khadi and V.I. Board,Post: Vijay Nagar, Near ITI Hostel, Indore- 452 010
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Deendayal Research Institute, Siyaram Kutir, Village Rajoula, Chitrakoot, Shaphtic Shila, Dist: Satna-485331
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Arunachal Pradesh Seva Sangh, Doimukh -791112, Dist. Papum Pare
35.	Assam	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre. Assam Khadi and V. I. Board, Roha -781003
36.	Assam	Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangh Post: Kumarikatta-781360 Dist. Baksa.
37.	Mizoram	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Mizoram Khadi and V. I. Board, At & Post: Zembwak-796001, Aizwal
38.	Nagaland	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Nagaland Khadi and V.I. Board, Nagarjan-B, Dimapur-797112

**Statement-II***Details of modernization of KVIC Training Centres under KRDP*

Year	State/UT	Funds allocated/released	Purpose
2015-16	Maharashtra Uttarakhand Delhi Karnataka Tamil Nadu Kerala Jammu and Kashmir Bihar Odisha West Bengal	Rs. 5.30 crores	Repairing & renovation of existing infrastructure, latest and updated machinery & equipment for new trades, infrastructure, teaching aids etc.
2016-17	-	Nil	-
2017-18	-	Nil	-

**Statement-III***Details of funds released for modernization of KVIC Training Centres under KRDP during the year 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Name of the Departmental Training Centers	Amount Released		Total (3+4)	Fund Utilized	Amount Refunded	Unspent Balance
		Civil work	Machinery/ Equipment				
1	Dr. BRAIRTM, Nashik	10000000.00	100000.00	10100000.00	9934588.00	0.00	165412.00
2	CBKIVI, Borivali	5000000.00	500000.00	5500000.00	3685175.00	0.00	1814825.00
3	CBRTI, Pune	1000000.00	100000.00	1100000.00	562805.00	0.00	537195.00
4	MDTC, Dahanu	3000000.00	500000.00	3500000.00	2828858.00	0.00	671142.00
5	MDTC, New Delhi	3000000.00	100000.00	3100000.00	3000000.00	0.00	100000.00
6	PMTTC, Pampore	500000.00	100000.00	600000.00	0.00	0.00	600000.00
7	MDTC, Haldwani	150000.00	375000.00	525000.00	0.00	525000.00	0.00
8	Dr.RPMDTC, Patna	3000000.00	600000.00	3600000.00	3599501.00	0.00	499.00
9	MDTC, Bhubaneswar	0.00	100000.00	100000.00	99899.00	0.00	101.00
10	MDTC, Kalyani	0.00	10000.00	10000.00	0.00	10000.00	0.00
11	MDTC, Bangalore	100000.00	1724000.00	1824000.00	1824000.00	0.00	0.00
12	CVPI, Khanapur	500000.00	75000.00	575000.00	575000.00	0.00	0.00
13	CPPPI, Chennai	500000.00	253000.00	753000.00	497747.00	255253.00	0.00
14	MDTC, Nadathara	500000.00	175000.00	675000.00	672120.00	0.00	2880.00
15	MDTC, Dehradun	18500000.00	2529000.00	21029000.00	14100000.00	0.00	6929000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>45750000.00</b>	<b>7241000.00</b>	<b>52991000.00</b>	<b>41379693.00</b>	<b>790253.00</b>	<b>10821054.00</b>

**Second Phase of the PMKVY through NSDC**

2590. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
 SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has approved proposals from States and assigned a target to skill candidates in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any State have commenced the training and other States are still in various stage of competing the approval process and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target to impart relevant skills in second phase of the PMKVY through NSDC;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe fixed by the Government for the second phase of the PMKVY; and

(e) the number of persons trained by NSDC under second phase of PMKVY so far and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis for imparting skill development training (Short-term training and Recognition of Prior Learning) to the prospective candidates through accredited and affiliated training centres/ training providers. Under PMKVY 2015-16, a total of 19.85 lakh candidates were trained in various job roles and sectors throughout the country. Under PMKVY 2015-16, there was no State specific fund and physical target allocation.

(c) to (e) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more proactive, transparent and beneficiary oriented. PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, aims to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of Rs.12,000 crore. PMKVY 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as

28.02.2018, 26.89 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (13.97 lakh STT + 6.46 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.46 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. As on 09.03.2018, proposal of 35 States/UTs has been received by Ministry and after evaluation of proposals Ministry has in-principle approved the physical and financial targets. The state-wise details of in-principle approved funds and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 09.03.2018, are given in the Statement-I.

Further, under modified PMKVY scheme, various IT measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation & Affiliation of TCs etc. have been ensured for promoting transparency and accountability. Under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Additionally, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K). Further, Ministry review PMKVY 2016-20 periodically through PMKVY Steering Committee, PMKVY Executive Committee, PMKVY Review Meetings, PMKVY Monitoring Committee, Oversight through PMKVY BI tool, etc.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of funds approved and sanctioned/released under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 09.03.2018, are given below*

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
4.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
5.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
6.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
7.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
8.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
9.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
11.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	4,81,87,539
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	7,98,97,611
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	4,81,77,839
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	6,21,52,645
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	3,55,90,166
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	7,76,01,888
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,502	2,68,37,320
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	18,01,30,149

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	Under Process
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	2,24,75,447
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	2,28,63,456
Grand Total		20,15,676	30,47,02,17,087	4,98,11,42,348

[*Translation*]

### **Teachers' Absenteeism**

2591. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken the cognizance of the report of the World Bank which says that as many as twenty five per cent teachers in the Government primary schools remain absent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the attendance of the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The World Bank took up a research project in 2004, on teacher absenteeism in 6 countries, including India and conducted a survey in 3700 schools in 20 States. The report, inter alia, concluded that twenty-five per cent of teachers in Government primary schools remained absent from work on any given day.

(c) Section 24 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time.

The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. Teacher absenteeism is a serious issue and Ministry is working on multiple approaches to tackle this problem.

The steps taken to improve teachers' attendance include, inter alia, encouraging States/UTs to monitor teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and to use digital technology like installation of Bio-metric attendance system in schools.

[*English*]

### **PSUs under the Ministry**

2592. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry along with the number of those making profit and losses separately, sector-wise;

(b) the action plan formulated to revive the loss making PSUs and make them viable venture;

(c) the details of flagship programmes implemented under the Ministry;

(d) the funds allocated, utilised and unutilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, programme-wise; and

(e) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are five (05) Public

Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the / N administrative control of this Ministry viz. MMTCL Limited, State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), PEC Limited, ECGC Limited and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO). In addition, there is STCL Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of State Trading Corporation of India Limited) and two subsidiaries of ITPO i.e. Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation and Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation. All these PSUs fall in the category of trading PSUs.

The above PSUs except STCL Limited, PEC Limited, and STC, are profit making PSUs. As STCL Limited was making losses since 2008-09, Government approved the winding up of the company and accordingly STCL Limited has filed a winding up petition in High Court of Karnataka in 2013. PEC Limited has made losses during the last three financial years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. STC has registered losses in 2016-17 only.

PEC Limited has got a study conducted by a professional consultancy firm for preparation of revival plan. STC has identified and implemented a number of cost cutting measures to improve its profitability which inter-alia includes closure of non-productive branch offices, reduction in manpower and administrative cost, etc.

(c) Though various schemes and programmes are implemented by the Ministry, none of them fall within the category of flagship programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government regularly reviews the performance of CPSEs to strengthen them.

#### **Untrained Teacher**

2593. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing any data of non-trained teachers both in primary, upper-primary, secondary and Higher Secondary schools throughout the country till date;

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

(c) the initiatives taken by the Government to train the non-trained teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all in-service teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode. A total of 13,78,935 admissions of in-service untrained teachers have been confirmed for the programme. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT wise details of in-service untrained teachers*

State Code	State Name	Admission Confirmed
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	113
2	Andhra Pradesh	5503
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4511
4	Assam	133878
5	Bihar	281119
6	Chandigarh	421
7	Chhattisgarh	59438
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	348
9	Daman and Diu	127
10	Delhi	370
11	Goa	878
12	Gujarat	14657
13	Haryana	3458
14	Himachal Pradesh	9040
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3474
16	Jharkhand	70183
17	Karnataka	3673
18	Kerala	663



1	2	3
19	Madhya Pradesh	165504
20	Maharashtra	7141
21	Manipur	25230
22	Meghalaya	26979
23	Mizoram	7496
24	Nagaland	5651
25	Odisha	55638
26	Puducherry	304
27	Punjab	9899
28	Rajasthan	37941
29	Sikkim	4405
30	Tamil Nadu	25543
31	Telangana	17189
32	Tripura	8903
33	Uttar Pradesh	178099
34	Uttarakhand	37221
35	West Bengal	173938
Total		13,78,935

Source: NIOS

### Setting up of Petrol Pumps

2594. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL :  
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing new petrol pumps and gas agencies to the people/candidates belonging to SCs/STs in the country including Telangana by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and if so, the details thereof, State/OMCs/UT/-wise;

(b) the number of petrol pumps being operated on National Highways along with the number of such outlets being operated by people belonging to SCs/STs, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the percentage of such petrol pumps in comparison to total petrol pumps being operated on National Highways, State/UT-wise?

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

Keeping in view the demand and consumption of motor fuels in the future, Retail Outlet network expansion including in Rural/Urban/Tribal areas by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a regular and ongoing exercise. Locations for setting up new Retail Outlets are identified by OMCs after carrying out required feasibility study in the field. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in Marketing Plan for advertisement.

The guidelines for selection of Retail Outlet dealerships has provision of 22.5% reservation for SCs/STs. In order to fill up reservation quota in proportion to reservation for SCs/STs, following steps have been taken by OMCs :

- (i) Utilization of temporary COCOs for handing over to pending LOI holders of SC/ST as per MOP&NG's guidelines dated 6.9.2006.
- (ii) Liquidation of pending SC/ST LOIs by giving one time option to arrange land at a place of their choice anywhere in the country, subject to the offered land meeting techno-commercial viability.
- (iii) SC/ST category applicants have been given flexibility to apply without land and can arrange land within 3 months.
- (iv) Industry is exploring the opportunity to participate in auction being conducted by banks for land.
- (v) State Governments have been requested to allot land for ROs under SC/ST category.

### LPG Distributorships

Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process. Under the unified guidelines for selection of LPG distributorships, public sector Oil Marketing

Companies (OMCs) have advertised 6147 locations during the years 2016 and 2017 across the country, including in the state of Telangana, covering all the categories including SC/STs.

For selection of LPG distributorship 22.5% reservation is provided for SC/ST applicants. Advertisements are released for retail outlet dealerships / LPG distributorships based on the 200 point

State wise roster, which is maintained taking into consideration the reservation percentages under various categories

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details regarding number of petrol pumps being operated on National Highways along with the number of such outlets being operated by people belonging to SC/STs are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*OMC - Details of Number of petrol pumps being operated on National Highways and by SCs/STs on NH*

States	BPCL		HPCL		IOCL	
	Number of ROs on NH	ROs belonging to SC/ST on NH	Number of ROs on NH	ROs belonging to SC/ST on NH	Number of ROs on NH	ROs belonging to SC/ST on NH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	160	17	185	23	233	35
Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	0	0	28	24
Assam	69	15	42	10	242	39
Bihar	194	20	170	21	433	44
Chandigarh	1	0	50	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	83	9	97	13	134	21
Delhi	13	0	18	0	0	0
Goa	14	0	7	1	14	1
Gujarat	165	9	154	18	275	34
Haryana	159	15	184	17	384	26
Himachal Pradesh	40	1	48	13	49	14
Jammu and Kashmir	44	1	32	6	68	3
Jharkhand	114	11	98	11	164	22
Karnataka	224	18	158	20	375	46
Kerala	105	5	119	2	164	18
Madhya Pradesh	188	13	168	14	258	18
Maharashtra	303	31	304	25	353	37
Manipur	10	2	0	0	35	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	29	22	15	9	84	55
Mizoram	2	1	3	3	15	10
Nagaland	5	2	3	3	23	16
Odisha	141	13	118	16	241	43
Puducherry	8	1	0	1	19	3
Punjab	133	13	119	18	372	38
Rajasthan	262	29	278	25	465	53
Sikkim	3	0	1	1	10	2
Tamil Nadu	325	27	288	20	430	73
Telangana	121	9	112	10	/ 177	26
Tripura	2	1	0	0	25	2
Uttar Pradesh	396	42	268	33	814	5
Uttarakhand	57	5	59	5	118	95
West Bengal	148	19	122	15	306	38

### **Skill Development Action Plan**

2595. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets set under the Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Action Plan have been met during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of students who have completed the training programme year and State/UT-wise, particularly in Delhi/NCR; and

(c) the number of entrepreneurship including social entrepreneurship created as against the set targets, year and State/ UT-wise, particularly in Delhi/NCR?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Pradhan Mantri

Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0), the flagship programme of MSDE, targets to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over a period of four years (2016-20). Under PMKVY 2016-20, till now, 26.89 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (13.97 lakh STT + 6.46 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.46 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. State-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY 2016-20 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh. State-wise number of candidates certified in ITIs is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has launched its scheme on Entrepreneurship Education namely Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan (PM YUVA) on 09.11.2016. The

scheme aims to create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country in select Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges and Premier Institutes), schools, Industrial Training Centers (ITIs) and Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs), over a period of five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). Under the PM YUVA scheme, interested students will be given entrepreneurship education and training, including social entrepreneurship. So far, 239 Institutes of Higher Learning have been empanelled to impart entrepreneurship education throughout the country including 17 in Delhi (Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III). So far, entrepreneurship courses have started in 226 Institutes of Higher Learning.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise trained under PMKVY 2016-20 (as on 28.02.2018) are given below*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of candidates trained
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	60268
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27
3	Assam	37673
4	Bihar	91013
5	Chandigarh	1468
6	Chhattisgarh	19264
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	141
8	Daman and Diu	142
9	Delhi	80070
10	Goa	996
11	Gujarat	33483
12	Haryana	162671
13	Himachal Pradesh	14174
14	Jammu and Kashmir	39992

1	2	3
15	Jharkhand	30297
16	Karnataka	71519
17	Kerala	66147
18	Madhya Pradesh	168910
19	Maharashtra	90529
20	Manipur	12918
21	Meghalaya	3347
22	Mizoram	0
23	Nagaland	1896
24	Odisha	61449
25	Puducherry	3832
26	Punjab	91463
27	Rajasthan	202920
28	Sikkim	% 525
29	Tamil Nadu	153549
30	Telangana	83985
31	Tripura	11184
32	Uttar Pradesh	334615
33	Uttarakhand	24814
34	West Bengal	88305
Grand Total		2043586

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of candidates certified in ITIs*

State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	103	36
Andhra Pradesh	46565	42162	9862
Arunachal Pradesh	313	287	142

1	2	3	4
Assam	2192	2198	803
Bihar	51963	69637	5316
Chandigarh	541	624	182
Chhattisgarh	8058	7339	3401
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78	76	13
Daman and Diu	116	120	55
Delhi	4783	4744	2204
Goa	1117	1395	537
Gujarat	34881	41019	17789
Haryana	18443	22995	10030
Himachal Pradesh	14239	12090	4700
Jammu and Kashmir	1327	1058	1018
Jharkhand	20623	20466	1780
Karnataka	45870	37111	4704
Kerala	19451	12555	3374
Lakshadweep	67	23	30
Madhya Pradesh	22073	12804	4259
Maharashtra	77428	76837	31374
Manipur	28	46	11
Meghalaya	316	267	181
Mizoram	157	194	130
Nagaland	98	37	13
Odisha	37736	26173	1938
Puducherry	482	365	108
Punjab	25733	27295	11766
Rajasthan	74926	43996	7378
Sikkim	191	166	104
Tamil Nadu	24820	18129	4452

1	2	3	4
Telangana	28276	23772	6173
Tripura	956	819	640
Uttar Pradesh	110584	99845	7257
Uttarakhand	5592	4577	1059
West Bengal	10330	12401	7179
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>690455</b>	<b>623725</b>	<b>149998</b>

**Statement-III**

*Number of Empanelled institutes for imparting  
entrepreneurship education*

Sl. No	States/UTs	No. of Empanelled Institutes
1	2	3
1	Gujarat	3
2	Telangana	28
3	Uttar Pradesh	21
4	Tamil Nadu	42
5	Maharashtra	23
6	Andhra Pradesh	4
7	Assam	3
8	Bihar	1
9	Chhattisgarh	2
10	Delhi	17
11	Haryana	7
12	Himachal Pradesh	2
13	Jammu and Kashmir	3
14	Jharkhand	1
15	Karnataka	7
16	Kerala	18
17	Madhya Pradesh	10

1	2	3
18	Nagaland	1
19	Meghalaya	1
20	Odisha	10
21	Punjab	4
22	Puducherry	3
23	Rajasthan	7
24	Uttarakhand	6
25	West Bengal	14
26	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Total		239

[Translation]

#### Direct Subsidy to Consumers

2596. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has relaunched/ proposes to relaunch the Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL)/PAHAL scheme to transfer LPG subsidy directly into the beneficiaries accounts so as to enable them to buy LPG Cylinders at market price and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of districts proposed to be covered in the first instance;

(c) whether Aadhaar number has been made mandatory for all beneficiaries to avail the benefit of the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the consumers who do not have the Aadhaar numbers will also be entitled to avail the facility of getting the benefit of the DBTL and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

PRADHAN): (a) and (b) PAHAL (DBTL) Scheme was launched in 54 districts of the country on 15.11.2014. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to rest of the country on 01st January, 2015. Under the Scheme, the LPG cylinders are being sold at non-subsidised price and subsidy, as admissible, is transferred to consumers directly into his/her bank account subject to applicable cap on subsidized refills. As on date, PAHAL is being implemented in all the States/UTs.

(c) and (d) As per Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016), under Section 7 for use of Aadhaar, all LPG consumers are advised to link Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number by 31.03.2018, except for the consumers based in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya.

In case, a customer is not having Aadhaar card then he/she can also submit the enrolment ID with relevant details at his/her LPG distributor and can receive subsidy. Moreover, LPG customers can also receive subsidy on submission of any of the following documents - Voter ID card or Ration card or Kisan Photo Passbook or passport or driver license along with a declaration form.

[English]

#### PF Interest Rate

2597. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has further reduced interest rate on Employees Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the interest rate being provided on Employees Provident Fund at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). Further, in determining the rate of interest, the Central Government shall satisfy itself that there is no overdrawal on the

Interest Account as a result of the debit thereto of the interest credited to the accounts of members. The rate of interest for 2016-17 is 8.65 per cent. The CBT, EPF has recommended 8.55 per cent rate of interest to be credited to EPF subscribers' accounts for 2017-18.

### **Social Audit of MDMS**

2598. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced social audit on mid day meal scheme for schools in the country including Kerala; and

(b) if so, the status of the project and the funding pattern for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Department of School Education & Literacy issued detailed guidelines in 2014 for conducting Social audit under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). Social audit under the Scheme has been conducted in Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu. Presently Social Audit is being conducted in the State of Mizoram.

Under the scheme, Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) component is provided by the Central Government. It is calculated @ 2% of the total assistance for (a) food grains, (b) transportation cost, (c) cooking cost and (d) honorarium to cook-cum-helpers. The amount sanctioned under MME component is used by the States and UTs for Management, Monitoring & Evaluation purposes including Social Audit of the scheme.

### **Karnal Employment Exchange**

2599. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered unemployed persons with employment exchange in Kamal in Haryana as on 1st Jan., 2018 including Graduates, Post Graduates, Skilled and Unskilled persons out of them; and

(b) the details and the number of persons got employment through Kamal employment exchange during the last three years and the current year, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the State, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with live register of employment exchange in Kamal in Haryana as on 1st Jan., 2018 is given below:

Educational Qualification	Job seekers
Post Graduate	3044
Graduate	5584
10+2	18941
Matric	4666
Below Matric	854
ITI	1200
Diploma Holder	803
Engineer	524
Doctor	18
<b>Total Live register</b>	<b>35634</b>

(b) The number of job seekers placed through Kamal employment exchange, year-wise and category-wise are given as under:

Year	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Placement</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>3</b>
SC	28	0	0
BC	25	0	0
OBC	7	0	0
PH	0	3	0

### **Bank Loans under PMEGP**

2600. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Prime Minister

Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of people applied for loan in different banks to avail the benefits under PMEGP and the number of them considered and provided loans during the said period, percentage-wise;

(c) the reasons for a large number of applicants not being considered for loan under the scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to assist the common man in getting their due shares under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Total amount allocated under PMEGP for the last three years and current year is given below:

Year	Total amount allocated
2014-15	1093.06
2015-16	1286.20
2016-17	1082.90
2017-18	1170.00

(b) Targets under PMEGP are fixed state-wise with each district getting at least 75 projects. State-wise details of the number of people applied for loan in different banks to avail the benefits under PMEGP and the number of applications sanctioned loans during the last three year and current year, percentage-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The applications are scrutinized by implementing agencies i.e. KVIC, KVIB, DIC and District Level Task Force Committee (DLTFC) to ascertain fulfillment of criteria under PMEGP scheme. About 50% of the applications are rejected at the DLTFC level due to non-completion of various documents, vague information in the applications, lack of knowledge etc. Banks also take their own credit decision on the basis of viability of each project. They appraise projects both technically and economically. About 30-40% applications are rejected at the Bank level.

Reasons for rejection of PMEGP application by the Banks are as follows:

- i. Non-fulfillment of Bank documents by the entrepreneur.
- ii. The proposed activity is not in the service area of the Bank.
- iii. The entrepreneur has availed loan facility under other activity like Home loan, vehicle loan etc. and not repaid.
- iv. Project is not economically viable.
- v. Proposed activity is not having suitable marketing at the proposed place.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to assist the common man in getting their due share under the scheme are as follows:

- KVIC has introduced online e-portal wherein the application flows and fund flow is processed online.
- The issue of credit flow to the micro sector especially PMEGP as part of the priority sector lending by Banks has been raised in video conference with Secretary, Department of Financial Services (DFS) and CMDs of Banks. This issue has also been raised in the quarterly meeting of RBI with CMDs of Banks for ensuring adequate credit flow for MSME sector especially under PMEGP.
- The period of default has been increased from 90 to 180 days for MSMEs subject to fulfilling certain condition.
- The corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has been enhanced from Rs.2500 crore to Rs.7500 crore. The ceiling limit for guarantee cover is enhanced from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crore. Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) have been brought under the CGTMSE scheme for loan provided to micro sector enterprises.



- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media about PMEGP scheme for the benefit of Rural and Urban areas.
- Awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- Further, the incubates under ASPIRE-LBIs/ Tool Room and Technology centers/MSME-DIs under Ministry of MSME, NSIC/NIMSME / RSETI/NISBUD/ HE or other Institution / agency approved by Ministry would be eligible for assistance under PMEGP on priority basis and without undergoing EDP training, if the EDP component is already included in the curriculum of the LBIs/Tool Room/Training Centers etc.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of the number of people applied for loan in different banks to avail the benefits under PMEGP and the number of applications sanctioned loans during the last three years and current years, percentage-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)		
		No. of applications received	No. of units disbursed	%	No. of applications received	No. of units disbursed	%	No. of applications received	No. of units disbursed	%	No. of applications received	No. of units disbursed	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>I. North Zone</b>													
1	Jammu and Kashmir	9640	1565	16.23	9619	2207	22.94	8687	1492	17.18	14999	2900	19.33
2	Himachal Pradesh	2942	1244	42.28	3739	1077	28.80	5042	941	18.66	3584	612	17.08
3	Punjab	5892	1153	19.57	6760	966	14.29	11587	1266	10.93	11008	1187	10.78
4	U.T. Chandigarh	239	36	15.06	197	43	21.83	278	47	16.91	159	33	20.75
5	Haryana	5900	1175	19.92	3771	1248	33.09	13089	1377	10.52	17512	1289	7.36
6	Delhi	3297	198	6.005	2802	256	9.14	8623	119	1.38	13057	68	0.52
7	Rajasthan	11173	1976	17.69	9714	1988	20.47	13864	1749	12.62	16354	1172	7.17
<b>II. Central Zone</b>													
8	Uttarakhand	4077	1333	32.7	2723	1136	41.72	4643	1345	28.97	7540	1059	14.05
9	Uttar Pradesh	43362	4891	11.28	37950	4365	11.50	47499	4074	8.58	72457	4256	5.87
10	Chhattisgarh	5793	847	14.62	4305	1277	29.66	9012	1598	17.73	11537	1013	8.78
11	Madhya Pradesh	6441	2737	42.49	4895	1979	40.43	6337	1940	30.61	9296	1224	13.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>III. N.E.ZONE</b>													
12	Sikkim	104	16	15.38	254	110	43.31	320	27	8.44	149	25	16.78
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1742	652	37.43	4943	35	0.71	1689	301	17.82	1200	142	11.83
14	Nagaland	3703	416	11.23	2747	623	22.68	2616	1018	38.91	1576	863	54.76
15	Manipur	22282	747	3.352	22282	685	3.07	33990	1265	3.72	11236	376	3.35
16	Mizoram	4184	817	19.53	5632	1134	20.13	3706	425	11.47	1782	137	7.69
17	Tripura	7681	787	10.25	6436	642	9.98	9908	2297	23.18	6106	688	11.27
18	Meghalaya	2247	555	24.7	2713	603	22.23	1410	329	23.33	977	53	5.42
19	Assam	49355	5015	10.16	37162	3483	9.37	71561	6028	8.42	27280	1625	5.96
<b>IV. East Zone</b>													
20	Bihar	22337	1639	7.338	11650	2430	20.86	21680	3234	14.92	20212	1427	7.06
21	West Bengal	26726	3397	12.71	30343	1873	6.17	21190	3528	16.65	19035	1222	6.42
22	Jharkhand	14073	1699	12.07	8700	1839	21.14	13795	1300	9.42	9447	677	7.17
23	Odisha	24348	2013	8.268	25577	2876	11.24	20102	3029	15.07	15357	1768	11.51
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	173	161	93.06	304	119	39.14	372	195	52.42	324	169	52.16
<b>V. West Zone</b>													
25	Gujarat*	4750	1289	27.14	4299	1419	33.01	8927	1386	15.53	8838	1559	17.64
26	Maharashtra**	20257	3469	17.12	5488	2497	45.50	45148	2325	5.15	34802	2529	7.27
27	Goa	145	78	53.79	173	91	52.60	155	90	58.06	113	38	33.63
<b>VI. South Zone</b>													
28	Andhra Pradesh	9929	937	9.437	11459	642	5.60	13465	1357	10.08	12293	1342	10.92
29	Telangana	7952	604	7.596	10665	660	6.19	11865	664	5.60	15472	934	6.04
30	Karnataka	21945	2431	11.08	23341	2140	9.17	29717	3575	12.03	28135	1784	6.34
31	Lakshadweep	61	31	50.82	0	0	0	7	0	0.00	6	0	0.00
32	Kerala	3230	1344	41.61	4216	1369	32.47	4013	1584	39.47	6648	891	13.40
33	Tamil Nadu	12560	2858	22.75	11671	2463	21.10	20064	2941	14.66	19841	3011	15.18
34	Puducherry	257	58	22.57	267	65	24.34	173	66	38.15	221	36	16.29
Grand Total		358797	48168	13.4	316797	44340	14.00	464534	52912	11.39	418553	36109	8.63

\* including Daman &amp; diu

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Academic Activities in ESIC Hospital, Kalaburgi**

2601. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ESIC is aware that the Academic activities at the ESI Medical College and Hospital in Kalaburgi have been hit hard by the shortage of cadavers for research and education;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total intake of ESIC Hospital, Kalaburgi along with the steps taken by the Government to address the issue;

(c) whether ESIC has taken initiatives for spreading awareness and encouraging individuals to support cadaver donation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a Policy for utilizing the services of UG/PG Pass-outs from ESI Medical Colleges/ESI-PGIMSRs in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries has been approved, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been recently learnt that there is shortage of cadavers for research and education at ESIC Medical College, Kalaburgi.

The total intake of students is 100 MBBS admission annually.

The college is making efforts to procure more cadavers.

(c) Yes, Madam. ESIC Medical Colleges have undertaken programme/initiatives for encouraging individuals to support cadaver donations.

The Activities carried out in this regard by some ESIC Medical Colleges are as under:

**Faridabad, Haryana**

- 'Continuing Medical Education program on Organ & Body Donation Awareness' on 15-04-2017.

**Joka, Kolkata**

- 'Continuing Medical Education Seminar on Organ and Tissue Transplantation and Donation' on 19-12-2017.
- Workshop on Organ/Body donation on 26/2/2018

**Kalaburgj, Karnataka**

- 'Body Donation Awareness Programme' organized by Deptt of Anatomy on 08-02-2018
- A 'Body Donation Society' has also been established by the College Sanathnagar, Hyderabad
- Voluntary Body Donation Awareness program on 10-6-2017
- Awareness program about Body Donation as an outreach activity in the community on 26/01/2018.

Encouraging live human voluntary Body Donors through personal interaction/social media providing Body Donor ID cards to willing individuals.

(d) Yes, Madam. A Policy for utilization of the services of the UG/PG Pass-outs from ESI Medical Colleges ESI-PGIMSRs in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries has been approved. In this regard, ESI Corporation has issued memoranda on 04.09.2014 and 02.02.2018 for utilization of services under bond in respect of UG/PG passouts from ESIC Medical/Dental Colleges.

**AICTE Functioning**

2602. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to improve the functioning of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the light of deteriorating standards of professional technical education in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to make a transparent mechanism at AICTE for recognition and monitoring of private institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government and AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) have taken concrete steps to improve the functioning of AICTE on the recommendations of Kaw Committee viz. to concentrate on mentoring and development, to focus attention on research and innovation, rating to be the fulcrum of regulation etc. The Committee submitted its report titled "Technical Education in India: A Futuristic Scenario" on 12.06.2015. The AICTE has implemented e-Governance mechanism which includes Online approval process for the institutes, dashboard and online grievance redressal system for eliminating corrupt practices and maintaining transparency & presenting model curriculum.

#### **Institutions of Eminence**

2603. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning for setting up of institutions of eminence under which ten public and ten private universities would be selected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the education reforms underway would receive big boost in the years to come; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Govt. Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private institutions to emerge as World

Class Teaching and Research Institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

As per the Guidelines and Regulations applications for Institutions of Eminence was called for and in response 114 applications have been received. An Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has been constituted for selection of Institutions of Eminence.

(c) and (d) Under this scheme, the selected IoEs will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions and greater autonomy like to admit foreign students upto 30% of admitted students, freedom to recruit foreign faculty; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 institution in the world ranking without permission of UGC; freedom to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus etc. has been provided. Further, each public Institution selected as IoE shall be provided financial assistance upto Rupees 1000 Crore over a period of five years.

It is expected IoEs will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in ten years time and in top 100 eventually overtime. This will improve the general level of education of the country and will enable students to get world class education at an affordable rate within the country.

#### **Promotion of Industries**

2604. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has fixed priority on job creation, export push and boost to foreign direct investment in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government has invited opinion from the experts in all the above three fields and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to realize the said goal?

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

DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Job creation, export promotion and encouraging foreign direct investment in the country have been the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

A Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services inter-alia consisting of a portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

The Government has taken a number of initiatives like 'Make in India', 'Startup India', for promoting investments in India thereby boosting exports and job creation. Moreover, Government has undertaken a number of reforms to promote FDI in the country, which complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited through FDI by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies, as also exposure to global managerial practices resulting into employment generation and accelerated growth of the sectors.

Consultations are held with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations inviting suggestions and feedbacks on the various schemes/programmes being run by the Government to make necessary improvements thereon. Views/ suggestions received are considered by the Government and necessary amendments, if required, are made from time to time.

### **Expansion of National School of Drama**

2605. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/ plan to open a branch of National School of Drama (NSD) in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start NSD in Damoh in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has received any request/proposal/letter from various State Governments especially Madhya Pradesh to open a branch of NSD in their respective States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Broad Based Committee (Vision Committee), set up by the NSD Society in February 2005, inter-alia, had recommended opening of five regional centres of the NSD across the country. On the basis of these recommendations, the decision to establish Five Regional Centres during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012), one each at Kolkata, Mumbai, Jammu and Kashmir, and North-East besides upgrading the existing Regional Resource cum Research Centre, Bengaluru to a full-fledged regional centre, was taken by the Government.

So far, only Government of Karnataka has provided land /accommodation in 2013 at Bengaluru for the purpose where one year theatre training course is being organized by the NSD. Currently, the Bengaluru centre is running one year course on dramatic arts.

Proposals for opening of NSD centres in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have also been received by the NSD.

To review the position of opening of NSD centres, NSD Society constituted a Sub-Committee. The NSD

society, on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, decided to defer the opening of such centres till such time that the status of institution of national importance is granted to NSD.

(c) No.

(d) NSD has received proposals only from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, but the same has been deferred, as already stated against part (a) and (b) above.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **University and College Teachers**

2606. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has sought feedback from various stakeholders on its draft regulations for minimum qualifications for appointment and other service conditions of university and college teachers and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response/feedback received from various stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that the Committee constituted by the Chairman, UGC has drafted UGC Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2018". The draft regulations has been uploaded on the UGC website vide Public Notice dated 9th February, 2018 to seek feedback/ suggestions/ comments from various stakeholders/ general public. UGC has further informed that it has received 7800 responses/ feedback from various stakeholders till 28th February, 2018.

#### **Development of Oil and Gas**

2607. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hold consultation with the industry/investors before formulating any new policy regarding development of oil/gas and other petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the new oil/ petroleum policy;

(c) whether the Government proposes to deregulate the prices of natural gas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched the Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) on 30th March, 2016 after holding wide ranging consultations with various stakeholders such as Exploration & Production (E&P) operators, service providers, industry and trade associations etc., including National Oil Companies (NOCs). The salient features of new Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) are as follows: -

- Single License for conventional and unconventional Hydrocarbons.
- An Open Acreage Licensing Policy.
- Easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model
- Marketing & pricing freedom for the Crude oil & Natural gas.
- Zero royalty rates for deepwater and ultra deepwater blocks for first seven years.
- Equal weightage to work programme and fiscal share
- Exemption from oil cess
- Custom duty exemption etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India has notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" in October, 2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as

Henry Hub (USA), National Balancing Point (UK), Alberta (Canada) and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. The prices are notified after every six months in accordance with said guidelines. Government has notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). Government has also notified the marketing and pricing freedom for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in April, 2017 to augment domestic gas production.

[Translation]

#### **Employment Opportunities for Women**

2608. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unemployed women has increased in the country during the last few years and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the number of unemployed women registered in various employment exchanges including the major cities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the employment opportunities created/provided and the training being provided to women to make them employable during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade/strengthen the employment exchanges in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to generate more employment opportunities specially for women in the country?

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

GANGWAR): (a) As per the results available from labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for female aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Year	Female Unemployment Rate
2012-13	5.6%
2013-14	4.9%
2015-16	5.8%

(b) As per the information received from the states, the number of female job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with live, register of employment exchanges in the country is given below:

Year	Female job seekers (in Crore)
2012	1.56
2013	1.65
2014	1.71
2015 (As on Sept, 2015)	1.60 (Provisional)

Data for the year 2016 & 2017 are not available. The State-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres

(MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services. In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS and provides central funding to States for upgradation of infrastructures In Employment Exchanges, in accordance with scheme guidelines.

The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDf-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

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

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for Incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise number of female job seekers registered with live register of employment exchanges in the country*

(In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh#	5.39	5.33	5.24	5.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	4.76	5.06	5.51	5.70
4	Bihar	1.01	0.58	1.03	0.91
5	Chhattisgarh	4.38	4.72	6.00	5.99
6	Delhi	2.11	3.02	3.50	3.71
7	Goa	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.53
8	Gujarat	2.65	2.15	2.01	
9	Haryana	2.07	2.11	2.32	2.42
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.99	3.41	3.99	3.39
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1.71	0.95	0.93	0.92
12	Jharkhand	0.95	0.84	0.68	0.75
13	Karnataka	1.20	1.10	1.03	0.97
14	Kerala	23.60	22.72	22.66	22.75
15	Madhya Pradesh	4.60	4.78	4.69	4.14
16	Maharashtra	6.30	7.44	9.33	8.86
17	Manipur	1.93	1.99	2.05	2.14
18	Meghalaya	0.16	0.9	0.19	0.21
19	Mizoram	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.14
20	Nagaland	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.24
21	Odisha	3.16	3.13	3.13	3.04
22	Punjab	17.08	1.21	1.13	1.10
23	Rajasthan	1.12	1.32	1.34	1.28
24	Sikkim*	-	-	-	
25	Tamil Nadu	38.77	42.62	40.52	40.86
26	Tripura	2.03	2.14	2.29	
27	Uttarakhand	2.21	2.44	3.84	3.32
28	Uttar Pradesh	18.46	19.92	21.55	10.91
29	West Bengal	21.27	23.12	23.98	24.74
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.18



1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Chandigarh	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
33	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
34	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
35	Puducherry	1.08	1.08	1.01	1.08
Total		156.46	165.49	170.78	160.31

Note: \*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.  
# Telangana includes In Andhra Pradesh.  
@ till Sept. 2015 (Provisional)

[English]

#### Survey on Higher Education

2609. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per All India Survey on Higher Education for 2016-17 the Muslim representation among the teachers in higher educational institutions in India is just 4.9 percent which is much lower than the community's proportion in India's population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also lower than the population of the two categories and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the all India level, teachers belonging to the general category are more than half which is 58.2 percent of the total number of teachers and Other Backward Classes(OBC) follow at 31.3 percent in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, percentage of Teachers of Muslims, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled

Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) community have been reported as 4.9, 8.3, 2.9 and 31.3 respectively. Similarly as per Census 2011, percentage of population of Muslims, SCs and STs have been reported 14.2, 16.2 and 8.2 respectively. Percentage of OBC population is not available in Census 2011.

[Translation]

#### Regional Languages

2610. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to implement and promote regional languages in various education institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Government's Policy is to promote all Indian Languages. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is offering 38 languages at secondary level out of which 28 are regional Indian Languages. CBSE offer 32 languages at Senior Secondary level and out of these 24 are regional Indian Languages. Matribhasha Diwas was celebrated on 21.2.2018 to promote the use of Mother Tongue in various Educational Institutions. The Government of India has initiated a Scheme known as "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India". Under this Scheme, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10,000 speakers.

[English]

#### WTO Agreement on Agriculture

2611. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:  
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

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

(a) whether the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on agriculture was aimed to remove trade barriers and to promote transparent market access and integration of global markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said Agreement is highly complicated and controversial and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has often been criticised as a tool in hands of developed countries to exploit weaker countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the rules of trade between nations. The objective of these rules is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. The WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) aimed to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system with the objective of providing for substantial progressive reductions in agricultural support and protection over an agreed period of time, with a view to correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions in world agriculture markets.

(b) and (c) Despite the fact that the developed countries had to undertake higher reduction commitments in the Uruguay Round (UR) of Trade Negotiations, their subsidy entitlements are considerably higher than those of developing countries. Many of the developing countries such as India did not have any reduction commitment, as they were not providing any trade-distorting subsidies during the reference period taken into account during the UR negotiations. These countries can provide such subsidies to the extent of 10% of the value of production of a crop in a calendar year and 10% of value of production in respect of non-product specific support during the year. Hence, the AoA provides considerable space and flexibility to a few developed members to provide huge trade distorting subsidies and further, to concentrate these subsidies on a few products without

any limit. Developing countries, on the other hand have special and differential treatment in form of flexibilities to provide support for input subsidies to low income resource poor farmers.

(d) The Government believes that any meaningful reform in agriculture must first seek to reduce the disproportionately large subsidies of the developed countries, address product-specific concentration and further, there must be no dilution of the special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries.

[Translation]

### State Trading Corporation

2612. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the execution of the State Trading Corporation including its profits earned and losses incurred during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any activity of irregularity or fraud in the Corporation has been seen during the said period due to which it has suffered financial losses;

(c) if so, the details of the investigation in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to compensate the losses of the said Corporation to improve its performance and prevent the recurring of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The overall performance of STC during the last three years and current financial year i.e. April-Dec.'17 is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
				April - December
1	2	3	4	5
Exports	1884	1111	789	249

1	2	3	4	5
Imports	12042	8735	6382	8260
Domestic Sales	471	633	581	247
Total Turnover	14397	10479	7752	8756
Profit After Tax	26	18	-166	39

(b) and (c) During the last three years (from April 2014 onwards), in matters relating to nine (09) cases, certain irregularities have come to notice due to which the Corporation had suffered financial losses. Three cases were referred by STC to CBI and one more case was taken up directly by CBI. CBI has filed chargesheet in one case, investigation is in progress in two cases and one case was not taken up by CBI for investigation. FIR has been lodged in two cases with local police and police has filed a chargesheet in one case. In addition, STC has initiated disciplinary proceedings in eight cases.

(d) The performance of the Company is reviewed regularly by its Board of Directors which includes two Government Nominee Directors. The performance of the Corporation is reviewed regularly by Department of Commerce. STC has been directed to make all efforts to expedite recovery of outstanding dues and the Board has been directed to regularly monitor/review the progress of recovery.

STC has reviewed, streamlined and strengthened its internal systems, procedures and guidelines. The Corporation has identified and implemented a number of cost-cutting measures to improve its profitability which inter-alia includes closure of non-productive branch offices, reduction in manpower and administrative cost, etc. The Corporation is laying greater focus on business with Central/State government departments and their entities.

#### **Promotion of Leather Industry**

2613. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any new policy for development of leather industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/released to promote the leather industry during the last three years;

(d) whether the regular accidents have adversely affected the leather industry in the recent years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government has approved special package for employment generation in leather & footwear sector which involves implementation of central sector scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over the next three financial years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme would lead to development of infrastructure for the leather sector, address environment concerns specific to the leather sector, facilitate additional investments, employment generation and increase in production.

(c) A total of Rs. 905 crore have been released under the scheme 'Indian Leather Development Programme' during the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The year wise details are as stated below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Expenditure	270	235	400

(d) No accident adversely affecting leather industry has been reported to the Government in recent years.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Educational Backwardness**

2614. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sheohar is a highly backward district from educational point of

view in Bihar and there is no Degree college and technical institute in this district till date;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for increasing literacy level and establishing technical institute in the said district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Education being in the concurrent list, the creation of new institutions is the responsibility of both Central and State governments. However, recognizing the need for central support for achieving the aims of access, -equity and excellence by strategically funding the State higher education system, a centrally sponsored scheme namely Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Under RUSA, inter alia, central assistance is provided for setting up new Model Degree College (MDC) and New College (Professional & Technical). Approval for Central Assistance under the scheme is dependent upon the submission of the State Higher Educational Plan (SHEP) by the States/UTs and the subsequent appraisal by the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA. Sheohar district has not been proposed by the State for a new college under RUSA.

Further, Saakshar Bharat Programme was initiated in the Sheohar district of Bihar during the year 2010-2011 for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme in 34 districts including Sheohar district of Bihar for improving the literacy rate. 1961 Saaksharta Kendras (Literacy Centres) are being run by each Panchayat Swayamsevak (Panchayat Volunteers). A total of 106 Preraks (Females-56 and Males-50) are engaged in total 53 Adult Education Centres of Sheohar district of Bihar.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme, 7 new schools, 1 Girls Hostel, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in 5 schools and vocational education in 1 school has been approved in Sheohar district of Bihar.

Sheohar District is also covered under Submission Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development as a backward district and one Government Polytechnic has been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education in the District.

[English]

#### **Certification Programme for Guides**

2615. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Tourism has a great potential to provide employment opportunities to the youth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to start training and certification programme for the guides, especially for the State of Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has started any scheme to enable the foreign tourists to get in touch with the guides through a web portal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Tourism is an important source of employment & foreign exchange earnings in India. It has great capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind - from the most specialized to the unskilled and hence play a major role in creation of additional employment opportunities.

As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA) - 2009-10 and its subsequent estimates, the contribution of tourism employment to total employment of the country during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 10.17%, 10.78%, 11.49% and 12.36% respectively.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has formulated the guidelines for Selection and Grant of Guide License to Regional Level Tourist Guides (RLG 2011). As per these guidelines, the requirement of

tourist guides is assessed region-wise including the State of Punjab, based on the inbound tourist arrivals, number of ASI monuments, available licensed guides, growth potential, availability of assignments to guides and all other relevant factors and is normally done once in two years by the Ministry through a pre-defined process.

Further, Ministry of Tourism has introduced Tour Guide and Heritage Tour Guide courses for training and certification for the guides. The duration of these two courses are 420 hours and 330 hours, respectively and are open to youth in the age group of 18 to 28 years who are minimum 10th pass.

Ministry of Tourism does not has any scheme to enable the foreign tourists to get in touch with the guides through a web portal.

#### **Setting up of LBIs/TBIs**

2616. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) set up across the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total amount of funds provided by the Government to these setups during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of skill development training programmes organised under the scheme along with the number of participants therein during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase awareness about these programmes and the extent of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Details of the number of Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) centres sanctioned to the various States since its inception across the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise details of the funds sanctioned and released under this scheme since its inception across the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The incubation scheme provides for hands on training on the courses identified and sanctioned for the LBI. The total number of incubatees who have completed and who are undergoing incubation is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase awareness about the scheme:

- (i) Creation of a dedicated web portal for monitoring the progress under the scheme <https://aspire.msme.gov.in/>;
- (ii) Publicity given at the meetings of National Board of MSMEs where all Association of MSMEs participate with State Governments;
- (iii) Publicity given at the SC/ST Hub conclaves held across States;
- (iv) Video conferencing with different State Governments;
- (v) Showcasing of new schemes in the National/State/District level exhibitions organized by KVIC and Coir Board;
- (vi) Promotional activities/initiatives taken by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC).

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of LBIs approved under ASPIRE (upto 31.1.2018)*

Sl. No.	State	District	Nodal Agency/ Institution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	Coir Board
2.	Assam	Guwahati	IIEG
3.	Assam	Kamrup	IIEG
4.	Assam	Sibsasagr	IIEG
5.	Bihar	Patna	KVIC-MDTC

1	2	3	4
6.	Bihar	Khanwa	BHKGS
7.	Bihar	Nawada	NSIC
8.	Delhi	Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia University
9.	Delhi	East Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital & Yogashram-PPP
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot	NSIC
11.	Haryana	Faridabad	NSIC
12.	Karnataka	Dandeli	VTU
13.	Kerala	Cochin	CBPST-PPP
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	State Govt. of MP
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	MPSBM
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak	IGNTU
17.	Maharashtra	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC
18.	Maharashtra	Pune	KVIC-MDTC
19.	Manipur	Chandel	State Govt. of Manipur
20.	Manipur	Ukhrul	State Govt. of Manipur
21.	Manipur	Imphal East	State Govt. of Manipur
22.	Manipur	Imphal West	State Govt. of Manipur
23.	Manipur	Thoubal	State Govt. of Manipur
24.	Manipur	Senapati	State Govt. of Manipur
25.	Manipur	Tamenglong	State Govt. of Manipur
26.	Manipur	Bishnupur	State Govt. of Manipur
27.	Manipur	Churachandpur	State Govt. of Manipur

1	2	3	4
28.	Meghalaya	Tura (West Garo Hills)	MBMA
29.	Meghalaya	Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills)	MBMA
30.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Khadi Board
31.	Nagaland	Doesehe	Doeshe Village Council
32.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Coir Board
33.	Odisha	Khurda	Centurion University - PPP
34.	Odisha	Jajpur, Bhubaneswar	IEDO
35.	Odisha	Khurda	State Govt. of Odisha
36.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE
37.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	GITI
38.	Rajasthan	Alwar	GITI
39.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	GEC
40.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	GITI
41.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	FDDI
42.	Rajasthan	Kota	RTU
43.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Govt. Production Center
44.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	NSIC
45.	Tamil Nadu	Tanjavore	Coir Board
46.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	NIFT-TEA-PPP
47.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	IIFPT *
48.	Telangana	Hyderabad	NIMSME
49.	Telangana	Hyderabad	ALEAP-PPP
50.	Telangana	Secunderabad	NSIC-EME Center
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	NSIC

1	2	3	4	<i>State/UT-wise details of TBIs approved under ASPIRE (upto 31.1.2018)</i>			
				Sl. No.	State	District	Anchor
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Naini	NSIC				
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	NIESBUD				
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	KapilBalAvam-PPP	1.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapally	TREC-STEP-TBI
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Samadhan	"Samadhan-PPP	2.	Karnataka	Chikballarpur	S.J.C. Institute of Technology
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Sanjay Gandhi Polytechnic	3.	Maharashtra	Pune	MITCON
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Balia	GITI	4.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramdeo Baba College of Engineering
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	GITI	5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Start-up Oasis
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	GITI	6.	Telangana	Hyderabad	ICAR-NAARM
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	GITI	7.	Telangana	Hyderabad	K-Hub, Govt. of Telangana
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	GITI	8.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Shobhit University
62.	Uttar akhand	Kashipur	NSIC				

\* Revised proposal for LBI to be submitted by Institution

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of funds released for setting up of LBIs/TBIs under ASPIRE as on 20.02.2018*

						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Nodal Agency	Area of Operation	Type LBI/ TBI	Cost of Project approved	Total payment released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	NSIC	Deoria (UP)		77.02	77.02	
2.		Kashipur (Uttarakhand)		85.04	85.04	
3.		Naini (UP)	LB I	94.01	94.01	
4.		Chennai (TN)		90.84	90.84	
5.		Rajkot (Gujrat)		77.66	77.66	
6.		Nawada (Bihar)		75.43	75.43	
7.		Faridabad (Haryana)	LBI	100.00	80.00	
		Sub Total (NSIC)		600.00	580.00	
8.	SIDBI	Fund of Funds		10000.00	10000.00	
9.	Govt. of Manipur	DIC, Chandel, Manipur		62.00	49.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Govt. of Manipur	DIC, Ukhrul, Manipur		77.00	61.60
11.		DIC, Imphal East Manipur		100.00	80.00
12.		DIC, Imphal West Manipur		53.48	42.78
13.		DIC, Thoubal Manipur	LBI	100.00	80.00
14.		DIC, Senapati, Manipur		100.00	80.00
15.		DIC, Tamenglong, Manipur		100.00	80.00
16.		DIC, Bishnupur, Manipur		100.00	80.00
17.		DIC, Churachanpur, Manipur		100.00	80.00
		Sub Total (Govt. of Manipur)		792.48	633.98
18.	Coir Board	RO, Bhubaneswar (Odisha)		100.00	100.00
19.		REC, Tanjavore (TN)	LBI	100.00	100.00
20.		RO, Rajahmundry (AP)	100.00	100.00	
		Sub Total (Coir Board)	300.00	300.00	
21.	M.P. LaghuUdyog	Dewas, MP	LBI	90.20	90.20
22.	TREC-STEP, TN	Chennai (TN)	TBI	30.00	30.00
23.	MITCON, Pune	Pune (Maharashtra)	TBI	30.00	30.00
24.	Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi	Delhi	LBI	100.00	98.137
25.	IEDO, Odisha	Bhubaneswar	LBI	100.00	100.00
26.		Jajpur, Odisha	LBI	100.00	50.000
27.	MP Bamboo Mission	Satna, MP	LBI	100.00	100.00
28.	NiMSME	Hyderabad	LBI	85.09	85.09
29.	RIICO-GCE	Jhalawar, Rajasthan	LBI	71.00	35.50
30.	VTU	Dandeli-Karnataka	LBI	83.00	41.50
31.	HE, Guwahati	Guwahati, Assam	LBI	67.00	53.60
3.		Kamrup, Assam		56.00	44.80
33.		Sibsagar, Assam		67.00	53.60
	Sub Total	(IIE, Guwahati)		190.00	152.00
34.	Khadi Board, Mizoram	Aizawl, Mizoram	LBI	53.14	53.14



1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	KVIC-MDTC	Patna, Bihar	LBI	100.00	80.00
36.		Nashik, Maharashtra		100.00	80.00
37.		Pune (Maharashtra)		94.00	75.20
		Sub Total (KVIC)		294.00	235.20
38.	CBPST	Cochin, Kerala	LBI	65.00	32.500
39.	NIFT TEA	Tirupur, TN	LBI	50.00	25.000
40.	IGTU	Amarkantak, MP	LBI	98.86	79.088
41.	Meerut, UP	Shobhit University	TBI	80.00	58.388
42.	NIESBUD, NOIDA	NOIDA	LBI	66.50	66.500
43.	UPTA	Amethi	LBI	65.96	32.980
44.		Balia		57.77	28.885
45.		Basti		100.00	50.000
46.		Faizabad		52.92	26.460
47.		Ghazipur		35.00	17.500
48.		Kushinagar		70.00	35.000
	Total (UPTA)	LBI		381.65	190.825
49.	Doshehe	Nagaland	LBI	99.68	49.840
50.	Centurion University	Odisha	LBI	50.00	25.000
51.	Bapu Nature	Delhi	LBI	50.00	50.000
52.	Samadhan Samiti	Uttar Pradesh	LBI	50.00	25.000
53.	Chikballarpur	Karnataka	TBI	45.00	22.500
54.	Bhartiya Harit Khadi	Bihar	LBI	50.00	50.000
55.	Ramdeobaba Samiti	Maharashtra	TBI	39.25	19.625
56.	RTU, Kota	Rajasthan	LBI	100.00	50.000
57.	GEC, Ajmer	Rajasthan	LBI	79.00	39.500
58.	EC, Bikaner	Rajasthan	LBI	100.00	50.000
59.	MBMA	Meghalaya	LBI	196.05	98.025
		Grand Total		14619.90	13546.542

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise Aspire database on Incubation under LBI as on 31.1.2018 including the State of Gujarat is as follows*

Sl. No	District	State	Nodal Agency	Amount Approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Incubated	Under Incubation	Employed	Self Employed	Applied PMEGP/ CUY	Further Studies	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	NSIC	77.02	1492	449	46	305	37	127	863
2	Rajkot	Gujarat	NSIC	77.66	2764	127	110	106	88	2148	363
3	Kashipur	Uttarakhand	NSIC	85.05	950	188	105	51	27	0	587
4	Nawada	Bihar	NSIC	75.42	739	420	2	26	19	80	612
5	Naini	Uttar Pradesh	NSIC	94	627	192	130	69	3	48	376
6	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	NSIC	90.82	966	45	145	157	36	157	401
7	Faridabad	Haryana	NSIC	100	41	130	0	0	0	0	5
8	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Coir Board	100	80	0	4	19	76	0	0
9	Tanjavore	Tamil Nadu	Coir Board	100	220	21	0	8	36	0	176
10	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Coir Board	100	76	0	0	36	33	0	17
11	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	MP Laghu Udyog Nigam	90.2	252	150	210	0	0	0	0
12	Chandel	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	62	400	400	5	17	0	0	0
13	Ukhrul	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	77	141	0	19	0	42	0	0
14	Imphal East	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	800	330	0	700	300	0	0
15	Imphal West	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	53.48	1070	200	16	9	286	0	0
16	Thoubal	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	26	0	1	24	0	0	0
17	Senapati	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	153	0	24	15	60	0	0
18	Tamenglong	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	160	0	4	40	100	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19	Bishnupur	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	590	0	0	36	500	0	54
20	Churachand- pur	Manipur	DIC. Manipur	100	92	30	12	50	0	0	0
21	Jamia Campus	New Delhi	Delhi Jamia Milia Islamia Univ.	98.93	85	17	6	2	1	17	42
22	Hyderabad	Telangana	NIMSME	85.09	956	186	81	291	89	20	0
23	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	MPSBM	100	297	106	34	50	0	10	0
24	Pune	Maharashtra	KVIC	94	165	0	0	0	0	11	
25	Nashik	Maharashtra	KVIC	100	21						
26	Patna	Bihar	KVIC	100	20						
27	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	IEDO	100	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
28	Aizawl	Mizoram	KVIB	53.14	380	15	57	38	152	19	114
29	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	NIFT-NSIC- PPP	50	56						
30	Delhi	Delhi	Bapu Nature- AYUSH- PPP	50	12						
31	Cochin	Kerala	CBPST	65	50	1	14	1	9		
32	Noida	Uttar Pradesh	NIESBUD	66.5	30						
33	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Samadhan- NSIC-PPP	50	10						
Total				2795.3	13613	3144	1012	2063	1885	2638	3609

[Translation]

**Funds Allocated to Tribal Students**

2617. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scholarship schemes being implemented by the Government to provide education facilities to the scheduled tribe students in the country;

(b) the details of the amount of the funds allocated,

released and utilised during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government is considering to increase the scholarship amount being provided under the said schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

BHABHOR): (a) The Ministry is implementing the following scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribes students in the country;

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships for ST students (9th & 10th class students)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarships for ST students for studying abroad

(b) The funds are allocated scheme-wise, and not State-wise. The details of allocation of funds during the

last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The funds under the schemes (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships and (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students are demand driven schemes and grants are released to States/UTs, including Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. The details of funds released and utilised during the last three years and the current year under the four schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Proposal to increase the scholarship amount under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students from the existing Rs.150/- to Rs.225/- per month for Day Scholars, and from Rs.3507- to Rs.525/- per month for Hostellers has been submitted for approval of the Competent Authority.

#### **Statement-I**

*The details of funds allocated during the last five years and the current year*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students	1058.00*	1065.85*	1154.84*	1210.14*	1454.22*	1659.84*	265.00	318.00
2	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students							1347.07	1436.00
3	National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	50.00	-	50.00	48.81	50.00	80.00	120.00	100.00
4	National Overseas Scholarship to the ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.39	1.00	1.00

BE : Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates

\* including budget for other schemes viz., Boys & Girls Hostels, Ashram Schools, Vocational Training Centres under the Umbrella Scheme for Tribal Education

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of Fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations utilisation thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	(as on 07.03.18) Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1386.00	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh							
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	
4	Bihar	688.60	688.60	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3718.00	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30
6	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75
8	Gujarat	3750.00	3750.00	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84
9	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	73.00	96.12	96.12	51.21	44.52	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	700.00	68.02	0.00	0.00	
11	Jharkhand	1613.00	1376.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	796.40	771.40	
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	2656.76
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16	Manipur	496.05	496.05	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	364.90
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.36	0.00	
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	851.47	422.55	0.00	0.00	
20	Odisha	4511.00	4511.00	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98
21	Rajasthan	2383.34	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22	Sikkim	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.72
23	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Telangana	745.52	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25	Tripura	678.75	678.75	1303.60	861.49	0.00	0.00	232.89
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27	Uttarakhand	19.82	19.82	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.45
28	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total	20070.88	19833.93	22868.95	20990.94	8416.64	7727.26	22496.37

*Details of Fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilisation thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on. 07.03.18)
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	5070.01	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62	7198.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65
4	Assam	1114.00	1114.00	6748.28	4481.68	266.65	0	779.00
5	Bihar	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	53.25
6	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4066.75	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674	3218.26
7	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19
8	Goa	2.00	2.00	356.00	356.00	645.00	645	313.80
9	Gujarat	3929.23	3929.23	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	12626.74
10	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	237.00	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	2658.36
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1565.65	1867.56
12	Jharkhand	4927.23	4927.23	0.00	0.00	8148.39	6600.00	1292.50
13	Karnataka	3691.00	3691.00	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00	7979.31
14	Kerala	647.00	647.00	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00	2494.46
15	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	2385.00	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00	8983.50
16	Maharashtra	7451.83	7451.83	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22083.48	8951.91
17	Manipur	3615.48	3615.48	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3372.72	6382.55
18	Meghalaya	438.00	438.00	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50
19	Mizoram	4501.15	4501.15	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73
20	Nagaland	2329.59	2329.59	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	0.00	2515.00
21	Odisha	4512.00	4512.00	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	7711.18
22	Rajasthan	6440.00	6440.00	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	8381.44	16097.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Sikkim	414.00	414.00	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	1247.31
24	Tamil Nadu	44.00	44.00	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3054.40	2020.39
25	Telangana	12329.88	12329.88	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00	16187.25
26	Tripura	974.82	974.82	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	1057.50	930.00	264.75
28	Uttarakhand	164.00	164.00	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3814.57	600.25
29	West Bengal	237.00	237.00	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00	2507.89
Total		72098.18	72098.16	85714.55	83447.95	155567.37	148534.52	125742.64

*Funds released under the scheme "National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students" during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(A) Funds released for National Fellowship (formerly RGNF)

(Rs. in lakhs)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on. 7.3.18)
Fund Released & utilised	Fund Released & utilised	Fund Released & utilised	Fund Released & utilised
0.00 (unspent amount was available with UGC)	3138.76	7312.25	5715.40

(B) Funds released for Scholarship (Top Class Education)

(Rs. in lakhs)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on. 7.03.18)
Fund released & utilised	Fund released & utilised	Fund released & utilised	Fund released & utilised
1849.85	1552.32	687.75	1920.00

*Details of Funds released, and utilized thereof under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(Rs. in lakhs)						
2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 07.03.18)
Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released & utilised
99.13	99.13	39.04	39.04	39.00	39.00	71.00

*[English]***WTO Meeting**

2618. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE f INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has initiated a mini ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) members from both rich and developing nations to revitalise the multilateral trade body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that about 40 WTO member countries are expected to participate in the said meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) An Informal WTO Ministerial Gathering is scheduled to be held in New Delhi on 19-20 March 2018. India is a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system and has been working constructively with members of the WTO to ensure that multilateralism is strengthened through collaborative efforts. It is in this spirit that India is hosting this meeting with the objective of facilitating an exchange of views on various issues and challenges relating to the multilateral trading system.

(c) and (d) Over 40 countries have been invited for the meeting including both developed and developing countries.

**Intangible Cultural Heritage Status to Kumbha Bharani Festival**

2619. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal/application to seek Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) status from UNESCO for The Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani festival in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, a proposal was received in the year 2010 from Shri KG. Venugopal, the then Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) & also from the Secretary, Sree Devi Vilasam Hindumathha Convention seeking to nominate the Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani festival in Kerala to the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Culture agreed to the proposal and submitted the nomination dossier for Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani Kettukazhcha along with other nominations in the year 2011 to UNESCO for consideration in the 2012 Cycle. At that time UNESCO was accepting multiple nominations from every country. In due course the rules changed and UNESCO made it mandatory that every country can submit only one nomination with the result that the earlier submitted dossiers were put in a priority list that is visited every year by the Ministry of Culture for re-prioritisation. At present, the priority list consists of 24 Intangible Cultural Heritage elements and Sowa Rigpa is the next element being considered for nomination in the 2019 cycle. The list of backlog elements is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***List of Backlog files submitted to UNESCO for inscription in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*

Sl. No.	Name of the Element	Submitted for Cycle
1	2	3
1.	Dashavatar: traditional folk theatre form, Maharashtra and Goa, India (00338)	2010
2.	Hingan: votive terracotta painted plaque of Molela, Rajasthan, India (00346)	2010



1	2	3
3.	Lama dances of Sikkim: Buddhist monastic dances, Sikkim, India (00352)	2010
4.	Nacha: folk theatre, Chhattisgarh, India (00344)	2010
5.	Patola: double ikat silk textiles of Patan, Gujarat, India (00343)	2010
6.	Phad: scroll paintings and their narration, Rajasthan, India (00342)	2010
7.	Rathwa ni Gher: tribal dance of Rathwas, Gujarat, India (00348)	2010
8.	Sankheda nu lakh kam: lacquered turned wood furniture of Sankheda, Gujarat, India (00347)	2010
9.	Sattriya music, dance and theatre (00350)	2010
10.	Shadow puppet theatre traditions (00351)	2010
11.	The festival of Salhesh, Bihar, India (00339)	2010
12.	Chaar Bayt, a Muslim tradition in lyrical oral poetry, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, India (00841)	2012
13.	Chettikulangara Kumbha Bharani Kettukazhcha (00708)	2012
14.	Durga Puja In West Bengal (00703)	2012
15.	Gaddi Jatar (00705)	2012
16.	Jangam Gayan (00702)	2012
17.	Kalamkari Paintings (00709)	2012
18.	Kolam, ritualistic threshold drawings and designs of Tamil Nadu, India (00842)	2012
19.	Music and knowledge of the Veena stringed instrument (00844)	2012
20.	Nautanki (00699)	2012

1	2	3
21.	Practice of turban tying in Rajasthan (00701)	2012
22.	Qawwali (00698)	2012
23.	Ranmale (00706)	2012
24.	Sowa-Rigpa, knowledge of healing or science of healing (01358)	2018

[*Translation*]

#### Theft of Oil

2620. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of petrol theft by some anti-social elements by punching holes in oil pipelines in the country have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the management of oil companies to curb/prevent the theft of petrol and diesel through such means; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed 137 number of cases of theft from their cross country pipelines during the last three years and current year (up to February, 2018). State/UT-wise details of such cases during this period is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) OMCs have taken following steps to curb the theft of petrol and diesel from their product pipe lines:

(i) Daily Line Walking by Line Walker with GPS Device Monitoring System.

(ii) Deployment of Night Patrolling Vehicles for Right of Use (ROU) Surveillance Monitoring during the Night Period.

- (iii) Periodic Line Walking by Officers.
- (iv) Fiber Optic Based Pipeline Condition Monitoring and Surveillance System (PCMS) for identification & prevention of pilferage attempts by miscreants from the pipeline.
- (v) Various "Pipelines Safety Awareness Program" for Villagers and Police Personnel are conducted periodically.
- (vi) Toll Free Number has been provided for getting information about any suspected activities in ROU from Villagers.
- (vii) Active participation in Onshore Security Coordination Committee (OSCC) meeting.

#### **Statement**

*The State/UT-wise details of number of cases of theft of oil from pipeline during the last three years and the current year*

State/UT	No. of case of Oil Theft from Pipelines.			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	1	2	0	1
Rajasthan	1	1	0	0
Haryana	9	8	8	7
Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10	14	17	1
Delhi	1	1	3	3
Bihar	2	1	0	0
West Bengal	3	2	2	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2	4	6	6
Jharkhand	5	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	0	0	1	0
Punjab	1	1	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1	3	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Total	38	36	42	21

#### **Industry and Education**

2621. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to create better coordination between industry and education sector in order to promote research on the lines of foreign countries in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage both private and public sectors for research projects;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to ensure participation of people from industries in the management, technology and higher education sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) In order to provide impetus to research in the country, the Government has approved setting up of 9 Research Parks one each at IIT Madras, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Gandhinagar, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore. IIT Madras Research Park has become fully functional with 43 R&D clients, 4 Incubators, 55 Start-ups, and 5 Centres of Excellence. IIT Gandhinagar Research Park has been approved with full funding from the Department of Science & Technology. Further, with a view to promoting innovation of a higher order that directly impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improves

the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, Uchatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) was approved by the Government. Under UAY, scheme of project funding by MHRD, participating Ministries and the Industry in the ratio of 50:25:25 has also been approved.

[English]

### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

2622. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a programme to roll out televised online lectures in regional languages and enable the teachers to interact with experts in the studios during the lecture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that since many schools had come up after the launch of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Right to Education Act (RTE) Act, many teachers without training had been hired and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that some teachers had studied till school and they were given five years to get trained, but many have not acquired the training till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all in-service teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

This training programme is delivered online through the SWA YAM platform where content/text, audio-videos, self check exercises and discussions form an integral part. The study material of this programme is available in different regional languages on the NIOS website.

Interactive radio programmes -Mukta Vidya Vani and Community Radio at 91.2 Mhz, video sessions on Swayamprabha DTH Channel-32 are also a part of the programme.

A total of 13,78,935 admissions of in-service untrained teachers have been confirmed for the programme. The State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *State/UT wise details of in-service untrained teachers*

State Code	State Name	Admission Confirmed
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	113
2	Andhra Pradesh	5503
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4511
4	Assam	133878
5	Bihar	281119
6	Chandigarh	421
7	Chhattisgarh	59438
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	348
9	Daman and Diu	127
10	Delhi	370
11	Goa	878
12	Gujarat	14657
13	Haryana	3458
14	Himachal Pradesh	9040
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3474
16	Jharkhand	70183
17	Karnataka	3673
18	Kerala	663
19	Madhya Pradesh	165504
20	Maharashtra	7141
21	Manipur	25230

1	2	3
22	Meghalaya	26979
23	Mizoram	7496
24	Nagaland	5651
25	Odisha	55638
26	Puducherry	304
27	Punjab	9899
28	Rajasthan	37941
29	Sikkim	4405
30	Tamil Nadu	25543
31	Telangana	17189
32	Tripura	8903
33	Uttar Pradesh	178099
34	Uttarakhand	37221
35	West Bengal	173938
Total		13,78,935

Source: NIOS

[Translation]

#### **Incident of Fire**

2623. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of fire in the store of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited located in Mumbai was reported in the month of October 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum and value of oil destroyed in the said fire;

(c) whether any inquiry has been done to ascertain the reasons of the said incident and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(d) whether BPCL has reportedly not followed the recommendations made by the M.B. Lal Committee to check such fire Incidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPCL) has informed that on 6th October, 2017 at about 16:25 hours during heavy rains and thunderstorm, there was an intense lightning strike in their tank farm area at Marine Oil Terminal-MOT (Butcher Island). At the same time, Tank No. 13 on HSD Service caught fire on the roof. There was no injury or casualties during the entire incident. The total product loss was 17,748.034 KL amounting to Rs 84,03, 91,227/- approximately.

BPCL has also informed that Tank No. 13 was a fixed roof tank. Fixed roof tanks are considered to be inherently self-protecting against lightning; the roof shall have minimum thickness of 4.8 mm as per OISD GDN-180 & NFPA 780. The lightning strike generated high heat which punctured the thinned out/pitted roof and ignited flammable hydrocarbon vapours present inside the tank resulting in fire on top of said Tank.

In this regard, Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has informed that they constituted a Committee to investigate the incident after fire was reported by BPCL at MOT, Butcher Island. The Committee concluded that the Tank No. 13 roof plates were thinned out/pitted which got punctured due to lightning strike. As flammable hydrocarbon vapours were present inside the tank, it got ignited due to heat resulting in fire on top of HSD Tank No. 13.

BPCL has been asked to take further action in pursuance of the Report of OISD.

#### **Development of Tourist Spots in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

2624. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY KOTHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised/proposes to devise plans for boosting/accelerating tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any places have been identified to be developed as tourist destinations in the State of Telangana

and Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been sought from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the inflow of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism is according priority for boosting tourism and increase the inflow of foreign tourists in the country. It has taken several steps for achieving the same which inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) Launching the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits.
- (ii) Launching the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage sites.

(iii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination in the domestic and international markets.

(iv) Launching of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign marking a shift from generic promotions to market specific promotional plans.

(v) Launching e-Visa for citizens of 163 countries.

(vi) Developing and promoting 'Niche Tourism' products.

(vii) Generating sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.

(viii) Launching 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.

The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations is a continuous process and the projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

				(Rs. in Crore)
Sl. No.	State and Year of Sanctioning the Project	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh 2014-15	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh 2015-16	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	59.70
3.	Andhra Pradesh 2017-18	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit	52.34

1	2	3	5	6
4.	Telangana 2015-16	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
5.	Telangana 2016-17	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	84.40
6.	Telangana 2017-18	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana	99.42

*PRASHAD Scheme*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State and Year of Sanctioning the Project	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh 2015-16	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh 2017-18	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45

**Labour Code for Workforce**

2625. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised a labour code which will provide social security cover to the entire workforce in the Country, including self-employed and agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will co-ordinate between centre and State Governments, monitor the implementation of social security schemes, regulate funds collected under various social security schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a draft on Labour Code on Social Security, 2018 by simplifying, amalgamating

and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 15 existing Central Labour Laws and placed on the website of the Ministry on 01.03.2018, inviting comments of the Employers' Organisations, Central Trade Unions recognized by the Central Government and the State Governments. It inter alia aims at universalization of Social Security.

At present, the provisions of the Code on Social Security 2018 are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

**Helicopter Crash of ONGC**

2626. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of an incident of helicopter crash off MUmbai in which few ONGC officials lost their lives and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such incident had happened earlier also involving the ONGC officials and if so, the details thereof along with the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future; and

(c) whether probe has been ordered in the incident and any compensation has been paid/employment provided to the next of kin of the deceased officials and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) A Pawan Hans Helicopter operative under contract with ONGC had crashed in the Arabian Sea on 13th January, 2018, while carrying two senior pilots and five Deputy General Manager's of ONGC on board from Juhu Helibase, Mumbai to Mumbai Offshore.

(b) ONGC has intimated that previously three helicopter accidents had happened involving ONGC officials in the years 1989, 1992 and in 2003 ONGC is hiring newer vintage helicopters as compared to industry practices. ONGC has engaged an expert team from Rotary Wing Society of India (RWSI) on 18.01.2018 to carry out a thorough audit of all helicopter operators of ONGC and to submit a report on maintenance practices, operational procedures and safety issues. ONGC conducted a meeting with helicopter operators to reiterate strict compliance to regulatory requirements and industry best practices in operation and maintenance of the helicopters in offshore.

(c) Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Ministry of Civil Aviation is investigating the helicopter accident. ONGC has provided the following assistance to family members of the deceased:-

- (i) Terminal dues such as Gratuity, Contributory Provident Fund (CPF), Composite Social Security Scheme (CSSS), Post Retirement Benefit Scheme (PRBS) payable to family members have been released.
- (ii) Letters of Intent for giving Employment assistance to one of the dependent family members have already been issued to the widows of the deceased employee.

#### **Closing of Excavation Project in Tamil Nadu**

2627. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is financial crunch in Archaeological Survey of India and it has closed its

excavation projects due to paucity of funds particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide additional funds to ASI for excavation projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of excavation projects closed recently by ASI due to paucity of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Allocation of additional fund is made on the demands of the ASI. However, Archaeological Survey of India has not made any demand for allocation of additional fund for excavation.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) No excavation project has been closed recently by the ASI due to paucity of funds.

#### **Assistance to MSMEs under MIL**

2628. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance being provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under 'Make in India' initiative in the country;

(b) whether there has been an increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in MSMEs sector over the past three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various schemes

and programmes for the promotion and development of new as well as existing MSMEs across the country. These, inter-alia, include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs (CGTMSE), a Scheme for promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), ZED Scheme, National SC/ ST Hub, Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) for ease of doing business, Finance Facilitation Centres etc.

Further, Ministry of MSME, Government of India through gazette notification on May 29, 2015 has notified a Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On March 17, 2016, RBI had issued guidelines for Revival and Rehabilitation for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs availing loan up to Rs. 25 crore will be according to these guidelines.

(b) and (c) The data for the MSME sector is not maintained separately. However, the Total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 208.99 billion between April 2014 and December 2017 -representing 39% of the cumulative FDI in India since April 2000. In 2015-16, FDI inflow crossed the USD 55 billion mark in one fiscal year, for the first time ever. In 2016-17, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 60 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year.

#### **Ratio of Children**

2629. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of children opting for higher studies has remained unsatisfactory and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether according to All India Higher Education Survey, more girls are now going to college than male students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that in several States, women outnumbered men in higher education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development is conducting All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) on annual basis to assess the progress made in the higher education sector in India. As per AISHE, Gross Enrolment Ratio of children opting for higher education has increased in last three years from 24.3 in 2014-15 to 25.2 in 2016-17.

(b) to (d) As per AISHE 2016-17, total number of enrolment in higher education for male and female has been measured at 18980595 and 16725310, respectively. State-wise enrolment for male and female is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Enroiment 2016-17*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5218	5639	10857
2	Andhra Pradesh	1007406	792027	1799433
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23601	22963	46564
4	Assam	323890	316380	640270
5	Bihar	948748	696770	1645518
6	Chandigarh	49981	50868	100849
7	Chhattisgarh	253126	246920	500046
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2918	2708	5626
9	Daman and Diu	1934	1185	3119
10	Delhi	531056	496750	1027806



1	2	3	4	5
11	Goa	24101	24568	48669
12	Gujarat	867145	590959	1458104
13	Haryana	493110	432180	925290
14	Himachal Pradesh	125852	144358	270210
15	Jammu and Kashmir	161134	176716	337850
16	Jharkhand	351485	319552	671037
17	Karnataka	954076	917218	1871294
18	Kerala	428520	604623	1033143
19	Lakshadweep	149	375	524
20	Madhya Pradesh	978110	795143	1773253
21	Maharashtra	2239764	1776545	4016309
22	Manipur	50066	50996	101062
23	Meghalaya	38881	41411	80292
24	Mizoram	16278	15441	31719
25	Nagaland	20192	20570	40762
26	Odisha	532506	439779	972285
27	Puducherry	33446	33472	66918
28	Punjab	472859	444691	917550
29	Rajasthan	994972	813479	1808451
30	Sikkim	13695	15415	29110
31	Tamil Nadu	1735536	1635815	3371351
32	Telangana	761253	677484	1438737
33	Tripura	45848	37396	83244
34	Uttar Pradesh	3220457	2937514	6157971
35	Uttarakhand	210094	194592	404686
36	West Bengal	1063188	952808	2015996
All India		18980595	16725310	35705905

Source: AISHE 2016-17

*[Translation]***UGC-NET, 2018**

2630. SHRI NAGAR RODMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any changes regarding exam pattern and age limit for candidates appearing in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), UGC-NET, 2018;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such exams proposed to be conducted by the Government in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has made the following changes considering the recommendations made by the sub-Committee constituted after it was decided by the NET Review Committee regarding exam pattern and age limit for candidates appearing in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), UGC-NET, 2018.

- The first two papers continue to be of objective type with multiple choice questions. The first paper of General Awareness consists of 50 compulsory questions of two marks each. The choice of 10 questions in Paper-I has been done away with. The duration of Paper-I has been reduced from the present 1 hour 15 minutes to 1 hour. The paper continues to be of 100 marks.
- Paper-II and Paper-III are both of the same discipline have been merged together to be termed as Paper-II containing 100 compulsory objective type questions of two marks each from the subject selected by the candidate with two hours duration.
- The upper age limit for appearing in JRF has been raised by two years, i.e. from the existing

upper age limit of 28 years to 30 years. There is five years relaxation in age for candidates belonging to Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe/Persons with Disabilities/ Other Backward Class(Non-Creamy Layer) categories and for women candidates.

The changes approved by the Commission have been intimated to CBSE vide letter dated 1st January, 2018. UGC has informed that UGC-NET examination will be conducted twice a year.

[English]

#### **Acquisition of GAIL**

2631. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited are keen to acquire gas utility GAIL India Limited to become fully integrated energy companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that GAIL feels a merger with ONGC would be more appropriate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction/ views of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) In the Budget Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017, Finance Minister had inter alia stated that "we see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSE can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector 'Oil Major' which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies".

As far as GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) is concerned, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) had written to the Ministry for integration with GAIL (India) Limited. However, Government has not taken any decision in this regard.

#### **14th India-EU Summit**

2632. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 14th India-European Union (EU) Summit took place in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed between India and the EU during the said summit on different areas;

(c) whether the India-EU Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement has been delayed due to ongoing reassessment of existing agreements in India and Brexit induced uncertainty in EU, and the global flux on trade norms introduced by the US and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which India is likely to balance trade with the EU in the backdrop of the unhelpful trends emerging from the US, and to reinforce those that meet its interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes. The 14th India-EU Summit was held in New Delhi on 6th October, 2017. The following were signed during the Summit: Implementing Arrangement between the Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB) and the European Research Council (ERC); New •500 million EIB loan agreement for Bangalore Metro Phase-II Project; Joint Declaration between the Interim Secretariat of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the European Investment Bank (EIB).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) India's trade balance with EU is in the surplus.

**Exports and Imports of Vegetables and Fruits**

2633. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exports and imports of vegetables and fruits during the last five years in the country;

(b) the details of the countries from where India is importing vegetables and fruits; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government and the achievements made in this regard to enhance the exports in order to augment the income of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of India's exports and imports of vegetables and fruits, during the last five years, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Country-wise details of India's imports of vegetable and fruits are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of agricultural & processed food products, including fruits and vegetables. APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of agricultural and processed food products, including fruits and vegetables, under various component of its scheme "Agriculture & Processed Food Export promotion Scheme of "APEDA" viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development. Assistance is provided to exporters/ state governments under various schemes of Department of Commerce viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme and Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

India's exports of fruits and vegetables have increased substantially over the last five years as a result of the above steps.

**Statement-I***Export of Fruits and Vegetables*

Quantity in Tons; Value in Million USD

Description	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fresh Fruits	534502	496.06	525178	608.99	539227	516.26	654659	635.49	817064	743.23
Fresh Vegetables	2343881	627.08	2288300	886.14	2081802	763.24	2104357	799.93	3404067	863.12

Source: DGCI&S

*Import of Fruits and Vegetables*

Quantity in Tons; Value in Million USD

Description	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fresh Fruits	802142	1138.49	769204	1273.46	900984	1565.20	857898	1694.84	1057513	1682.88
Fresh Vegetables	7025	2.06	25981	6.61	8244	1.82	140728	59.78	8552	1.66

Source: DGCI&S

**Statement-II***Export of Fruits and Vegetables*

Quantity in Tons; Value in Million USD

Description	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
USA	161939	466.67	129843	479.42	136146	551.63	180968	724.96	185478	658.34
Afghanistan	24561	89.55	26114	120.39	46570	164.06	31196	163.91	30776	160.32
China	92773	83.69	99172	100.48	71318	74.42	63544	56.17	199567	159.60
Iran	41146	73.85	31239	67.62	42004	104.42	44531	106.50	53045	138.37
Pakistan	118209	91.67	132583	100.15	159501	106.74	115849	89.26	165552	126.63
Australia	18003	60.51	22250	106.03	19648	102.81	25254	158.46	21737	90.93
Iraq	143137	54.78	143405	56.69	145758	58.62	148949	58.03	163653	64.23
Chile	23653	26.06	17168	19.85	48432	56.58	21677	26.22	35772	40.23
Sri Lanka	3895	6.90	14610	27.84	41261	94.47	31794	80.64	13619	36.28
New Zealand	19955	24.29	16398	22.50	15071	23.62	18958	29.11	20566	29.45
Others Countries	161780	162.53	162403	179.15	183519	229.65	315906	261.35	176300	180.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>809051</b>	<b>1140.501</b>	<b>795185</b>	<b>1280.119</b>	<b>909228</b>	<b>1567.02</b>	<b>998626</b>	<b>1754.627</b>	<b>1066065</b>	<b>1684.536</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S

**Technology Acquisition Fund Programme**

2634. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any provisions for financial intervention through Technology Acquisition Fund Programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government notified the Scheme for Technology Acquisition and Development Fund

(TADF) vide Notification dated 21st September, 2015 to provide funding support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the acquisition and development of clean and green technology. The financial support under TADF Scheme consists of the following:

Components under TADF	Funding Support
1	2
Direct Technology Acquisition	Reimbursement of 50% technology transfer fee or Rs. 20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower.
Indirect Technology Acquisition	Subsidy of 50% of the mutually agreed value or Rs. 20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower.

1	2
Subsidy for Manufacturing Equipment/Technology	Subsidy upto 10% of capital expenditure (on procuring plant & machinery) and 5% interest reimbursement of the nominal interest charged by the lending agency, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
Incentive scheme for Green Manufacturing	<p>Energy, Environmental and Water Audits for industrial /institutional units-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSMEs are eligible for a grant of 25% of audit fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh and subject to actual improvements made and certified by the approved auditor.</li> </ul> <p>Waste water treatment-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSMEs practicing Zero Water Discharge (ZWD) are eligible for 10% one-time capital subsidy, subject to maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, on the relevant equipment/ systems subject to actual usage for one year.</li> </ul> <p>Green Buildings-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unit/facility is eligible for Rs. 2.00 lakhs of incentive for constructing Green Building.</li> </ul>

[Translation]

#### Share in Animal Products Market

2635. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's share in global market of Animal Products is very negligible;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated or

proposes to formulate any scheme to boost the export of Animal products; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The share of India is less than 1% due to the following reasons:

- (i) Livestock health issues - Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other diseases. Status recognition by some of the importing countries.
- (ii) Restriction on imports of poultry products by some of the importing countries due to outbreak of Bird flu disease.
- (iii) High domestic demand of sheep and goat meat, poultry and milk.

(c) and (d) Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of agricultural & processed food products, including animal products. APEDA provides assistance to the exporters of agricultural and processed food products, including animal Products, under various component of its scheme "Agriculture & Processed Food Export promotion Scheme of APEDA" viz. Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development. Assistance is provided to exporters/state governments under schemes of Department of Commerce viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme etc.

#### Private Colleges

2636. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that there are certain private colleges functioning in the country which give misleading advertisements for awarding invalid degrees for invalid courses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these colleges give admission by charging high fee and donation from parents of the students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the students have to face many legal problems due to these fake degrees, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government would formulate strict provisions to save people from such colleges which give misleading advertisements for their degrees and courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) University Grants Commission (UGC) publishes a 'Public Notice' containing a list of fake universities and self-styled unrecognized institutions for awareness of general public and students on its website <https://www.ugc.ac.in/>. To redress the menace of fake degree, measures like FIRs, show cause notices, warning notices have been undertaken by the UGC. Since, Law & Order is a subject matter of State Government, the UGC has written letters to Chief Secretaries, Education Secretaries of various States/UTs to take action against the fake Universities/Institutes located in their jurisdiction.

The UGC also maintains an updated list of all approved Universities on its website for information to students and their parents. To help the students make an informed decision on the choice of college and the courses, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has launched a "Know Your College" portal. This portal is being maintained by AICTE and is available to the public at <http://www.knowyourcollege.gov.in/>. It is a single stop destination for students for making an informed choice.

The Central Government has approved the establishment of National Academic Depository (NAD) which, inter-alia would maintain academic awards in a 24X7 online digital depository to help eliminate fraudulent practices such as forging of degrees and mark-sheets etc.

[English]

### **Employment to Trained Labour**

2637. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJIBHAI  
KUNDARIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched an online service to provide employment to trained labour in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is collaborating with the private sector in this regard particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the nature of employment proposed to be provided and persons likely to be benefitted therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service Project (NCSP) for linking all employment exchanges using technology to provide a variety of employment related services in the country like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) and is supported by Call Centre/ Helpdesk. The portal is accessible by all users including jobseekers, employers, skill providers, career counsellors etc.

Ministry has signed MoU with strategic private partners for PAN India including Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat for enhancing the quality and reach of the services of the Portal.

The NCS has registration of over 4.10 crore job-seekers, 14.87 lakh employers and 8.43 lakh

vacancies have been mobilized as on 28th February, 2018. However, the information about placement of the candidates through the NCS portal is not captured. The details of the State/UT-wise distribution of the job seekers and employers registered, job vacancies mobilized since inceptions are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Job Seekers and Employers Registered, Job Vacancies Mobilized on the National Career Service Portal  
State/UT-Wise since inception in 2015*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Jobseeker Registration	Employers Registration	Vacancy Mobilization
1	2	3	4	5
Upto 28th February, 2018				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40,288	473	415
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,33,574	73,759	5,535
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,141	1,124	125
4	Assam	1,32,094	30,649	1,617
5	Bihar	9,81,720	20,347	1,374
6	Chandigarh	16,076	4,630	2,670
7	Chhattisgarh	20,34,706	24,859	3,681
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,597	1,228	-
9	Daman and Diu	628	1,616	105
10	Goa	1,25,232	9,476	157
11	Gujarat	36,87,073	91,920	23,149
12	Haryana	3,10,273	65,788	38,072
13	Himachal Pradesh	76,941	8,900	1,127
14	Jammu and Kashmir	85,566	9,588	1,741

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jharkhand	7,77,073	21,599	1,770
16	Karnataka	11,60,088	1,19,724	1,74,928
17	Kerala	1,36,105	88,868	1,846
18	Lakshadweep	21,271	4	9
19	Madhya Pradesh	20,52,679	45,221	5,903
20	Maharashtra	41,63,378	2,05,454	1,72,233
21	Manipur	3,18,010	514	25
22	Meghalaya	34,056	569	27
23	Mizoram	4,756	148	26
24	Nagaland	15,745	758	30
25	Net of Delhi	10,98,205	57,467	25,786
26	Odisha	2,13,319	59,465	2,861
27	Puducherry	2,33,733	3,516	578
28	Punjab	2,12,149	58,980	3,572
29	Rajasthan	8,32,025	70,128	12,798
30	Sikkim	3,887	264	140
31	Tamil Nadu	86,69,628	1,46,862	75,312
32	Telangana	9,28,193	44,328	76,399
33	Tripura	6,53,997	936	24
34	Uttar Pradesh	7,27,855	89,639	97,901
35	Uttarakhand	1,14,560	13,693	11,806
36	West Bengal	85,48,888	82,427	20,917
37	Not specified	18,03,292	32,327	78,371
All India		4,10,58,801	14,87,248	8,43,030

[Translation]

**Music and Dance Schools**

2638. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open music and dance schools for the people belonging to economically weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned by the Government for the promotion of Indian Performing Arts during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Promotion of Indian culture/Art is an ongoing process. Ministry of Culture through its various autonomous organisations promotes Indian Art including performing art forms by organizing festivals, programmes, lecture-demonstrations, seminars, training programmes, etc. throughout the year in different parts of the country.

Besides, to protect, preserve & promote various forms of art and bringing awareness about the rich cultural heritage of our country among the masses, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country.

No specific fund for promotion of Indian Performing Arts is given. However, details of funds sanctioned by the Government of India for the promotion of Indian Performing Arts through various schemes are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
(i)	Repertory grant, Financial assistance to cultural organization with National Presence, Cultural Function and Production Grant Scheme	2014-15	56.50
		2015-16	88.40
		2016-17	53.22
		2017-18	76.73
(ii)	Building Grant Including Studio Theatres	2014-15	1.50
		2015-16	2.00
		2016-17	1.50
		2017-18	3.00

1	2	3	4
(iii)	Tagore Cultural Complexes	2014-15	23.00
		2015-16	25.50
		2016-17	30.00
		2017-18	23.00

#### Minority Schools

2639. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not spent the amount from the budget fixed for Minority schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for lackadaisical approach of the Government; and

(d) whether the Government has fixed any accountability in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing an Umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM) which comprises of two schemes, namely, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI). The Scheme IDMI has been operationalized to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided Minority Schools/Institutions in order to enhance quality of education to minority children. Both the schemes are demand driven and voluntary in nature.

Details of amount released under the scheme SPEMM during the last four years is as below:-

Year	RE	(Rs. in Lakh)	
		Actual	Release
2014-15	14378.00	11928.00	
2015-16	33550.00	29582.00	
2016-17	12000.00	10919.00	
2017-18	12000.00	6467.00	

(As on 9.03.2018)



Many efforts have been made by the Department of SE&L to increase the coverage. A national level workshop with all the stakeholders was held to create awareness about SPQEM and IDMI. The Department also held two preliminary meetings with all the State Governments prior to the Central Grant in Aid Committee (CGIAC) meeting in order to sensitize the States with regard to proper documentation so that more funds could be released to the Institutions. However, despite consistent efforts, the following lacuna have been found in the proposals from State Governments under IDMI scheme:-

1. The minority certificates issued to the Institutions are often not certified by the officer designated by the State Government for the purpose.
2. In a number of cases, the institutes are in rented premises whereas as per the IDMI scheme norms buildings should be owned by the institution.
3. Proposals are not accompanied with mandatory School Registration Certificates and UDISE codes.
4. The number of the class rooms asked for under IDMI are not justifiable as per Student Classroom Ratio (SCR).
5. 25% share of the minority institutions under IDMI, should be contributed to the infrastructure upgradation for release of second instalment.
6. The proposals for 2nd instalment release are not accompanied with the Utilization Certificates from the Secretary of the respective Department of the State as per provisions of GFR resulting in non-release of funds.

The Department is continuously following up with the states to get the viable proposals in time for release of balance funds.

#### **Mid-Day Meal**

2640. SHRI NANDKUMAR SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding the cooks working under mid-day meal scheme during the last three years;

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

(c) the amount of honorarium being paid to these cooks and since when;

(d) whether the Government proposes/has received any proposals to increase the honorarium of the cooks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the status of the present proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), one cook-cum-helper (CCH) is engaged for schools up to 25 students, two cooks-cum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students. The State and UT-wise number of CCH engaged under the scheme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The requests for increasing the honorarium to Cook-cum Helpers (CCHs) under the Scheme have been received. However, it is stated that the CCHs engaged under the Scheme for preparing and serving mid-day meals at schools, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid Rs.1000 per month for 10 months in a year from 01.12.2009 as honorarium and this is being continued. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. The State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number of Cooks-cum Helpers Engaged during last three years under MDMS*

Sl. No.	States	Number of Cooks-cum Helpers Engaged under MDMS		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	97251	92105	92105
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7736	7729	6749

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	122724	121441	122724
4	Bihar	235181	236278	238869
5	Chhattisgarh	95524	93420	89791
6	Goa	2067	2623	2696
7	Gujarat	90671	89796	87419
8	Haryana	32610	30652	30236
9	Himachal Pradesh	23478	22813	22378
10	Jammu and Kashmir	29555	30648	30110
11	Jharkhand	81203	81824	81417
12	Karnataka	117842	118886	118199
13	Kerala	13700	13664	14373
14	Madhya Pradesh	243309	236986	232183
15	Maharashtra	164479	163523	167909
16	Manipur	6528	6951	6762
17	Meghalaya	16965	17094	17546
18	Mizoram	5166	5220	5071
19	Nagaland	5057	5057	4643
20	Odisha	128020	128817	128000
21	Punjab	41820	42343	42510
22	Rajasthan	124616	115622	115622
23	Sikkim	1891	1884	1891
24	Tamilnadu	128130	128130	128130
25	Telangana	55151	53492	52669
26	Tripura	10941	10926	10943
27	Uttar Pradesh	401378	398073	397829
28	Uttarakhand	29397	28699	28092
29	West Bengal	237774	244744	238106
30	Andaman and Nicobar islands	721	721	721
31	Chandigarh	740	746	741

1	2	3	4	5
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	861	927	925
33	Daman and Diu	304	317	320
34	Delhi	20845	19271	19228
35	Lakshadweep	113	110	110
36	Puducherry	1031	1031	1031
Total		2574779	2552563	2538048

#### DW&S Facilities in Schools

2641. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by the Government to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in all of the Government schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schools in the country, State/UT-wise along with the number of schools lacking proper drinking water and sanitation facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for this scheme; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under Section 19 provides for norms and standards for a school. The appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water facility and toilets in schools as per the RTE norms. All States and UTs have been advised to comply with the provision of the RTE Act, 2009 which inter alia states that every school building should have safe and adequate drinking water facilities for all children; and separate toilets for boys and girls.

The Ministry supports States and Union Territories (UTs) for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water and toilet facilities in schools across the country at elementary level through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and at secondary level through Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Ministry of Human Resource Development annually approves Work Plan & Budget of the States and UTs for various activities including drinking water and toilet facilities under SSA and RMS A schemes based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) database and proposals received from States/UTs.

Under SSA, since its inception in 2001 till 31.12.2017, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities and 10.54 lakh toilets have been sanctioned in elementary schools, out of which States/UTs have reported provision of 2.35 lakh drinking water facility and construction of 9.95 lakh toilets. Under RMSA since inception of scheme in 2009-10, drinking water facilities in 24,546 secondary schools and 70,244 toilets in secondary schools have been sanctioned, out of which States/UTs have reported provision of drinking water facility in 17,964 schools and construction of 49,636 toilets.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of total number of schools in the country along with the number of schools lacking proper drinking water and toilets facilities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets in 2.61 lakh Government elementary and secondary schools were constructed/made functional in one year by 15th August, 2015 in association with States, UTs, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private corporates, so as to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools. A total amount of Rs. 1062.27 crore under SSA and Rs. 60.48 crore under RMSA was allocated during the years 2014 and 2015 to States and UTs under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative. Ministry of Finance through Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) has supported construction/re-construction of 25,324 toilets in schools. Under SBK, a total amount of Rs. 162.67 crore has been sanctioned for construction/re-construction of school toilets during the period from December, 2014 to May, 2016. PSUs and private corporates have contributed in

construction of 1,45,102 school toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative.

Further, details of approved outlay/estimate under SSA and RMSA for provision of drinking water and toilet facilities in schools during the three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	SSA	RMSA
	Approved outlay/ estimate for drinking water and toilet facilities	Outlay/estimate approved by PAB for drinking water and toilet facilities
2015-16	418.29	5.60
2016-17	352.38	37.17
2017-18	212.56	6.18

(e) The SSA and RMSA supports States and UTs for drinking water and toilet facilities in Government school buildings through direct programme funding. Department of School Education and Literacy has instituted Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar in 2016 to encourage and promote schools for excellence in water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, and generate competitiveness by adopting swachhata parameters for awards at district, state and national level. This Department has also developed and launched a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on sustaining water, sanitation and hygiene in schools. This Department has advised States and UTs to encourage school education authorities for promoting cleanliness and hygiene practices in schools by undertaking various activities including Swachhata Pakhwada commenced since 2016, appointment of Student Ambassador in each school etc.

This Department has allocated specific funds under SSA and RMSA schemes to support States and UTs for maintenance of Government elementary schools including toilets and for construction of toilets in secondary schools respectively, for implementing Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) during 2017-18.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter alia the provision for construction of toilets and drinking water systems in schools, rehabilitation/

repair of existing toilets and drinking water systems in schools as per the norms and requirements, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of total number of schools in the country along with number of schools lacking drinking water and toilet facilities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total number of schools	Number of Schools without drinking water facility	Number of Schools without Girl's Toilet	Number of Schools without Boy's Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	415	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	61528	3177	125	172
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4058	712	159	191
4	Assam	71460	8522	11839	13504
5	Bihar	84962	4270	8362	9471
6	Chandigarh	201	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	54240	432	289	300
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	347	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	145	0	0	0
10	Delhi	5731	0	0	0
11	Goa	1551	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	53291	22	24	45
13	Haryana	22787	24	106	174
14	Himachal Pradesh	18208	1	5	13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	29232	2158	911	1382
16	Jharkhand	47748	1840	866	938
17	Karnataka	76074	177	1960	2657
18	Kerala	17144	52	117	280
19	Lakshadweep	45	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	152769	5529	4915	5976
21	Maharashtra	108713	417	1063	1583

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Manipur	4978	156	54	51
23	Meghalaya	14531	5208	2314	1933
24	Mizoram	3889	248	33	57
25	Nagaland	2831	496	62	15
26	Odisha	70470	191	1238	2484
27	Puducherry	737	0	0	0
28	Punjab	28962	6	65	174
29	Rajasthan	105741	2676	846	1061
30	Sikkim	1317	50	33	34
31	Tamil Nadu	58033	19	61	109
32	Telangana	43134	351	625	1424
33	Tripura	4862	492	6	2
34	Uttar Pradesh	264983	3368	745	872
35	Uttarakhand	24061	960	760	691
36	West Bengal	96432	1520	1521	2142
	All India	1535610	43074	39104	47735

Source: NIEPA based on UDISE, 2016-17 (provisional)

### Placement Agencies

2642. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of placement agencies functioning in the country and the number of agencies registered as well as the number of agencies not registered out of them, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the State-wise number of agencies out of the registered placement agencies working in the country without licence;

(c) the State-wise total number and details of the cases of fraud reportedly done by the placement agencies running without licence with the people which have come to the light during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the concrete steps taken by the Government to check fraud being done by the placement agencies and the extent to which these steps have proved effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The matter regarding regulation/ registration of placement agencies/employment agencies lies in the domain of the States. Such information is not maintained at the Central level.

An advisory has been issued to the State Governments/UTs requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislations/policies for protection of workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/placements agencies. Meetings were also held on 6/12/2017 and 12/02/2018 at Shillong and Kolkata respectively, where the representatives of the Ministry of Labour and

Employment, ILO and other Stakeholders had participated to discuss issues relating to regulation of placement agencies.

[English]

### Export Oriented Units

2643. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) have reduced over the previous years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to arrest the declining trend;

(c) whether the Government had set up any Committee to study and give recommendations for revamping EOUs scheme and if so, the details of key recommendations; and

(d) the number and details of recommendations accepted by the Government along with reasons for not accepting the other recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of functional Export Oriented units have reduced over the previous years. The details are mentioned below:

Year	No. of functional units
2013-14	2371
2014-15	2293
2015-16	2269
2016-17	2239
2017-18 (Provisional)	2197

(b) On the recommendations of Public Accounts Committee contained in their 82nd Report (16th Lok Sabha), a Committee under the Development Commissioner, Kandla SEZ has been constituted on

06.02.2018 to identify the shortcomings of EOU Scheme, conduct a comparative study of the benefits accrued to SEZ units and EOUs so as to find out the reasons for shifting of EOUs to SEZ sector and suggest the remedial actions to be taken to arrest the declining number of EOUs and make EOU Scheme more attractive.

(c) A Review and Revamp Committee for EOU was set up under the chairmanship of Shri S. C. Panda, the then Development Commissioner, Noida SEZ in December 2010 to review and revamp the EOU Scheme with a mandate to suggest suitable steps to make the scheme more vibrant and attractive for investors, develop a synergy between EOU Scheme and SEZ Scheme and aligning the EOUs to make them more globally competitive. The Committee, in July 2011 submitted following 32 recommendations to revamp the EOU Scheme:

Sl. No.	Recommendation of Revamp Committee
1	2
1.	To extend Investment linked Income Tax benefit
2.	To allow exemption from Customs & Central Excise duty to all goods & services
3.	To exempt Service Tax on services consumed wholly within EOUs
4.	To exempt CST on goods supplied to EOUs
5.	To exempt State levies on the goods supplied to EOUs
6.	To rationalize administrative mechanism for setting up EOU and for efficient coordination
7.	To rationalize power for approval of the proposals for setting up EOUs
8.	To dispense with the minimum investment criteria for setting up EOU
9.	To align validity of the period of the LOP issued to EOU
10.	To align duration of goods and services in EOU with the term of LOP
11.	To allow broad banding of operations and activities in the EOU

1	2
12.	To expand scope of reconditioning / repair under para 6.16 of FTP
13.	Allowing warehousing facilities outside EOU premises and jurisdiction of DC
14 I.	To define "similar goods" for DTA sale by EOUs
14 II.	To allow DTA sale by EOU on payment on full duty without any rider of NFE
14 III.	To allow DTA sale of by products / waste & scrap within DTA entitlement
14 IV.	To exclude wholly exempted goods from computation in DTA entitlement
15.	To align deemed exports supplies for EOUs at par with SEZ unit & DTA supplier
16.	To rationalize fixation/amendment of SION for EOU
17.	To allow sharing of facilities among EOUs
18. I	To simplify job work procedure
18. II.	To allow EOU to undertake job work for DTA purpose
18. III.	To allow direct delivery of raw material to sub-contractor
19. I.	To allow transfer of services from one to another EOU without payment of service tax
19. II.	To allow inter unit transfer (IUT) of inputs among the group companies
19. III.	To allow return of goods/services to unit, in case of rejection, without payment of duty
19 IV.	To lay down uniform procedures for Inter-Unit Transfer (IUT) of finished goods
20.	To allow procurement of spares & components for after sales-service in DTA
21.	To dispense with the Procurement Certificate and CT-3 prior to procurement of goods
22	To reduce ceiling for self warehousing and self certification of goods by EOUs
23.	To dispense with Cost Recovery charge for services of Customs & C.Ex. officers

1	2
24.	To rationalize criteria for unblemished trade record
25.	To allow transfer of goods for repair / replacement, testing or calibration
26.	To rationalize report/return to be filed by EOUs
27.	To extend time for submitting shipping bill for export under self sealing/ certification
28.	To allow credit facility against EEFC balances
29.	To allow retention of 100% export earning in EEFC account
30.	Power & functions of BOA and UAC under the IDR Act and FTDR Act
31.	To empower BOA as policy relaxation and Grievance redressal body for EOUs
32. I	Increase duty free procurement of spares to 15% from 5% for EOUs in granite sector
32. II	To allow removal of duty free spares to granite quarry site

(d) After Inter-Ministerial consultation, the following 8 recommendations were accepted in January 2014 and were implemented in FTP 2015-20:

- i. To align the validity of the period of Letter of Permission (LOP) issued to EOU.
- ii. To align duration of goods and services in EOU with the term of LOP.
- iii. Setting up of warehousing facilities outside EOU premises and outside the jurisdiction of DC was allowed.
- iv. Sharing of facilities among EOU/STP/EHTP/ SEZ Unit was allowed.
- v. Inter-Unit transfer (IUT) of goods & services were allowed.
- vi. Self-warehousing and self-certification of goods imported/procured by EOUs.
- vii. Rationalization of reports/ returns to be filed by EOUs.

- viii. Extension of time for submitting shipping bill for export made under self-sealing / self-certification.

### **Childhood Obesity**

2644. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising trends in childhood obesity in the country;

(b) whether the Government has constituted a Working Group on addressing consumption of foods High in Fat Salt and Sugar (HFSS) and promotion of healthy snacks in schools of India;

(c) if so, whether the working group has submitted its reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including information on recommendations adopted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), development of obesity is due to many factors including eating of junk and processed food. Childhood obesity is a risk factor for developing heart diseases and diabetes in later life. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has directed affiliated schools to ensure that junk / fast food is replaced completely with healthy snacks and carbonated and aerated beverages may be replaced by juices and dairy products (Lassi, Chach, Flavoured milk etc.).

(b) to (d) A Working Group has been constituted by Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) on addressing consumption of foods High in Fat, Salt and Sugar (HFSS) and promotion of healthy snacks in schools of India. The Working Group has submitted its report. The Working Group recommended that MoWCD should provide nutrition education about importance of balanced diet and also emphasize the ill effects of over weight-obesity through its flagship programmes. Nutrition education is an important component of all the flagship schemes of MoWCD. Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry through its regional fields units, is

engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets specially through the locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

### **Educational Environment for Street Begging Children**

2645. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start educational environment for the street begging children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. Section 4 of the RTE Act provides for special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. Those children who have missed out certain academic years either for having never enrolled to school or having dropped out of school, have a right to special training in residential and non residential mode, before getting mainstreamed in formal schools in the age appropriate class. These out of school children include those who are never enrolled, those who drop out, children of migrants, street and working children, children without adult protection etc.

Under the SSA, village elders, Panchayati Raj Institutions' members, Self Help Groups and Non-Governmental Organisations are involved to create awareness and motivation amongst these children and their families. Strategies such as providing residential schools and hostels, transport and escort facility, seasonal hostels, special training centres at work site, migration



cards, back to school camps etc. have been undertaken to assimilate these children into the formal education system.

**Foreign Investment under Startup  
India Programme**

2646. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the extent to which the Government has achieved the aims and objectives of launching 'Startup India' programme in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up lenient regulatory framework to encourage foreign investments under the said programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the foreign investors thereto;

(d) the funds released from the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) established under the Startup India initiative so far; and

(e) the number of shortcomings noticed by the Government during implementation of the said programme since its inception and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The achievements under the 'Startup India' initiative have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Government has undertaken number of steps to ease regulatory framework to encourage foreign investments. The various steps undertaken in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement. No details regarding reactions of foreign investors are available.

(d) Under the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) established under the Startup India initiative, a total

amount of Rs. 600 crore has been released to SIDBI. Further, Rs. 1050.7 crore has been committed by SIDBI to 24 Alternative Investment funds (AIFs) and Rs. 122.86 crore has been disbursed to 17 AIFs, who in turn have invested Rs. 517.92 crore in 109 Startups.

(e) As a constant endeavour to facilitate the Startup ecosystem, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) had extensive consultations with stakeholders wherein following concerns were highlighted -

1. Startups were required to submit a Letter of Recommendation (LoR) from organizations such as incubators/ industry associations which often led to undue expenditure and delay for Startups. This discouraged a large number of entities from applying under the programme.
2. Taking into account the long gestation period required by Startups to get established, the period of 5 years as provided in the definition of Startups was too short. Further Startups in bio -technology sector require longer gestation period as compared to others.

In order to address the above concerns, following corrective measures have been taken:

1. The requirement of Letter of Recommendation from an incubator/industry association has been done away with both for the purpose of recognition as well as for availing certificate of eligibility for obtaining tax benefits.
2. In order to further promote entrepreneurship in the country, the definition of a Startup has been modified on 23rd May, 2017. It has been broadened to include scalability of business model along with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation. As per the new definition, an entity is considered as a Startup up to seven years from the date of its incorporation (from earlier 5 years). However, in the case of Startups in the Biotechnology sector, the period is up to ten years from the date of incorporation.

**Statement-I***Achievements under the Startup India initiative*

## Simplification and Handholding

**1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 states have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 6.4.2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

**2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal**

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
  - Startup recognition - 7837 Startups have been recognised till 6th March 2018
  - Advertising space for Startups
  - Learning & development module - over 1,97,000 registrations achieved
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users.

**3. Startup India Hub**

- 84,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub

- 460+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- 30,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of February, 2018.

**4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs**

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 768 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 126 Startups have been facilitated
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 858 Startups as of January, 2018

**5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups**

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries / Departments / Department of Public Enterprises/ Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and
- Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders

**6. Faster Exit for Startups**

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted
- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

**Funding Support and Incentives****7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore**

- Fund of Funds for Startups of Rs. 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025
- Rs. 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and Rs. 100 crore in FY 17
- Total commitments under FFS stand at Rs. 1050.7 crore to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is Rs. 122.86 crore
- 109 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of Rs. 517.92 crore

**8. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government
- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

**9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years**

- Provision has been made for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 7 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.
- 87 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits

**10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value**

- Removal of Angel Tax  
Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June 2016.

**Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation****11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and Rs. 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs

**12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup**

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of Rs. 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog

**13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes**

- 15 Startup Centres have been approved for joint set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- Amount of Rs. 37.50 lakh (Rs. 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD
- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and Rs. 42 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 17 crore disbursed to TBIs

**14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modelled on the Research Park Setup at NT Madras**

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of Rs. 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of Rs. 40 crore
- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and HSc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of Rs. 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.

**15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors**

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with Rs. 185 crore sanctioned and Rs. 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship

**16. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students**

- (a) Innovation Core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools
- 4 regional workshops organized & revamped MANAK (Million Minds

Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved

- Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research ) Awardees competed at District & State Level
- 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi
- Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March 2017

(b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)-Grand challenge program

- 19 new TBIs established
- 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)
- 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned
- 6 new centres of excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY2017-18

(c) Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)

- Rs. 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years
- Rs. 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from NTs under 6 domains
- 92 projects have been recommended for approval

**17. Other incentives:**

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow

up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years

- Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
  - The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred.
  - Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
  - The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh.
  - The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
  - Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

#### **Statement-II**

*Regulatory reforms undertaken to encourage foreign investments*

1. **Access to External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) for Startups** : Separate framework for ECB

for Startups was notified in October 2016. Startups allowed to raise ECB up to USD 3 million.

2. **investment by foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI)** : SEBI registered FVCI can invest in equity or equity linked instrument or debt instrument issued by an Indian 'Startup' irrespective of the sector in which the startup is engaged under automatic route.
3. **Opening of foreign currency account** : Indian Startup having an overseas subsidiary are allowed to open a foreign currency account with a bank outside India for the purpose of crediting to the account the foreign exchange earnings out of exports/sales made by the said startup or its overseas subsidiary.

#### **FDI in Single-Brand Retail Trading**

2647. SHRI C.N. JAYDEVAN:  
SHRI HARISH MEENA:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Single Brand Retail Trading under the automatic route, accompanied by the long sought relaxation of mandatory local sourcing norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on the economy of the country;

(c) whether the domestic small traders have expressed their concern against this decision of the Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of domestic retailers/ traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the FDI policy, 100% FDI in Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) was allowed under the Government approval route with FDI upto 49%

being allowed under automatic route. Now, vide Press Note No. 1(2018 Series) issued on 23rd January, 2018, the FDI policy provisions regarding SBRT have been amended to allow 100% FDI under automatic route. The condition prescribed for this sector for mandatory local sourcing norms is still applicable for investee entities undertaking SBRT with a slight modification to the extent that for the first 5 year period from the date of opening of the first store, the year-on-year incremental sourcing from India by group companies for the particular brand shall also be counted towards the compliance of 30% local sourcing condition. After completion of this 5-year period, the SBRT entity is required to meet the 30% local sourcing norms directly towards its India's operation on an annual basis, as was the case earlier. Revised policy for FDI in SBRT is given in the enclosed Statement.

This modification is expected to encourage additional sourcing and exports from India. Amendments in the FDI policy are made with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy, so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows.

(c) and (d) A representation dated 05.03.2018 has been received from Confederation of All India Traders, wherein decision to allow 100% FDI in SBRT has been opposed. FDI policy on SBRT has been in operation since 2006 when 51% FDI was permitted under Government approval route. Thereafter, in 2012, FDI limit for the sector was raised to 100%, under approval route. Thus, 100% FDI in SBRT has been in force since 2012. In 2013, the policy was further revised to permit 49% FDI under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% and up to 100% under Government approval route.

FDI Policy on different sectors is formulated/reviewed in a calibrated manner after intensive consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/Departments concerned, apex industry chambers and other organizations.

As the FDI policy in the SBRT sector has gradually evolved over the years and there are now well established and clear provisions laid down in the policy on SBRT, 100% FDI has now been permitted through automatic route, subject to compliance of conditions prescribed for this sector, which are enumerated in the Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Single Brand Product Retail Trading*

Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
Single Brand product retail trading	100%	Automatic

- (1) Foreign Investment in Single Brand product retail trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.
- (2) FDI in Single Brand product retail trading would be subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.
  - (b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
  - (c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
  - (d) A non-resident entity or entities, whether owner of the brand or otherwise, shall be permitted to undertake 'single brand' product retail trading in the country for the specific brand, either directly by the brand owner or through a legally tenable agreement executed between the Indian entity undertaking single brand retail trading and the brand owner.
  - (e) In respect of proposals involving foreign investment beyond 51%, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased, will be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. The quantum of domestic sourcing will be self-certified by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts which the company will be required to maintain. This procurement requirement would have to be

met, in the first instance, as an average of five years' total value of the goods purchased, beginning 1st April of the year of the commencement of the business i.e. opening of the first store. Thereafter, it would have to be met on an annual basis. For the purpose of ascertaining the sourcing requirement, the relevant entity would be the company, incorporated in India, which is the recipient of foreign investment for the purpose of carrying out single-brand product retail trading.

- (f) Subject to the conditions mentioned in this Para, a single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.
- (g) Single brand retail trading entity would be permitted to set off its incremental sourcing of goods from India for global operations during initial 5 years, beginning 1st April of the year of the opening of first store, against the mandatory sourcing requirement of 30% of purchases from India. For this purpose, incremental sourcing will mean the increase in terms of value of such global sourcing from India for that single brand (in INR terms) in a particular financial year from India over the preceding financial year, by the non-resident entities undertaking single brand retail trading, either directly or through their group companies. After completion of this 5 years period, the SBRT entity shall be required to meet the 30% sourcing norms directly towards its India's operation, on an annual basis.

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Note:

- (i) Conditions mentioned at Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (b) & 5.2.15.3 (2) (d) will not be applicable for undertaking SBRT of Indian brands.
- (ii) Indian brands should be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens and/or companies which are owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens.
- (iii) Sourcing norms will not be applicable up to three years from commencement of the business i.e. opening of the first store for entities undertaking single brand retail trading of products having 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology and where local sourcing is not possible. Thereafter, provisions of Para 5.2.15.3 (2) (e) will be applicable. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DIPP, with representatives from NITI Aayog, concerned Administrative Ministry and independent technical expert(s) on the subject will examine the claim of applicants on the issue of the products being in the nature of 'state-of-art' and 'cutting-edge' technology where local sourcing is not possible and give recommendations for such relaxation.

[*Translation*]

### **Problems of Labourers**

2648. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding various problems being faced by the labourers/ workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the said problems along with the details of the schemes being implemented for the welfare/betterment of the labourers in the country including Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government is working on any portal, mobile app or any scheme to deal with such problems;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce various labour laws in the Central Sphere. The country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners and Regional Labour Commissioners under the control of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is mandated to settle the complaints/claims in regard to grievances/complaints arising out of the enforcement of various labour laws in the Central Sphere. Details regarding inspections conducted by CIRM in this regard during the last three years and the outcome thereof are given in the enclosed Statement. The States have a similar enforcement mechanism to ensure implementation of the provisions of the labour laws. The details of complaints received in the State sphere is not Centrally maintained. Also, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 provide for life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of

Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity benefit schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has recently converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/- per annum and coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death at premium of Rs.12 per annum, besides disability benefits as per the scheme. The annual premium

is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. These schemes are implemented and monitored by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments.

(d) to (f) The Unified Shram Suvidha Portal is in place to facilitate reporting of Inspections, and submission of Returns. The Unified Shram Suvidha is a single point of contact between employer, employee and enforcement agencies bringing in transparency in their day-to-day interactions. For integration of data among various enforcement agencies, each inspectable unit under any Labour Law has been assigned one Labour Identification Number (LIN).

### **Statement**

*Details of Inspections Conducted during the last three years:*

#### **The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	10593	8843	6702
2	No. of Irregularities detected	117936	89296	79333
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	73741	68808	43218
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3411	3168	2153
5	No. of Convictions	2009	2266	1900

#### **BOCW (RE & CS) Act, 1996**

1	No. of Inspections Conducted	2086	1372	1194
2	No. of Irregularities detected	21870	15689	14192
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	15695	16360	5476
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	309	265	217
5	No. of Convictions	193	297	189

#### **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976**

1	No. of Inspections Conducted	2340	4117	3151
2	No. of Irregularities detected	1846	5253	2611
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	1502	2607	1554
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	178	301	202
5	No. of Convictions	472	317	325



1	2	3	4	5
<b>ISMW (RE&amp;ES) Act. 1979</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	173	122	182
2	No. of Irregularities detected	2744	2214	2676
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	2240	1848	1239
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	61	52	24
5	No. of Convictions	44	59	28
<b>Payment of Wages (Mines)</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	1353	1872	1540
2	No. of Irregularities detected	12441	17774	12694
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	13734	14633	7318
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	216	515	255
5	No. of Convictions	258	255	549
<b>Payment of Wages (Rly)</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	153	338	654
2	No. of Irregularities detected	1439	2117	4433
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	1939	2296	1142
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	0	31	5
5	No. of Convictions	3	2	2
<b>Payment of Wages (Major Ports)</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	0	1	27
2	No. of Irregularities detected	0	10	308
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	542	0	30
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	0	0	5
5	No. of Convictions	0	0	0
<b>Payment of Wages (A.T.S)</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	122	211	253
2	No. of Irregularities detected	1489	4076	2130
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	621	3572	1877
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	10	20	72
5	No. of Convictions	20	10	16

1	2	3	4	5
<b>H.O.E.R</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	129	353	448
2	No. of Irregularities detected	840	2427	2158
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	4303	2125	1335
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	0	0	0
5	No. of Convictions	0	0	0
<b>Minimum Wages Act, 1948</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	9803	9151	7380
2	No. of Irregularities detected	75938	61689	62304
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	46467	53255	28884
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	1549	2321	1130
5	No. of Convictions	1476	1951	1721
<b>Payment of Bonus Act, 1965</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	705	2547	1873
2	No. of Irregularities detected	1202	4134	2537
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	982	1297	1504
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	16	15	62
5	No. of Convictions	17	4	8
<b>Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	1497	4875	2587
2	No. of Irregularities detected	3732	15963	8902
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	8420	5152	5969
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	1	3	5
5	No. of Convictions	0	1	0
<b>Child and Adolescent Labour (P&amp;R) Act, 1986</b>				
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	816	2265	2941
2	No. of Irregularities detected	319	610	1757
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	125	10	785
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	0	0	0
5	No. of Convictions	1	0	0

*[English]***Violation of Minimum Wages Law**

2649. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that workers in some companies/industries have been reportedly denied minimum salary/wages and other dues in violation of relevant laws; and

(b) if so, the details of such instances reported during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the defaulting employers, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Officers of Central Industrial

Relations Machinery (CIRM) are regularly conducting inspections under various labour laws, to ensure that the workers are being paid the minimum wages at the rate fixed according to the nature of work as provided under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The officers of these machineries are appointed as Inspectors under the provisions of the Act. They conduct regular inspections and if there is any case pertaining to the non-payment or less payment of minimum wages to the workers the officers of the machineries immediately take action by filing claim cases before the authority under the Act and for other violations prosecutions are filed in the court.

The data pertaining to violation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Central Sphere for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Minimum Wages Act, 1948*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec, 2017)
1	No. of Inspections Conducted	6582	9803	9151	7380
2	No. of Irregularities detected	68747	75938	61689	62304
3	No. Irregularities Rectified	87809	46467	53255	28884
4	No. of Prosecutions Launched	3774	1549	2321	1130
5	No. of Convictions	2782	1476	1951	1721

**Lack of Quality Education**

2650. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across the "Oxfam Report", which reported growing inequality in India and suggested that quality education is the best way to reverse this trend and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that such inequality exists in the country due to lack of quality education and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government to weed out inequality in the absence of quality education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The "Oxfam Report" has reported growing inequality in India and has suggested that quality education is the best way to reverse this trend. However, Government was not associated with the report.

(b) and (c) Government has been making efforts to improve quality of education which will bridge the inequality in society through following measures:-

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. Under SSA, a total of 19.33 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to ensure the pupil-teacher ratio, as stipulated in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Further, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions under SSA to improve teaching standards, including regular in- service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools. Further, Central Government has been taking up the issue of redeployment of teachers with States/UTs in various forums and review meetings. The training provided to teachers is subject specific and need based.

The training modules are developed by the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) in the State and the training is imparted through a cascade model of the State level Key Resource Persons training master trainers at district level who then train teachers at Block and Cluster level.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory

Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District reports are available along with learning gaps for each district.

The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states. PINDICS will eventually evolve as the framework for effective teacher performance for effective monitoring and benchmarking across the country. Additionally, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards & Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed, to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat was launched in 2014 to ensure that students of classes I & II are able to read with comprehension as well as basic numeracy skills, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan was launched in 2015 to motivate children of the age- group of 6-18 years in study of Science, Mathematics and technology.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of New government secondary schools alongwith (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room, (viii) Office Room. As part of strengthening of existing government secondary schools (i) Additional Class Rooms, (ii) Science Laboratory, (iii) Library, (iv) Art and

Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions etc. are funded under the programme. Further, there is provision of appointment of 1 Head Teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded secondary school and Additional teacher is also approved as per Teacher-pupil ratio to ensure rationalisation of teaching posts as per requirement of State Governments/UTs and various types of trainings including in-service/induction training for teachers as well as leadership training to school Heads, Training of Master Trainers, Training of Key Resource Persons, training of State Resource Groups (SRGs) are also being supported under RMSA Scheme to improve the quality of teaching-learning. The Scheme also supports interventions like conducting motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, organizing Science Fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; providing Mathematics and Science kits at school level, exposure trips to institutions of higher learning etc. a number of ICT initiatives such as e-pathshala, NROER, Shaala Darpan, Shaala Siddhi, etc. have also been taken for improving the quality of education.

The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. Having nearly reached the goals of universalizing elementary education, and making substantial gains in expanding access to secondary and higher education, the focus is on improving the quality of education at all levels. Several initiatives are currently being undertaken to enhance the quality of education across the spectrum.

Presently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. The Ministry had

constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy under the chairmanship of Late Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry in the May 2016. After perusal of the report of the Committee and based on the reports of various consultations as well as views and comments received, the Ministry prepared 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these reports have been treated as inputs for education policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as the Government has recently constituted a Committee for preparation of the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, which is due to submit its report by 31.03.2018.

As per the budget announcement, the Government has also approved the scheme of providing Regulatory Architecture for setting up/ upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as 'Institutions of Eminence'. The Regulatory Architecture has been provided in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions. Under the scheme, each public Institution to be selected as 'Institution of Eminence' will get financial assistance upto Rs.1000 crore over a period of 5 years.

The institutions will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions. It is expected that the selected Institution will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually overtime. To achieve the top world ranking, these institutions shall be provided with greater autonomy viz. to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

The MHRD under its Technology enabled learning initiative of National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), SWA YAM and SWA YAM PRABHA has addressed the issue of quality, access and equity by reaching to students and learners in remotest corners of the country.

Under UGC, NME-ICT was awarded the Project "Production of Courseware e-Content for Post Graduate Subjects" to UGC for development of e-content at postgraduate level. A dedicated portal (<http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>), to host the content, is available in open access. There are at present 17715 e-text, 18608 video uploaded on this site.

SWAYAM/SWAYAM PRABHA provides an integrated platform and (<https://swayam.gov.in/>) portal for online courses, using information and communication technology (ICT) in all higher education subjects to ensure that every students benefits from learning material through ICT. The SWA YAM PRABHA is a group of 32 DTH channels devoted to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes on 24X7 basis using the GSAT-15 satellite.

Under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme initiated the National Digital Library of India (NDL India) project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. So far, 1.5 Crore e-books and documents, content in English, Hindi and some other languages are available with 160 Content contributor, 30 lakh users and 9 thousand educational institutions from where users registered.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-IH) is a Central Sector Scheme, designed to improve the quality of the engineering education system in India with a cost of Rs. 2660 crore for three years from F.Y. 2017-18 to F.Y. 2019-20 in 19 Focus States/ Union Territory (UT).

Further, Government has established five Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) fully funded by Central Govt. and twenty IIITs in PPP mode, at various locations in the country to impact quality education to the

students. The admissions to these IIITs is based on all India level test namely IIT (JEE) to ensure quality education in IT related subjects, accessible to all the students without any discrimination.

*[Translation]*

#### **Eklavya Scheme to Promote Literacy**

2651. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:  
SHRI OM BIRLA:  
SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schools functioning under Eklavya Scheme to promote literacy in tribal areas do not have permanent teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of requests/proposals for Eklavya Residential Schools from States / UTs pending with the Government for sanction for opening of new Eklavya Residential Schools;

(d) the details of the funds allocated by the Government for establishment of such schools in the backward areas during the current year;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to include the local indigenous language of the Tribals in these schools so that a better sense of understanding can be developed between them and the Government and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of permanent quality teachers at Eklavya Model Residential Schools across the country; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard including to centralise the supervision and management of these schools on the pattern of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

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

BHABHOR): (a) and (b) As per the extant guidelines of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), EMRSs are set up in the States/ UTs with the capacity of 480 students in each school under the Special Area Programme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The guidelines stipulate that each State Government/ UT Administration is solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs and appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools would be handled entirely by the society chosen by the State Government/ UT Administration and in the manner deemed most suitable. Therefore, the subject of permanent teachers in the schools is not centrally maintained.

(c) Establishment of EMRS is a demand driven activity funded under the scheme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. State Governments submit proposals for setting up of EMRSs and the proposals are then appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry. A total number of fourteen (14) new EMRSs have been approved to be set up across the country during 2017-18.

(d) Details of release of funds for EMRSs (Non-recurring) State-wise during 2017-18 (as on date) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) As stated above, each State Government/ UT Administration is solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs and appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools would be handled entirely by the society chosen by the State Government/UT Administration and in the manner deemed most suitable.

**Statement**

*The Details of release of funds for EMRSs (Non-recurring) State-wise during 2017-18 (as on date)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2017-18 (as on 06.03.2018)
1	2	3
	Non-Recurring Release	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2033.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2600.00

1	2	3
3	Assam	0.00
4	Bihar	900.00
5	Chhattisgarh	3471.00
6	Goa	0.00
7	Gujarat	1650.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	600.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	800.00
10	Jharkhand	2943.76
11	Karnataka	40.00
12	Kerala	400.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	1680.00
14	Maharashtra	3250.00
15	Manipur	839.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00
17	Mizoram	1200.00
18	Nagaland	645.00
19	Odisha	4000.00
20	Rajasthan	1000.00
21	Sikkim	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	768.00
23	Telangana	2488.57
24	Tripura	778.18
25	Uttar Pradesh	700.00
26	Uttarakhand	220.00
27	West Bengal	0.00
Total		33007.36

[English]

**Strategic Crude Oil Storages**

2652. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
 SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has since constructed new underground storages or increased the capacities of the existing ones to maintain strategic oil reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with quantum of crude oil stored in such strategic underground oil storages;

(c) whether the Government has recently entered into an agreement to strengthen the energy security of the country with some foreign oil companies/ countries such as UAE to provide crude oil for maintaining proper oil reserves; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such agreements made with various foreign countries till date, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India, through the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd (ISPRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, has set up Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facilities with a total storage capacity of 5.33 MMT at three locations viz. Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT). An expenditure of Rs 4098.35 cr has been incurred on creating the three SPR facilities. The cavern at Vishakhapatnam and one of the two caverns at Mangalore SPR facility have been filled with crude by Government.

(c) and (d) ISPRL and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) of UAE have signed a Restricted Definitive Agreement on Oil Storage and Management for filling up the second cavern at Mangalore SPR facility. The Agreement provides ADNOC to fill up the cavern with

crude oil at its own cost. The Agreement has contributed to energy security of the country.

#### **Details of Schools**

2653. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new schools that have been set up across the country, State/UT-wise and the total number of existing schools that have been strengthened, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the total funds allocated to set up new schools in the country, State/UT- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Government supports States and Union Territories (UTs) for opening of new schools, strengthening of existing schools including infrastructure facilities across the country under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The State/UT-wise details of primary and upper primary schools sanctioned and opened under SSA are given in the Statement-I. The State/UT-wise details of infrastructure facilities sanctioned and constructed including for strengthening of schools under SSA are given in the Statement-II (A), (B) and (C) The State/UT-wise details of number of new schools and strengthening of existing schools sanctioned and completed/made functional under RMSA are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of cumulative estimate approved for all components of school infrastructure including setting up of schools under SSA upto year 2017-18; and number of new schools approved and amount sanctioned under RMSA are given in the enclosed Statement-IV (A) and IV (B) respectively.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT-wise details of primary and upper primary schools sanctioned and opened under SSA*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sanctioned		Total Opened	
		Primary School	Upper Primary School	Primary School	Upper Primary School
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	18	28	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	2156	4256	2156	4256



1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1666	713	1666	583
4	Assam	5048	47	5034	21
5	Bihar	21420	19725	21261	19615
6	Chandigarh	32	23	32	23
7	Chhattisgarh	9842	7815	9842	7815
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	81	61	81
9	Daman and Diu	8	6	7	6
10	Delhi	14	2	14	2
11	Goa	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	130	8	126	4
13	Haryana	971	1725	953	1711
14	Himachal Pradesh	80	1293	80	1293
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10894	7072	10809	7048
16	Jharkhand	19294	10288	19294	10288
17	Karnataka	3195	2605	3195	2605
18.	Kerala	248	6	0	3
19	Lakshadweep	6	6	6	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	27910	17851	27910	17851
21	Maharashtra	7718	601	7718	583
22	Manipur	832	381	791	381
23	Meghalaya	2907	2259	2907	2253
24	Mizoram	270	351	260	346
25	Nagaland	450	585	393	553
26	Odisha	9649	10991	9649	10991
27	Puducherry	6	3	6	3
28	Punjab	259	876	259	876
29	Rajasthan	29746	20864	29746	20864
30	Sikkim	63	98	63	98
31	Tamil Nadu	2015	5429	2015	5429

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Telangana	1615	1475	1615	1475
33	Tripura	1263	1018	1225	1018
34	Uttar Pradesh	27021	29576	26530	29370
35	Uttarakhand	1218	1335	1209	1334
36	West Bengal	16648	10079	16526	7748
Total		204683	159461	203386	156551

Source: QPR furnished by States and UTs.

**Statement-II (A)**

*State/UT-wise details of school buildings sanctioned and constructed under SSA till 31.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primary school Building		Upper Primary school Building	
		Sanction	completed	Sanction	completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1833	1833	540	540
3	Assam	11012	10928	1192	1192
4	Bihar	18797	14975	544	532
5	Chhattisgarh	10632	9992	8806	8451
6	Goa	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	835	835	0	0
8	Haryana	1036	943	1389	1317
9	Himachal Pradesh	96	85	38	22
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10639	9343	1159	1036
11	Jharkhand	19448	19193	10224	9992
12	Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11
13	Kerala	534	529	46	37
14	Madhya Pradesh	27580	26361	19945	19103
15	Maharashtra	13001	12981	5052	5052
16	Manipur	1032	692	328	101
17	Meghalaya	2834	2736	1328	1192
18	Mizoram	811	698	651	612
19	Nagaland	504	403	577	528

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Odisha	10369	9733	9242	9029
21	Punjab	678	579	859	857
22	Rajasthan	6805	6738	3165	3165
23	Sikkim	56	56	59	59
24	Tamil Nadu	2740	2736	5804	5800
25	Telangana	4615	4600	913	913
26	Tripura	1430	1399	632	618
27	Uttar Pradesh	31983	31394	30876	30588
28	Uttarakhand	3390	2583	2223	1744
29	West Bengal	10675	7386	4870	3361
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	6	0	0
31	Chandigarh	27	25	10	10
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	9	8	6	4
34	Delhi	13	13	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1
36	Puducherry	5	4	2	2
Total SSA		200642	186994	111545	106914

Source: Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) reported by States and UTs.

**Statement-II (B)**

*State/UT-wise details of drinking water and sanitation facilities sanctioned and constructed under SSA till 31.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Drinking Water		Boys Toilets		Separate Girls Toilets	
		Sanction	completed	Sanction	completed	Sanction	completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7143	6843	15336	15134	18525	18282
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1891	1891	2072	2072	3322	3322
3	Assam	788	788	17414	15238	41840	41486
4	Bihar	25711	25305	46750	45406	36296	34659
5	Chhattisgarh	3666	3634	11192	10468	35454	32183
6	Goa	637	635	610	599	644	635

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	6676	6676	20540	20540	18355	18355
8	Haryana	6111	5442	7922	7922	11733	11733
9	Himachal Pradesh	2482	2480	4670	4670	9980	9976
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2745	2226	8858	4538	18097	18075
11	Jharkhand	7329	7329	8239	8239	16568	16568
12	Karnataka	22861	22861	27520	24640	24818	22832
13	Kerala	10338	10323	12168	11991	7671	7652
14	Madhya Pradesh	18723	18655	30496	30439	62050	60804
15	Maharashtra	8634	7586	12171	11429	22969	22449
16	Manipur	746	570	1450	1359	4209	4209
17	Meghalaya	2991	2991	4378	4378	5295	5295
18	Mizoram	1770	1770	3633	3633	3323	3323
19	Nagaland	1789	1789	2392	2392	2394	2394
20	Odisha	7329	7180	14909	12941	49773	47879
21	Punjab	17737	17731	18501	18501	6352	6172
22	Rajasthan	23283	23283	34235	34235	9962	9962
23	Sikkim	654	654	886	844	608	590
24	Tamil Nadu	17330	17330	24580	24055	24040	23830
25	Telangana	7082	6217	13790	10631	12216	12216
26	Tripura	1207	1207	1449	1449	3744	3744
27	Uttar Pradesh	15315	14544	19223	15347	10813	8505
28	Uttarakhand	6295	6160	4877	4812	15964	15710
29	West Bengal	12039	9977	23437	22309	39785	38860
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	83	91	91	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	12	12	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91	91	75	75	258	258
33	Daman and Diu	80	80	53	51	27	27
34	Delhi	68	68	667	637	724	613
35	Lakshadweep	30	5	30	9	10	9
36	Puducherry	345	345	312	312	132	132
Total SSA		241999	234749	394938	371398	517951	502739

Source: QPR reported by States and UTs.

**Statement-II (C)**

*State/UT-wise details of civil works other than new school building sanctioned and constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan till 31.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Additional Classrooms		Head Master Rooms		Ramps with Handrails	
		Sanction	completed	Sanction	completed	Sanction	completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	70204	69596	1361	1361	16340	16340
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5437	5406	449	449'	869	869
3	Assam	72504	69244	5210	4132	7922	7922
4	Bihar	297984	273859	9560	7904	14111	13414
5	Chhattisgarh	51309	48305	12131	10925	28495	26796
6	Goa	227	148	0	0	234	193
7	Gujarat	75559	73302	1902	1902	2978	2978
8	Haryana	30111	29334	5466	5072	4846	4681
9	Himachal Pradesh	11492	11384	1652	1577	4861	4826
10	Jammu and Kashmir	24022	19260	1167	995	5601	5601
11	Jharkhand	108324	103609	3140	1926	7504	7504
12	Karnataka	57279	56960	6370	6365	1608	1591
13	Kerala	8484	8443	315	315	3716	3716
14	Madhya Pradesh	127309	117960	12460	10717	5331	5331
15	Maharashtra	80433	77920	0	0	68001	67578
16	Manipur	3664	2929	0	0	1407	1159
17	Meghalaya	7666	7202	22	15	2576	2424
18	Mizoram	2019	1910	4	4	1351	1217
19	Nagaland	4776	4770	0	0	810	810
20	Odisha	77039	73944	5020	4656	21133	18968
21	Punjab	31481	28135	1663	1662	1799	1564
22	Rajasthan	94897	93540	16191	16191	2016	2016
23	Sikkim	605	604	92	92	218	218
24	Tamil Nadu	38707	38647	3110	3110	10703	10703
25	Telangana	38865	38757	900	900	17522	14616

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Tripura	5885	5541	1243	995	359	359
27	Uttar Pradesh	314829	311721	0	0	2783	2783
28	Uttarakhand	9254	8676	486	471	7040	3306
29	West Bengal	232296	212551	14344	9776	16201	10492
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	243	0	0	12	12
31	Chandigarh	304	177	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar haveli	654	465	0	0	105	105
33	Daman and Diu	114	79	27	2	43	43
34	Delhi	3039	2556	0	0	88	88
35	Lakshadweep	25	19	5	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	506	497	40	40	186	186
Total SSA		1887596	1797693	104330	91554	258769	240409

Source: QPR reported by States and UTs.

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise number of new schools and strengthening of existing schools sanctioned and completed/functional under RMSA*

Sl. No.	State/UT	New schools approved, made functional and completed under RMSA			Number of Schools approved under RMSA for strengthening and works completed	
		Approved	Functional	Completed	Approved	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	13	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	96	48	0	3207	1862
3	Arunachal Pradesh	81	80	33	219	189
4	Assam	12	0	0	2320	1094
5	Bihar	1153	1005	527	1618	407
6	Chandigarh	2	2	1	11	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1449	1442	1308	1640	1464
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Daman and Diu	3	3	2	11	9
10	Delhi	0	0	0	30	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	74	74
12	Gujarat	467	463	238	0	0
13	Haryana	56	52	5	2841	1066
14	Himachal Pradesh	176	175	115	1061	842
15	Jammu and Kashmir	636	625	317	533	259
16	Jharkhand	1189	1157	539	856	125
17	Karnataka	389	374	203	1781	919
18	Kerala	112	111	45	949	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	1858	1856	1192	4152	3794
20	Maharashtra	0	1	0	474	273
21	Manipur	182	121	136	226	211
22	Meghalaya	67	18	0	37	15
23	Mizoram	92	92	87	199	198
24	Nagaland	168	127	122	71	35
25	Odisha	864	710	587	2249	1472
26	Puducherry	9	9	3	40	15
27	Punjab	318	316	258	3044	2211
28	Rajasthan	273	273	158	4507	3997
29	Sikkim	18	18	0	171	132
30	Tamil Nadu	1115	1096	930	935	804
31	Telangana	8	8	0	2419	1849
32	Tripura	116	91	83	318	161
33	Uttar Pradesh	1486	1478	1107	499	379
34	Uttarakhand	280	271	215	829	427
35	West Bengal	7	0	0	457	106
Total		12682	12021	8211	37799	24396

**Statement-IV (A)**

*State/UT-wise details of cumulative estimate approved for all components of school infrastructure including setting up of schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan upto year 2017-18*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative estimate approved
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	372425.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	58058.51
3	Assam	371244.543
4	Bihar	1237842.79
5	Chhattisgarh	368224.48
6	Goa	2454.41
7	Gujarat	525942.77
8	Haryana	139160.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	48302.66
10	Jammu and Kashmir	189002.06
11	Jharkhand	498823.32
12	Karnataka	305871.74
13	Kerala	63417.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	618963.21
15	Maharashtra	410836.80
16	Manipur	44544.72
17	Meghalaya	57121.69
18	Mizoram	27082.13
19	Nagaland	36845.05
20	Odisha	477738.54
21	Punjab	172051.67
22	Rajasthan	377936.50
23	Sikkim	6550.50

1	2	3
24	Tamil Nadu	267645.53
25	Telangana	234004.02
26	Tripura	46508.30
27	Uttar Pradesh	898381.33
28	Uttarakhand	84646.43
29	West Bengal	879095.12
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5955.42
31	Chandigarh	5673.09
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2819.39
33	Daman and Diu	895.84
34	Delhi	29595.52
35	Lakshadweep	540.79
36	Puducherry	3507.46
All India		8869709.00

Source: PAB Minutes approving AWP&amp;Bs of States/UTs.

**Statement-IV (B)**

*State/UT-wise number of new schools approved and amount sanctioned under RJV1SA*

(Rs. in lakh)

State/UT	No of new schools approved	Amount approved for new schools
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	96	5629.44
Arunachal Pradesh	81	7066.05
Assam	12	833.04
Bihar	1153	75356.93
Chandigarh	2	116.24
Chhattisgarh	1449	85609.55
Daman and Diu	3	163.1



1	2	3
Gujarat	467	39913.52
Haryana	56	3641.55
Himachal Pradesh	176	9888.68
Jammu and Kashmir	636	42210.05
Jharkhand	1189	71173.505
Karnataka	389	25994.01
Kerala	112	6498.18
Madhya Pradesh	1858	157009.55
Manipur	182	12359.23
Meghalaya	67	5636.00997
Mizoram	92	5741.3
Nagaland	168	10260.84
Odisha	864	54375.12
Puducherry	9	466.78
Punjab	318	20449.756
Rajasthan	273	21065.89
Sikkim	18	1767.7
Tamil Nadu	1115	65734.32
Telangana	8	468.42
Tripura	116	7775.54
Uttar Pradesh	1486	92470.57
Uttarakhand	280	17321.96
West Bengal	7	623.23
India	12682	847620.061

[English]

**Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

2654. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI HARI MANJHI:

SHRI JANAK RAM:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the various State Governments for the development of Tourism Circuits including Thematic Circuits, Rural Circuits, Tribal Circuit and Spiritual Circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the quantum of funds released to various States for these Tourism Circuits during the last three years, State/UT-wise, Circuit-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of thematic circuits Rural circuits, Tribal circuits and Spiritual circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(d) whether all the identified Tourism circuits have been made operational and if so, the details thereof including the number of tourists participated in each circuit under the said scheme; and

(e) the number of projects completed during the last three years along with the new projects undertaken by the Government including Tourism Circuits, development of Iconic Tourist sites and special tourism zones State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of projects sanctioned under various thematic circuits of the scheme including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement. All the projects sanctioned under the scheme are at various stages of

implementation.

No project has been sanctioned under Development of Special Tourism Zones Scheme and Iconic Tourist Sites Project.

**Statement**

*The Details of Projects Sanctioned under various Thematic Circuits of the Scheme including Maharashtra*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2014-15</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	92.04
<b>Year 2015-16</b>					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom- Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamom-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora- Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit Agartala Sipahijala - Melaghar Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon -Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1503.09	884.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2016-17</b>					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Sikkim	North East circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi -Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah-Masad-Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur -Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl - Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-	99.07	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang Muthee - Beratlawng Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme		
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1010.29

**Year 2017-18**

57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort )- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila) - Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort andKhandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav	99.60	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam- Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
	Total of 2017-18			824.8	161.83
	Grand Total Till Date			5638.87	2148.17

[English]

**Linking Aadhaar Card with Schools**

2655. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
SHRI PARBHUBHAINAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

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

(a) the details of the number of schools linked with Aadhaar so far with regard to Mid-Day Meal served in their schools across the country, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala and Gujarat;

(b) the details of the number of schools not linked with Aadhaar so far across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received some cases of pilferage of this scheme in some of the schools across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is planning to issue guidelines on Aadhaar IDs for all school going children across the country including the above mentioned States and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the other precautionary action taken by the Government to put a check on cases of pilferages of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA



KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Mid-Day Meal scheme (MDMS) is covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. The schools are not linked to Aadhaar. A notification has been published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th February, 2017 which came into effect in all States and Union Territories except in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the notification, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication and if not enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st March, 2018 provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he/she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the prescribed identification documents.

(c) A total number of 40 complaints regarding misappropriation, poor quality and irregularities have been received during the calendar year 2017. The State and UT-wise details of these complaints are given in the enclosed Statement. These complaints have been forwarded to the concerned States and UTs for taking appropriate action. State) Governments and UT Administrations take actions such as departmental disciplinary proceedings, transfer, suspension, initiating criminal proceedings etc. against the erring persons / institutions.

(d) A Gazette Notification has been published regarding Aadhaar IDs for school going children. No separate guidelines have been issued.

(e) The Government has adopted an elaborate

monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee. under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. Moreover, Automated Monitoring System (AMS) has been put in place for real time monitoring of MDMS using different communication modes like SMS, IVRS, Mobile Apps, Online web applications. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM) consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

#### **Statement**

*State and UT-wise details of complaints regarding Misappropriation, Poor Quality and Irregularities under MDMS during 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Misappropriation	Poor Quality	Irregularities	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	1			1
2	Bihar	2		3	5
3	Delhi	2	1	1	4
4	Gujarat		1		1

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Haryana		1		1
6	Jharkhand	1			1
7	Kerala			1	1
8	Madhya Pradesh			1	1
9	Maharashtra	1			1
10	Odisha	1		1	2
11	Punjab		1	1	2
12	Rajasthan	2			2
13	Tamil Nadu		1		1
14	Tripura	1			1
15	Uttar Pradesh	7	1	4	12
16	West Bengal	3		1	4
Total		21	6	13	40

[*Translation*]

#### **Girls Dropout**

2656. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of school dropouts among the girls in the rural areas is more than that of the urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the gender-wise, class-wise, State-wise data of the same during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct a study/ assessment regarding the increase in the school dropouts in the rural as well as urban areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to deal with main problems and the reasons responsible for school dropouts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) Report for the year 2015-16, Average Annual Drop-out Rate of Girls in Rural & Urban

areas for different level of school Education is mentioned in the table below:

#### *Average Annual Drop-out Rate of Girls*

	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
Rural	5.02	7.11	22.10
Urban	0.17	-	5.31

(b) State-wise, Gender-wise & Level-wise Average Annual Drop-out Rates during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Every year the Government is collecting country-wide information to assess different educational parameters including school drop-outs through the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) for planning, appraisal and program assessment.

(d) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments to reduce dropout rate and increase the quality of education. Various measures taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme include enhancing access to schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking

water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR). In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been

set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

**Statement**

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Rural Areas (As per U-DISE 2013-14)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate								
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.17	0.65	0.91	0.52	1.01	0.76	7.27	8.58	7.89
Andhra Pradesh	5.95	5.85	5.90	5.70	5.97	5.84	20.18	22.86	21.49
Arunachal Pradesh	18.93	17.10	18.04	10.09	13.48	11.81	24.44	24.31	24.38
Assam	7.92	6.26	7.09	9.30	7.99	8.62	29.80	31.26	30.57
Bihar	-	-	-	3.06	3.69	3.38	31.55	33.51	32.49
Chandigarh	42.64	43.19	42.91	35.32	34.50	34.93	19.67	45.23	32.48
Chhattisgarh	5.41	5.13	5.27	8.95	7.90	8.43	18.58	18.10	18.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	3.20	5.18	4.12	32.98	29.23	31.32
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.62	20.96	20.79
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.88	4.47	7.61
Goa	1.08	0.68	0.89	-	-	-	12.95	11.16	12.10
Gujarat	1.94	2.90	2.39	6.90	12.75	9.58	19.88	20.40	20.09
Haryana	4.35	3.56	3.99	4.51	4.31	4.42	17.69	17.15	17.45
Himachal Pradesh	0.86	0.94	0.90	1.28	1.40	1.34	10.25	10.44	10.34
Jammu and Kashmir	7.95	6.84	7.42	6.93	7.23	7.07	24.56	27.62	25.95
Jharkhand	8.29	7.55	7.92	8.41	8.58	8.49	26.12	26.83	26.46
Karnataka	3.64	3.20	3.43	7.14	8.49	7.78	42.34	41.56	41.98
Kerala	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	14.45	8.90	11.82
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	6.76	7.00	6.88	10.53	13.35	11.96	25.37	29.37	27.29
Maharashtra	2.55	2.44	2.50	2.58	4.61	3.53	22.58	22.88	22.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	12.95	12.18	12.56	7.23	9.12	8.17	18.18	21.63	19.91
Meghalaya	13.04	11.17	12.10	11.76	11.45	11.60	31.20	30.46	30.81
Mizoram	33.58	33.13	33.37	27.86	28.36	28.10	38.83	38.30	38.57
Nagaland	11.69	11.72	11.71	17.55	17.29	17.42	43.35	43.62	43.49
Odisha	4.14	3.93	4.04	4.66	4.20	4.43	50.65	50.43	50.54
Puducherry	-	-	-	0.37	1.77	1.02	23.53	13.60	19.00
Punjab	2.82	2.91	2.86	4.51	5.15	4.79	16.75	18.77	17.63
Rajasthan	8.69	10.11	9.36	5.44	8.70	6.91	21.40	19.62	20.66
Sikkim	5.22	2.66	4.00	3.29	3.13	3.20	11.33	8.83	9.97
Tamil Nadu	3.73	4.41	4.06	1.77	4.69	3.17	18.43	12.86	15.82
Telangana	8.27	7.58	7.93	4.10	4.70	4.40	20.50	20.99	20.74
Tripura	3.60	3.53	3.57	5.10	5.46	5.28	28.56	31.81	30.13
Uttar Pradesh	10.84	10.39	10.62	1.12	5.08	3.13	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	1.79	2.01	1.89	1.15	2.73	1.93	9.68	11.50	10.56
West Bengal	7.06	5.86	6.47	6.46	4.00	5.17	16.96	21.54	19.40
All India	6.041	5.84	5.94	4.71	6.30	5.49	19.33	19.28	19.31

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Urban Areas (As per U-DISE 2013-14)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate								
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.19	0.12	3.07	1.24	2.20	1.94	-	0.63
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	4.22	4.77	4.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	6.91	4.18
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.53	22.23	20.81
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.41	6.75	5.62
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.35	2.46	2.95	1.11	2.02	1.52	14.23	9.10	11.93
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	2.00	2.41	2.18	1.06	1.85	1.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	6.18	4.20	5.28
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.82	-	2.37
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.36	2.78	4.28
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	2.27	1.27	1.81	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1.48	3.76	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	2.98	1.36	2.20	1.61	0.30	0.97	38.48	36.15	37.31
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.68	-	1.56
Lakshadweep	22.90	28.82	25.87	35.15	53.81	44.67	14.14	45.77	28.96
Madhya Pradesh	3.01	5.03	3.96	-	2.19	0.02	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	9.59	7.62	8.68
Manipur	-	-	-	0.99	-	0.40	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.87	12.15	14.25
Mizoram	9.49	10.12	9.80	10.70	10.46	10.58	12.32	11.26	11.78
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.07	10.16	10.62
Odisha	-	0.17	-	0.48	-	-	46.75	44.65	45.72
Puducherry	1.00	1.48	1.25	0.29	0.49	0.39	13.99	10.36	12.15
Punjab	0.44	0.17	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1.71	3.71	2.61	-	-	-	-	2.19	-
Sikkim	2.22	0.35	1.32	-	6.30	2.88	5.27	7.91	6.62
Tamil Nadu	4.43	3.65	4.05	-	-	-	9.29	-	3.92
Telangana	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.25	1.05	-	0.25
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.20	9.16	7.69
Uttar Pradesh	8.76	7.92	8.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.08	7.36	7.21
West Bengal	5.78	4.76	5.27	5.47	4.70	5.08	8.04	11.35	9.72
All India	0.20	0.59	0.39	-	-	-	3.75	3.82	3.78

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Urban Areas (As per U-DISE 2014-15)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate									
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.30	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	9.46	5.60	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.20	16.74	15.41	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	1.63	2.86	2.17	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.93	13.79	14.35	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.55	3.09	2.25	0.20	0.65	0.40	19.95	9.87	15.54	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.89	4.77	8.22	-
Delhi	-	-	-	3.25	2.41	2.86	10.79	6.61	8.88	-
Goa	-	0.25	0.03	-	0.61	-	7.34	-	3.72	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	0.79	-	15.95	13.11	14.77	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	2.74	1.39	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1.24	0.97	1.11	-	-	-	1.58	0.12	0.88	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.85	18.70	19.28	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.90	8.26	11.52	-
Lakshadweep	16.48	9.74	13.27	15.43	28.71	21.52	11.76	6.69	9.75	-
Madhya Pradesh	7.98	9.51	8.69	-	4.71	2.22	13.94	16.24	14.98	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.73	6.82	8.39	-
Manipur	8.34	11.32	9.82	7.01	5.80	6.42	5.04	6.97	5.97	-
Meghalaya	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	16.17	14.92	15.56	3.14	-	1.30	6.31	6.03	6.17	-
Nagaland	10.42	11.11	10.76	8.22	8.14	8.18	24.01	24.72	24.36	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.68	45.96	44.82	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.16	4.35	5.73	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	2.88	4.59	3.64	-	0.10	-	-	4.54	0.81
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.28	-	3.58
Tamil Nadu	-	-	2.41	2.47	2.44	11.84	2.77	7.28	
Telangana	0.51	0.23	0.38	2.79	3.15	2.96	8.07	5.39	6.73
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.25	5.93	5.10
Uttar Pradesh	6.68	4.81	5.78	-	-	%	-	0.81	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.01	-	1.57
West Bengal	-	-	-	0.67	-	-	7.15	8.95	8.07
All India	0.29	0.35	0.32	-	-	-	8.60	7.75	8.20

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Rural Areas (As per U-DISE 2014-15)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate								
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.75	4.82	5.29	3.99	4.68	4.32	15.10	14.96	15.03
Andhra Pradesh	6.32	6.14	6.23	5.23	5.71	5.47	18.91	21.94	20.40
Arunachal Pradesh	14.96	13.48	14.23	12.57	15.15	13.87	29.09	25.88	27.58
Assam	9.67	8.09	8.89	9.43	8.43	8.91	33.33	36.01	34.73
Bihar	3.43	2.68	3.06	6.33	6.14	6.24	27.24	28.32	27.76
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	23.23	11.78
Chhattisgarh	2.90	2.72	2.81	7.28	6.82	7.06	27.49	26.20	26.84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.79	1.74	1.24	4.56	6.79	5.60	35.39	35.26	35.33
Daman and Diu	2.45	2.52	2.48	6.66	6.71	6.68	27.01	31.61	29.24
Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	11.26	7.93	9.80
Goa	0.25	0.39	0.32	-	-	-	14.80	12.65	13.80
Gujarat	1.78	1.84	1.81	7.38	11.69	9.34	27.75	24.84	26.58
Haryana	2.09	2.28	2.18	4.69	6.26	5.41	18.27	18.66	18.44
Himachal Pradesh	1.13	0.80	0.97	1.31	1.83	1.56	11.68	11.17	11.44
Jammu and Kashmir	7.03	6.60	6.83	5.89	7.26	6.54	24.03	27.19	25.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	7.83	6.67	7.26	9.55	9.57	9.56	30.23	30.90	30.56
Karnataka	4.16	3.66	3.92	5.11	6.32	5.69	35.04	33.41	34.28
Kerala	0.09	0.35	0.21	-	0.95	0.45	18.00	12.46	15.38
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.10	7.84	7.53
Madhya Pradesh	10.64	10.71	10.67	14.06	16.89	15.48	32.66	34.86	33.72
Maharashtra	1.69	1.54	1.62	0.57	2.84	1.63	19.64	20.03	19.82
Manipur	19.53	20.60	20.06	7.76	6.92	7.34	15.75	18.89	17.33
Meghalaya	12.69	11.06	11.88	8.14	10.00	9.12	35.10	35.52	35.32
Mizoram	9.76	12.15	10.90	10.26	12.03	11.11	42.03	38.64	40.43
Nagaland	23.19	23.75	23.46	25.02	24.22	24.63	46.31	49.06	47.70
Odisha	3.61	3.83	3.72	4.20	3.67	3.94	50.37	50.19	50.28
Puducherry	11.62	2.10	7.28	10.13	3.84	7.25	30.38	17.74	24.61
Punjab	2.73	2.89	2.80	4.67	5.99	5.25	17.05	18.30	17.59
Rajasthan	9.18	10.30	9.71	7.29	10.36	8.67	26.28	26.17	26.23
Sikkim	6.93	4.45	5.75	8.18	5.07	6.57	15.68	15.00	15.31
Tamil Nadu	1.60	1.87	1.73	5.87	6.46	6.15	19.75	13.11	16.66
Telangana	9.65	8.99	9.33	5.89	5.91	5.90	24.62	24.64	24.63
Tripura	4.81	4.87	4.84	5.63	4.59	5.12	29.58	31.14	30.33
Uttar Pradesh	8.13	6.46	7.31	-	3.02	0.94	8.97	8.57	8.78
Uttarakhand	4.38	4.11	4.25	3.22	3.67	3.44	11.97	9.73	10.89
West Bengal	4.41	3.26	3.85	6.78	3.93	5.29	19.44	22.55	21.11
All India	5.86	5.27	5.57	5.04	6.42	5.72	22.19	22.31	22.25

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Urban Areas (As per U-DISE 2015-16)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate									
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	2.57	3.80	3.15	3.56	3.74	3.65	0.37	-	-	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.03	-	-	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.83	14.37	13.57
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	14.63	9.82	12.20
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.97	1.33	2.24	0.37	-	-	7.48	-	3.59
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.24	25.77	28.83
Delhi	-	-	-	1.29	0.35	0.86	13.84	9.55	11.85
Goa	0.67	0.90	0.79	1.19	-	0.37	8.92	-	4.47
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1.75	-	16.77	12.21	14.88
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.05	5.26	5.14
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	3.66	3.25	3.47	1.54	0.70	1.15	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1.71	-	0.79	-	-	-	4.05	5.53	4.77
Karnataka	0.75	0.64	0.70	0.41	-	-	16.70	13.61	15.17
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-
Lakshadweep	0.81	-	-	-	9.01	-	3.68	-	1.92
Madhya Pradesh	3.13	4.43	3.73	-	-	-	13.32	13.75	13.51
Maharashtra	-	0.06	-	-	0.79	0.07	7.51	4.71	6.22
Manipur	-	0.27	-	-	1.99	0.90	-	2.10	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	5.68	5.99	5.83	-	-	-	13.48	12.21	12.84
Nagaland	3.34	1.86	2.62	2.93	3.82	3.37	5.14	3.56	4.35
Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.84	7.80	11.37
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.36	5.03	8.19
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	3.83	3.14	3.52	-	-	-	2.75	0.19	
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.74	-	0.81
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.49	-	2.75
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.37	11.37	9.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	7.10	6.36	6.75	-	-	-	-	4.33	1.49
Uttarakhand	1.85	0.89	1.41	-	-	-	6.97	3.91	5.52
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.44	8.54	7.04
All India	0.39	0.17	0.29	-	-	-	6.90	5.31	6.15

*Average Annual Drop-out Rate -for Rural Areas (As per U-DISE 2015-16)*

State/UT	Average Annual Drop-out Rate								
	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level			Secondary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.64	11.68	11.66	9.80	10.59	10.18	21.48	21.11	21.30
Andhra Pradesh	8.30	8.15	8.22	5.87	6.08	5.97	24.10	25.11	24.60
Arunachal Pradesh	14.76	13.56	14.17	12.74	16.41	14.61	32.01	30.47	31.28
Assam	18.02	16.44	17.24	12.71	12.58	12.64	30.85	34.11	32.55
Bihar	0.89	-	0.33	7.19	6.69	6.93	28.16	29.44	28.79
Chandigarh	7.75	6.24	7.00	13.00	12.05	12.53	8.29	23.16	15.71
Chhattisgarh	3.79	3.52	3.66	8.66	8.08	8.37	25.57	23.61	24.59
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.87	1.31	1.08	5.04	6.64	5.78	23.47	22.55	23.05
Daman and Diu	4.20	1.71	3.07	6.23	7.39	6.78	37.21	32.64	35.02
Delhi	-	-	-	-	12.86	-	-	23.75	9.41
Goa	0.60	0.80	0.69	-	0.75	-	17.93	13.61	15.91
Gujarat	1.46	1.57	1.52	7.99	12.00	9.83	33.16	31.33	32.41
Haryana	8.52	8.50	8.51	8.98	9.90	9.40	22.73	20.67	21.82
Himachal Pradesh	1.12	1.38	1.24	1.77	2.38	2.06	8.98	8.67	8.84
Jammu and Kashmir	7.84	7.42	7.64	6.04	7.48	6.73	24.59	27.25	25.82
Jharkhand	6.62	5.86	6.24	11.26	11.60	11.43	29.92	30.72	30.32
Karnataka	2.88	2.89	2.88	5.56	7.87	6.67	36.09	33.90	35.07
Kerala	3.35	3.53	3.44	3.53	4.44	3.97	18.89	13.96	16.54
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	5.73	1.84	3.69	10.79	6.03	8.06
Madhya Pradesh	7.81	7.55	7.68	13.12	15.61	14.36	30.87	33.54	32.14
Maharashtra	2.43	2.18	2.31	2.08	4.46	3.20	17.87	19.50	18.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur	12.20	12.30	12.25	4.94	5.70	5.32	19.55	21.46	20.49
Meghalaya	11.67	10.31	10.99	8.45	8.31	8.38	33.11	32.91	33.01
Mizoram	13.16	12.91	13.04	12.23	11.85	12.05	38.87	36.91	37.94
Nagaland	7.61	6.60	7.12	11.58	11.05	11.32	32.31	34.62	33.48
Odisha	4.03	3.87	3.95	5.07	4.56	4.82	32.40	33.18	32.79
Puducherry	2.46	2.18	2.33	3.67	3.45	3.56	19.54	15.43	17.57
Punjab	5.52	5.74	5.62	5.97	7.16	6.50	18.04	19.47	18.66
Rajasthan	5.38	5.55	5.46	4.00	5.12	4.51	20.19	17.69	19.13
Sikkim	4.81	1.58	3.29	3.10	2.45	2.76	21.08	18.24	19.55
Tamil Nadu	-	0.04	-	0.43	1.72	1.05	15.21	10.38	12.93
Telangana	8.21	7.67	7.94	6.73	6.36	6.55	29.87	29.00	29.44
Tripura	1.95	1.96	1.95	4.37	3.91	4.14	33.16	33.90	33.52
Uttar Pradesh	9.46	8.35	8.92	2.38	6.18	4.29	12.15	11.91	12.04
Uttarakhand	5.11	4.46	4.80	2.85	4.10	3.46	12.73	11.72	12.25
West Bengal	3.05	1.70	2.39	7.32	3.80	5.49	19.43	21.75	20.69
All India	5.66	5.02	5.35	5.90	7.11	6.49	21.98	22.10	22.04

[English]

**Target of PMUY**

2657. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:  
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
 SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM:  
 SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
 SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
 SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:  
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
 SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
 SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
 SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
 SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH  
 DWIVEDI:  
 SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:  
 SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:  
 KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
 SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target to provide free gas connection to every BPL/poor household under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since inception if so, the I details thereof along with targets fixed and achieved in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Vidarbha and Ahmednagar of Maharashtra including funds allocated/ utilised thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the large number of PMUY beneficiaries have not come back for refills in many I States and the gap between consumption and customer growth for LPG in 2017 confirms that I PMUY customers are not buying refills and connections under the scheme lay dormant/ non-functional post the first LPG cylinder since BPL families cannot afford the refills and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of eligible households still deprived of LPG due to incomplete papers and wrong data entry/ other reasons in BPL lists including inclusion and exclusion errors as observed by various civil society members and the steps taken/being taken to rectify the data and provide connection to the intended consumers/ beneficiaries, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(d) whether the Government has raised the target under PMUY to 8 crore LPG connections and cover all households by 2020 and if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated for the purpose including steps taken to improve the infrastructure of distribution system" in rural areas under PMUY, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(e) the refilling rate for LPG cylinders under PMUY in the country including Bihar along with the supply chain/ refilling Station in the country, State/UT-wise;

(f) whether the LPG distributors have raised serious safety issues due to hasty attitude in the implementation of PMUY and if so, the details thereof along with safety parameters/steps taken in this regard; and

(g) the number of complaints/cases of irregularities in providing gas connection to BPL families under PMUY received by the Government/OMCs till date along with the remedial action taken/being taken to resolve the cases/ complaints State/UT/ case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government had launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit-free LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) with a budgetary provision of Rs. 8000 crore and the target has now been enhanced to 8 crore with additional budgetary provision of Rs. 4,800 crore.

During the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.45 crore LPG connections against the target of 3 crore. Till date, the Government has re-imbursed Rs.

4751 crore to OMCs on the account of release of LPG connections under the Scheme.

(b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that nearly 80 % of PMUY beneficiaries in the first year of Scheme have come back for the second refill.

(c) and (d) While the target has been enhanced to 8 crore with additional budgetary provision of Rs. 4,800 crore, the list of prospective beneficiaries under PMUY has been expanded recently.

As on 01.02.2018, there are 19593 LPG distributors across the country. State/UT-wise details are at Annexure. With a view to strengthen the LPG distribution infrastructure, OMCs have recently advertised 6147 locations across the country, which are mostly in rural areas. The Government has also approved setting up of 115 Durgam Kshetriya Vitraks (DKVs) through different State Governments/Organisations, which are at various stages of commissioning.

(e) As per the refill consumption pattern of PMUY consumers who have completed one year from the date of release of connection, average per capita consumption is found to be around 4.32 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) which includes 4.66 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) in the State of Bihar. Major PMUY average refill consuming States are Haryana-6.67, Uttarakhand-5.66, Gujarat-5.36, Uttar Pradesh-4.85, Bihar-4.66, Punjab-4.57, Rajasthan-4.52, Puducherry-4.47, Manipur-4.40, Himachal Pradesh-4.39, Odisha-4.21, Kerala-4.13 etc.

As on 01.02.2018, there are 19593 LPG distributors in the country. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) OMCs have given instructions to their LPG distributors to release LPG connections after satisfying and meeting all the safety norms for installation of LPG connections. Further, OMCs have reported that following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the prospective LPG customers under PMUY Scheme:-

(i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.

- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.
- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non-compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.
- (vi) LPG Panchayats are also organised to educate the LPG consumers about safety & sustained use of LPG.

(g) OMCs have reported that 91 cases of irregularities were established in providing gas connections to BPL households under PMUY till December, 2017 since inception of the Scheme. OMCs have taken punitive action under the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in all established cases of irregularities.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorships  
as on 01.02.2018*

(Fig. in Nos)

State/UT	Total
1	2
Chandigarh	27
Delhi	321
Haryana	524

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	168
Jammu and Kashmir	253
Punjab	797
Rajasthan	1080
Uttar Pradesh	3184
Uttarakhand	262
Sub Total North	6616
Andaman and Nicobar Island	5
Arunachal Pradesh	66
Assam	464
Bihar	1098
Jharkhand	401
Manipur	84
Meghalaya	51
Mizoram	54
Nagaland	61
Odisha	636
Sikkim	16
Tripura	63
West Bengal	1062
Sub Total East	4061
Chhattisgarh	427
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
Daman and Diu	3
Goa	52
Gujarat	770
Madhya Pradesh	1253
Maharashtra	1795
Sub Total West	4302
Andhra Pradesh	914
Karnataka	1035

1	2
Kerala	605
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry (Including Mahe)	27
Tamil Nadu	1325
Telangana	707
Sub Total South	4614
All India	19593

### **National Institute of Design**

2658. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Design in Amaravati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its estimated cost and the time by which it is likely to be made functional in its new campus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has sanctioned a National Institute of Design (NID) to be set up in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has allotted 50 Acres land on lease basis in the Amaravati Capital Region on 15.11.2016. NBCC (India) Limited has been entrusted with the works relating to planning, designing and construction of the NID. The construction work is under progress. The expected date of completion is by the end of 2018. The estimated cost of construction of the NID is Rs.84.18 crores. Meanwhile, academic session has commenced from 2015-16 in a transit campus in Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh provided by the State Government.

### **Tribal Dropout Rates in Schools**

2659. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) according to the Statistics of School Education

2010-11 tribal dropout rates in schools are still very high and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to launch Eklavya Schools in Telangana;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to check the school dropout rate among tribal students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) According to the Statistics of School Education 2010-11, the dropout rate of Scheduled Tribe students for classes I-X was 70.9%. However, it declined to 62.7% in 2012-13 and 62.4% in 2013-14, as per provisional data published by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) to (d) As on 8.3.2018, 271 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned across the country, out of which 11 EMRSs have been sanctioned in Telangana.

### **Guidelines in Colleges**

2660. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the Lyngdoh Committee guidelines in colleges/universities to check the use of muscle and power in student elections and curb election expenditure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps have been taken by the Government to implement National Green Tribunal's guidelines against use of posters which are not handmade, paper wastage, and littering of campuses by candidates;

(c) the steps have been taken by the Government to implement the Lyngdoh guidelines against the use of loudspeakers and vehicles for the purpose of canvassing in student elections; and

(d) the number of candidates have been disqualified for breach of these election rules so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to an Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2nd December, 2005, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had constituted a Committee under Shri J.M. Lyngdoh, to examine and recommend upon certain aspects of student body and student union elections conducted in Universities, Colleges and other Higher Educational Institutions across India. The Committee submitted its report on 26th May, 2006. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 22nd September, 2006 directed that the recommendations of the Lyngdoh Committee are to be implemented and followed by all Colleges/Universities in student elections, held thereafter.

The Committee gave various recommendations including on criminalization of elections, financial transparency and limits of expenditure, utilization of only hand-made posters at certain notified places, against defacing or causing any destruction to the property of University/College campus, prohibition on the use of loudspeakers, vehicles and animals for the purpose of canvassing in student elections, etc. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been regularly writing to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities for strict compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions. The details of the Committee recommendations are available at the UGC Website, *i.e.* [http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2892831\\_Recommendation-of-the-Committee-accepted-by-the-Honble-Supreme-Court.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2892831_Recommendation-of-the-Committee-accepted-by-the-Honble-Supreme-Court.pdf)

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environment (including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment) and has the authority of a civil court to implement its decision.

(d) No such information is available with the Government/UGC.

[Translation]

### Export of Leather Garments and Goods

2661. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of leather garments/goods exported during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is an increase in the said export;
- (c) if so, whether there is also an increase in the employment with the increase of export; and
- (d) if not, the efforts being made to increase the opportunities of employment in tannery industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The quantity of export of leather garments and goods for the last three years is as under:

(Figures in number of pieces of the items)

Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Leather Garments	9116095	8869006	7432357
Leather Goods	305414673	298774278	297777568

Source: Membership record of Council for Leather Exports (CLE)

(b) to (d) There has been a marginal decline in the exports of leather garments/goods in the past three years as exports depend on global demand and supply factors. Government of India has notified a special package for employment generation in leather and footwear sector with an approved outlay of Rs.2,600 crore from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The package includes grant of assistance to the leather manufacturing units including tanneries for modernization, technology up-gradation & capacity expansion and establishment / up-gradation of Common Effluents Treatment Plants (CETPs) to create additional employment opportunities in leather manufacturing units including tanneries.

[English]

**Inclusion of Amritsar in Ramayana Circuit**

2662. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for adding Amritsar in Ramayana Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, and Historical Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Attari retreat ceremony has not been added in any Circuit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Amritsar is one of the 25 cities identified for development under PRASHAD Scheme- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive of Ministry of Tourism. Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar\*' in 2015-16 for Rs.6.45 crore under the above scheme.

The State Government of Punjab has submitted a proposal for Development of Anandpur Sahib- Fatehgarh Sahib- Chamkaur Sahib-Hussainiwaala- Khatkar Kalan-Kalanaur- Amritsar under Heritage Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Attari is not covered under this project.

**Industrial Parks**

2663. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of industrial parks set up in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up more such parks in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the industrial parks have been able to achieve their objectives especially after launching of other schemes for Industrial development in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to improve performance of the Industrial Park scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) 'Industrial Park Scheme' was notified by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) vide notification No. 12(4)/2001-IP&ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed Industrial Parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961. The scheme did not involve setting up of any industrial park in public sector.

For upgradation of industrial infrastructure in Industrial Estates/Parks/Area, DIPP notified a scheme 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' in July, 2013. Under MIUS, 23 projects have been approved during the last three years and current year. The details of these projects are mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The MIUS was notified for taking up new projects in the 12th Five Year Plan Period upto 31st March, 2017. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has recommended completion of existing projects by 2018-19. Decision regarding continuation of MIUS scheme will be taken by EFC after completion of these projects by end 2018-19.

(c) Yes, these MIUS projects have been able to achieve the objectives of development of technical, physical and social infrastructure as per their Detailed Project Reports(DPRs).

(d) State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) are implementing the MIUS projects and no specific measures have been taken by the Government to improve their performance.



**Statement***Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)*

Sl. No.	Name and location of the projects	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Approved GOI grant (Rs.Cr.)	Released GOI grant as on 07.03.2018 (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	54.20	14.93	10.24
2	Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	30.61	8.68	2.604
3	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla Distt Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26
4	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74
5	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	97.78	39.90	11.97
6	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	84.85	34.19	10.26
7	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	Himachal Pradesh	05.03.2015	95.77	24.07	7.22
8	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	05.03.2015	88.05	22.62	15.72
9	Tupundana Industrail Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66
10	Industrail Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	10.08.2015	45.20	18.96	13.27
11	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	10.08.2015	90.50	42.69	12.81
12	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	karnataka	10.08.2015	96.66	18.96	18.96
13	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.42	10.10
14	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50	15.00
15	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	Madhya Pradesh	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75
16	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	05.03.2015	56.96	14.72	14.72
17	Angul Alluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	18.08.2015	99.60	33.44	10.03
18	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	76.60	16.58	4.97
19	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	30.40	7.69	5.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Pashamylaram Industrial Area.Medak	Telangana	05.03.2015	104.24	25.76	7.07
21	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.93	43.51	43.44
22	Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	52.25	38.76	26.88
23	Furniture Hub at Ernakulum District	Kerala	14.07.2016	86.16	43.33	
Total 12th FYP				1583.85	552.50	276.06

### B.Ed. Courses

2664. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:  
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI OM BIRLA:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:

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

(a) whether the Government is going to replace present two year courses of Bachelor in Education (B.Ed.) and Masters of Education (M.Ed.) with new integrated courses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any plan for those students who are presently doing two year B.Ed, and M.Ed, courses;

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

(d) whether the Government plans on changing the format of Masters of Education degree also to bring it inline with that of world standard;

(e) whether the Government also plans on encouraging more practical based specialisation particularly with respect to all teaching associated degrees in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government also plans on opening specialised institutions (Like IITs, IIMs etc.) specialised in providing B.Ed, and M.Ed, degrees for uplifting the standards of the education and providing

world class and updated teaching methodology in the classrooms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Union Budget, 2018-19 has announced to initiate an integrated B.Ed programme for teachers.

(b) and (c) All the students undergoing existing teacher education programmes at present will not be affected in any way and would complete the tenure of their programme.

(d) The duration of the M.Ed programme was enhanced from one year to two years from the academic session 2015-2016 to address issues related to quality.

(e) From the academic session 2015-2016, the duration of the internship programme has been enhanced from 6 weeks to 20 weeks in the B.Ed programme to ensure practical training of student teachers.

(f) The Department has laid an enhanced emphasis on improvement of teacher education programmes and strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions including the State Councils of Education Research and Training (SCERTs) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs).

### Establishment of Steel Plants

2665. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government is drawn towards establishment of steel plant in Bayyaram of Khammam District of Telangana which is a promise

made in the A. P. Reorganisation Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Telangana has submitted a fresh proposal requesting the Union Government to expedite the process of establishment of the said steel plant and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given any assurance in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the execution work of the said plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) to (d) In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) was to examine the feasibility of establishing an integrated steel plant at Bayyaram in Khammam district of Telangana. As per the feasibility report submitted by SAIL on 02.12.2014, the setting up of steel plant is prima facie not financially viable.

Subsequently, a Task Force has been constituted on 19.10.2016 comprising of representatives from the Central and concerned State Governments, SAIL, RINL, NMDC Ltd., MECON Ltd. and MSTC Ltd. to suggest a road map for setting up of Steel Plants in Khammam district of Telangana. In the last meeting of the Task Force held on 27.12.2017, it was decided that the concerned State Government would share with MECON the data for preparation of report and work out realistic assumptions based on which MECON would complete the Project Report.

#### **COCO by Company Officials**

2666. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are in practice of running Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) petrol pumps through company officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto regarding viability of the said proposition indicating the investments made by OMCs; and

(c) the number of such COCO Petrol Pumps being operated/managed by Company officials in the country, State/ UT-wise and OMC-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) operate some of their strategic retail outlets in the country on Company Owned Company Operated (COCOs) basis. The day to day operations of such COCOs are under the supervision of a Company Official. The staff on the forecourt is provided by the Service Provider who is on tenure-based contract with the OMCs.

Investment made by OMCs in these COCOs depends on factors like market type (urban/highway), plot dimensions, allied customer amenities, sales potential of the site, facilities/equipments planned etc. These investments are made based on the benchmark Internal Rate of Return (IRR) norms.

(c) The State-wise/UT-wise details of permanent COCOs Retail Outlets being operated by company officials as on 01.01.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of State/UT wise and OMC wise COCO Petrol Pumps operated/managed by OMCs as on 01.01.2018*

States	BPCL	IOCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	23	7	24
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	1	0	0

1	2	3	4
Bihar	6	2	0
Chandigarh	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	4	2	4
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	4	5	3
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	11	3	24
Haryana	7	3	7
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Jharkhand	4	1	0
Karnataka	14	14	8
Kerala	12	3	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7	1	7
Maharashtra	27	8	27
Manipur	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Odisha	7	3	5
Puducherry	0	0	0
Punjab	5	6	7
Rajasthan	20	4	9
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	18	11	17
Telangana	11	7	13

1	2	3	4
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	17	7	17
Uttarakhand	1	0	0
West Bengal	10	17	6
All-India	210	105	182

[Translation]

#### Fake Khadi Products

2667. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding impact of manufacturing and sale of fake Khadi products in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases registered in this regard during each of the last three years, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check manufacturing and sale of fake khadi products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not conducted an study regarding impact of manufacturing and sale of fake Khadi products in the market. Khadi Village Industry Commission (KVIC) monitors Khadi activities all over the country and if any person is found selling fake khadi, necessary action is taken. State-wise number of institutions to whom show cause notices were issued during each of the last three years is given below:

Year	Name of the State/UT	Number of Institutions
1	2	3
2015-16	-	-
2016-17	-	-

1	2	3
	Maharashtra	2
	Uttar Pradesh	2
2017-18	Bihar	5
	Haryana	1
	Chhattisgarh	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	1
	Total	12

(c) KVIC conducts periodical inspection of the institutions on random basis wherein:

- (i) Physical inspection of 50% of production centers or minimum of two production centers of an institution whichever is higher is required to be verified.
- (ii) Physical inspection of 50% of sales outlets or two sales outlets whichever is higher is required to be conducted.
- (iii) Besides inspecting staff has to collect three samples of clothes from Central Vastragar/ Godown/retail outlet of the institution.
- (iv) Besides the above, Commission has now decided to draw samples periodically from Khadi institutions by engaging third party for ensuring sale of genuine khadi.
- (v) Khadi Mark regulations have been notified to ensure the genuineness of Khadi products.

[English]

#### **Cultural Tourism**

2668. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the- Government is taking any action

to promote cultural tourism in Srikakulam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to "Reintroduce the Incredible India Scheme to give more emphasis on cultural tourism" to promote cultural heritage of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the sites identified in this regard so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of any specific provision for Delhi/ NCR; and

(f) the challenges being faced by the Government to promote cultural tourism in the country along with the steps taken/being taken to overcome those challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Tourism, promotes India in a holistic manner and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases global print, electronic and online media campaigns in important and potential markets overseas, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the cultural heritage of different States/ UTs in the country. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. During the current financial year 2017-18, the Ministry has launched the "Incredible India 2.0" Campaign, which aims at moving to the next level of promotion and marketing with a shift from generic promotions across the world to market specific promotional plans, content creation and use of thematic creatives.

The Ministry of Tourism does not allocate any funds to State Governments / Union Territory Administrations for Promotion. However, Central Financial Assistance is provided to them for the following promotional activities, based on proposals received from the States / Union Territories, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds :

- (i) Organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events.
- (ii) Joint Advertising in Print Media Campaign.
- (iii) Production of Publicity Material in collaboration with the Private Sector.
- (iv) Promotion of film tourism.

No proposal for the above has been received from the Govt of Delhi during the current financial year.

#### **Degree at National Level**

2669. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is great disparity in the quality and regulatory frameworks in different States for B.Sc. in Agriculture;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received regarding the need for a common regulator of the degree at the national level and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission has intimated that it has not received any representation regarding the need for a common regulator for the B.Sc. in Agriculture at the national level.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Excavations in Tamil Nadu**

2670. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:  
SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for preservation and conservation of monuments/sites of national importance in Tamil Nadu and also to conduct excavations at archaeological site Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu for the next season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status disposition and protection of the ancient artefacts, antiquities discovered in archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu from Adichchanallur, Sanur, Kaveripumpattinam and other sites;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the artefacts and antiquities discovered are kept abandoned and left unpublished in Excavation branch at Mysore and Chennai circle office and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the list of excavation reports, memoirs and volumes published so far on archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu by the Archaeological Survey of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. For the current financial year the Chennai Circle has been allotted an amount of Rupees 4.5 crores for preservation and conservation of centrally protected monuments/sites in Tamil Nadu.

No funds have been allocated by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for excavation at Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu. Licence has been given to State Archaeological Department, Government of Tamil Nadu to carry out excavation at Keezhadi.

(c) The artifacts found during the excavations conducted by ASI, Chennai Circle are kept under the safe custody of ASI, Chennai Circle.

(d) No Madam. The artefacts and antiquities found during the excavations conducted by ASI have been kept under the safe custody. The report writing of excavation conducted at Adichchnallur, Malayadipatti and Fort Pulicat has been initiated.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

## Archaeological Excavation carried out by the Chennai Circle

Sl. No.	Year of Excavation	Name of the excavation Sites	Districts	Departments	Remark	Excavated by	Status of report
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1952	Sanur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	N.R. Banerjee & K.V. Soundarajan	Ancient India II
2.	1952-53	Chengamedu	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. N.R. Banerjee	Indian Archaeological A Review 1952-53, p.11
3.	1953-54	Pallavamedu	Kanchipuram	Southern Circle	Historical Site		Indian Archaeological A Review 1953-54, p.12
4.	1954-55	Amirthamangalam	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. N.R. Banerjee	Indian Archaeological A Review 1954-55, Pp.20-23
5.	1955-56	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V.D. Krishnasa my	Indian Archaeological A Review 1955-56, p.23
6.	1956-57	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V.D. Krishnasa my	Indian Archaeological A Review 1956-57, Pp.31-34
7.	1957-58	Kunnattur	Chingelpet	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. V.D. Krishnasa my	Indian Archaeological A Review 1957-58, Pp.37-38
8.	1962-63	Kanchipuram	Chingalput	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. R. Subramanian	Indian Archaeological A Review 1962-63, P12
9.	1962-63	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S.R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1962-63, p.13
10.	1963-64	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S.R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1963-64, p.20
11.	1964-65	Paiyampalli	North Arcot	Southern Circle	Neolithic Site	Shri. S.R. Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, Pp.22-23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	1964-65	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. S.R.Rao	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, Pp.24-25
13.	1965-66	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. Krishna Deva	Indian Archaeological A Review 1965-66, Pp.24-25
14.	1966-67	Karaikadu	South Arcot	Surveyed by Dr. Yves Martin of the Institute de Physique de globe, paris, and excavation carried out by Southern circle.	Historical Site	Shri. K.V.Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, p.21
15.	1966-67	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri K.V. Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1964-65, p.21
16.	1970-71	Perur	Coimbatore	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, Pp.33-34
17.	1970-71	Malayamputtu	North Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, Pp.34-35
18.	1970-71	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, p.35, Soundarajan, K 1994 Kaveripattinam 1963-73 A Port city of the Tamil Nadu Coast, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
19.	1970-71	Ukkirankottai	Thirunelveli	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1970-71, p.35
20.	1972-73	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Raman	Indian Archaeological A Review 1972-73, Pp.32-33



21.	1973-74	Nanganallur	Madras	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.24
22.	1973-74	Gingee fort	Soth Arcot	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.25
23.	1973-74	Kaveripattinam	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Early Historical Site	Shri. K.V. Soundrarajan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1973-74, p.25, Soundaran, K 1994 Kaveripattinam 1963-73 A Port city of the Tamil Nadu Coast, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
24.	1976-77	T. Kallupatti	Madurai	Southern Circle	MiddlePaleolithic Site	Shri. L.K. Srinivasan,	Indian Archaeological A Review 1976-77, Pp.46-47
25.	1978-79	Mottur	North Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. L.K. Srinivasan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1978-79, Pp.72-73
26.	1979-80	T. Kallupatti	Madurai	Southern Circle	Microlithic- Megalithic Site	Shri. L.K. Srinivasan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1979-80, Pp.40-41
27.	1982-83	Kambarmedu	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. C.L.Suri	Indian Archaeological A Review 1982-83, p.72
28.	1983-84	Kambarmedu	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. P.Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1983-84, Pp.78-79
29.	1984-85	Auroville	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. P.Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1984-85,p.77
30.	1985-86	Auroville	South Arcot	Southern Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri. P.Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, Pp.70-71
31.	1985-86	Darasuram	Thanjavur	Southern Circle	Historical Site	Shri. P.Narayana Babu	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, p.71
32.	1986-87	Darasuram	Thanjavur	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri.K.P.Poonacha	Indian Archaeological A Review 1985-86, p.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	1990-91	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1990-91, p.62-63
34.	1993-94	Gingee	Villupuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1993-94, Pp. 98-100
35.	1994-95	Gingee	Villupuram	Madras Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1994-95, Pp.67-69
36.	1995-96	Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. B. Narasimhaiah	Indian Archaeological A Review 1995-96, Pp.72-73
37.	1997-98	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1997-98, p. 156
38.	1998-99	Mamallapuram	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1998-99, Pp. 155-56
39.	1999-2000	Mamallapuram (Shore Temple)	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 1998-99, Pp. 148-49
40.	2001-02	Fort Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2001-02
41.	2002-03	Fort Gingee	Villupuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2002-03
42.	2003-04	Dutch Fort, Sadaras	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. K.T. Narasimhan	Indian Archaeological A Review 2003-04
43.	2003-04	Adichchnallur	Thoothukudi	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri.T.Sathyamurthy	Indian Archaeological A Review 2003-04
44.	2004-05	Adichchnallur	Thoothukudi	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Shri.T.Sathyamurthy	Indian Archaeological A Review 2004-05

45.	2005-06	Saluvankuppam	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Shri. T. Sathyamurthy & Smt. Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Saluvankuppam Excavations (2005-2007) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2015), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
46.	2006-07	Saiuvankuppam	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Historical Site	Smt. Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Saluvankuppam Excavations (2005-2007) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2015), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
47.	2007-08	Siruthavur	Kanchipuram	Chennai Circle	Megalithic Site	Smt. Sathyabhama Badhreenath	Excavations at Siruthavur (2008) Sathyabhama Badhreenath (2011), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi
48.	2010-11	Malaiyadiipatti	Pudukottai	Chennai Circle	Pre- Historic Site	Shri. Ramesh S. Mulimani	Report writing is in progress.
49.	2013-2014	Fort at Pulicat	Thiruvallur	Chennai Circle	Historical site	Dr.G. Maheshwari	Excavation is in progress

**Modernisation of Steel Plants**

2671. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various public sector steel plants functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for modernisation and expansion of the said plants in the country including plants of Steel Authority of India Limited;

(c) if so, the details thereof including any time frame fixed in this regard, plant-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government, so far for implementation of National Steel Policy, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) There are two steel manufacturing Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL).

*State/UT-wise details are as follows*

Name of the State/UT	Name of the Unit
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**Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)**

Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Steel Plant
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel Plant
	IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur
	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur
Odisha	Rourkela Steel Plant
Jharkhand	Bokaro Steel Plant
Tamil Nadu	Salem Steel Plant
Karnataka	Visvesverya Iron & Steel Plant

**Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)**

Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant
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(b) Steel is a deregulated sector and the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator. The decisions regarding modernisation and expansion of Steel plants are essentially taken by the respective Companies, based on commercial considerations and market dynamics. SAIL & RINL have undertaken modernisation and expansion of their Steel plants funded by their own sources.

(c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) had undertaken modernization and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) & Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 21.4 Mtpa.

The major plant-wise details are:

Plant	Crude Steel Capacity (million tonnes per annum)	
	Before Expansion	After Expansion
Bhilai	3.93	7.00
Durgapur	1.80	2.20
Rourkela	1.90	4.20
Bokaro	4.36	4.61
IISCO, Burnpur	0.50	2.50
Salem	-	0.18

All major facilities under modernisation and expansion plan of SAIL except some balance facility of Bhilai Steel Plant have been completed and are under stabilization.

Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) has completed the modernisation and upgradation of its capacity from 6.3 mtpa to 7.3 mtpa of liquid steel except one Sinter machine. The stabilization of units is in progress for ramping up the production progressively.

(d) Ministry of Steel is coordinating with various Ministries such as Railways, Mines, Environment & Forests, Finance, Petroleum & Natural Gas etc. to facilitate providing an enabling environment for implementation of National Steel Policy, 2017.

**Polytechnics for Women**

2672. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics colleges for women set up/ proposed to be set up, in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) the name of the places where these polytechnics would be set up;

(c) the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the present status of such women polytechnics and the steps taken for the expansion of educational facilities in the backward districts in Tamil Nadu State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per the information given by

All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), the number of Polytechnics colleges for women set up in the Country during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and proposed to be setup during the year 2018-19 including the State of Tamilnadu and Kerala is enclosed as per the Statement.

(c) and (d) The polytechnic institutions are established by State Governments and/ or Public Private Trusts Registered Societies. However, a scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" has been launched during the 11th Plan. The scheme has recently been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to this Ministry. Under the scheme, Government of India provides one-time financial assistance upto Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country including Tamilnadu. These polytechnics are being set up by State/ UT Governments. State Government may set up polytechnics exclusively for women under the scheme.

**Statement**

*No. of Women polytechnic institutions proposed to be set up in the country including Tamil Nadu and Kerala*

State/Union Territories	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Existing approved institutes	New approved institutions	Existing approved institutes	New approved institutions	Existing approved institutes	New approved institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	17	0	18	0
Assam	2	0	2	0	2	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0	2	0
Chandigarh	0	1	0	1	0	
Chhattisgarh	4	0	4	0	4	0
Delhi	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gujarat	2	0	2	0	2	0
Haryana	7	0	7	0	7	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	2	0	2	0
Jharkhand	3	0	3	0	3	0
Karnataka	14	0	14	0	12	0
Kerala	7	0	7	0	7	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	0	6	0	6	0
Maharashtra	9	0	8	0	8	0
Mizoram	1	0	1	0	1	0
Odisha	1	0	1	0	1	0
Puducherry	2	0	2	0	2	0
Punjab	6	0	6	0	6	0
Rajasthan	9	0	9	0	7	0
Tamil Nadu	6	0	6	0	6	0
Telangana	18	0	18	0	18	2
Tripura	1	0	1	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	19	0	19	2	21	0
Uttarakhand	2	1	3	0	3	0
West Bengal	2	0	2	0	2	0
Gross Total	148	1	147	2	146	3

Note: The above information is based on the data available on AICTE portal as on 6.3.2018.

\* Institutions applied for extension of approval.

\*\* Institutions applied for new approval.

### LPG Coverage in Rural Areas

2673. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the penetration and reach of LPG in rural areas is unfavourable and if so, the details thereof along with the number of LPG connections and distributors in position in rural areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the average consumption and coverage of LPG on household basis in rural areas as compared to urban agglomerations along with the steps being taken by the Government to cover more households and provide

door-to-door delivery of LPG cylinders in rural areas, State/UT-wise and the achievements thereof;

(c) whether there has been any decline in the usage of solid fuels in rural areas during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the funds made available and utilised on subsidies for providing clean cooking fuel to rural population during the above period, State-wise?

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

PRADHAN): (a) The LPG-coverage in the country including in rural areas is increasing continuously. As on 01.02.2018, out of 21.98 crore LPG customers, there are approximately 10.16 crore in the rural areas, which are catered by 11815 distributors. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Average domestic consumption of LPG in the Financial Year 2016-17 in rural area was 6.4 cylinders (14.2 Kg.), whereas, average consumption in urban areas was 7.9 cylinders (14.2 kg).

In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor households especially in rural areas, the Government had launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit-free LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) which has now been enhanced to 8 crore. Identification of prospective beneficiaries under PMUY has been expanded by including other categories in addition to SECC list. As on 07.03.2018, OMCs have released more than 3.45 crore LPG connections under the Schemes. State-UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

To increase door-to-door delivery, all erstwhile RGGLV distributorships with monthly refill sale of more than 1500 are being re-categorised as 'Gramin Vitrak' with mandatory home delivery facility. Under Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship, OMCs have advertised 6147 locations across the country which are mostly in rural areas and Gramin Vitraks are required to make home delivery. Use of LPG is linked to reduced dependency on solid fuels for cooking purpose.

(d) The total subsidy/under recovery on domestic LPG during 2017-18 (upto December 2017) is Rs.14,172 crore.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of LPG distributors  
as on 01.02.2018*

(Fig. in Nos.)

State/UT	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	27	0	27
Delhi	321	0	321

	2	3	4
Haryana	257	267	524
Himachal Pradesh	69	99	168
Jammu and Kashmir	129	124	253
Punjab	335	462	797
Rajasthan	420	660	1080
Uttar Pradesh	990	2194	3184
Uttarakhand	109	153	262
Sub Total North	2657	3959	6616
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	5	5
Arunachal Pradesh	5	61	66
Assam	130	334	464
Bihar	238	860	1098
Jharkhand	162	239	401
Manipur	15	69	84
Meghalaya	22	29	51
Mizoram	11	43	54
Nagaland	15	46	61
Odisha	171	465	636
Sikkim	9	7	16
Tripura	17	46	63
West Bengal	400	662	1062
Sub Total East	1195	2866	4061
Chhattisgarh	103	324	427
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2
Daman and Diu	3	0	3
Goa	44	8	52
Gujarat	417	353	770
Madhya Pradesh	464	789	1253

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	984	811	1795
Sub Total West	2017	2285	4302
Andhra Pradesh	315	599	914
Karnataka	519	516	1035
Kerala	226	379	605
Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Puducherry (Including Mahe)	15	12	27
Tamil Nadu	559	766	1325
Telangana	274	433	707
Sub Total South	1909	2705	4614
All India	7778	11815	19593

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of PMUY connections released on 07.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,698
2	Andhra Pradesh	79,978
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,700
4	Assam	9,78,789
5	Bihar	47,78,869
6	Chhattisgarh	19,01,370
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,437
8	Daman and Diu	202
9	Delhi	519
10	Goa	983
11	Gujarat	12,60,742
12	Haryana	3,53,883

1	2	3
13	Himachal Pradesh	27,822
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3,68,176
15	Jharkhand	11,18,855
16	Karnataka	8,79,895
17	Kerala	36,152
18	Lakshadweep	130
19	Madhya Pradesh	32,10,848
20	Maharashtra	18,15,435
21	Manipur	29,256
22	Meghalaya	31,032
23	Mizoram	824
24	Nagaland	8,498
25	Odisha	21,45,685
26	Puducherry	2,426
27	Punjab	3,76,829
28	Rajasthan	25,66,117
29	Sikkim	688
30	Tamil Nadu	9,67,884
31	Telangana	41
32	Tripura	39,513
33	Uttar Pradesh	64,30,583
34	Uttarakhand	1,36,300
35	West Bengal	49,61,984
Total		345,29,143

**CNG Coverage in the Country**

2674. SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN:  
SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI PARBHUBHAINAGARBHAI VASAVA:  
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:  
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:  
PROF. RICHARD HAY:



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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up CNG facility in the different locations of Bihar especially in the District of Jamui and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open CNG filling station in Kutch district by GAIL and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said CNG station is likely to be set up;

(c) the demand and supply difference of CNG in various States during the last three years and the current year in the country and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the increasing demand of CNG in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Gujarat to set up CNG stations and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to expand the coverage of CNG across the country in a time-bound manner; and

(e) the number of States/cities where CNG is still not being used in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007 which is the authority to grant authorization for the development of Gas Pipelines and City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) through open bidding process, wherein, both public and private entities can participate. Patna has been authorized for CGD development in Bihar to GAIL (India) Ltd. Further, PNGRB has issued Public Notice for 9th round of CGD bidding, which includes 3 GAs in the state of Bihar covering 6 districts viz. Aurangabad, Begusarai, Gaya, Nalanda, Kaimur and Rohtas.

Development of CGD network including setting up of CNG stations in the District Jamui, would be considered

in the future bidding rounds depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability and techno commercial viability of city gas distribution.

(b) Kutch (West) GA in the state of Gujarat has been authorized for CGD development by PNGRB to Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) and Kutch (East) GA has been authorized for CGD development by PNGRB to Jay Madhok Energy Pvt. Limited. As on 31.01.2018, GGL is operating 2 CNG stations in Kutch West GA.

(c) to (e) The Government has accorded priority in domestic gas supply to meet the entire requirement of CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segment of City Gas Distribution (CGD). As per information received from Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), CNG sales by CGD entities in India during last three years and current year upto September, 2017 is as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(P) ( April- September, 2017)
Sales (in TMT)	2037	2155	2365	1294

Based on the information received from Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), list of Geographical Areas, state wise where CNG is being used as on 1.01.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

In order to strengthen the PNG network across the country" including Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra, the Government has taken following steps:

- i. Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segments of City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- ii. Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- iii. Ministry of Defence has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas / unit lines
- iv. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises

- (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- v. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to State Governments on following aspects, (a) to standardize the Road Restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions; (b) earmarking of land plot for development of CNG Stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan; and (c ) relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential & commercial buildings at architectural design stage.
- vi. Further, MoHUA has directed to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) & National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.
- vii. In the FY 2017-18 planned Capital Expenditure of Rs.3400 Crore has been planned, against which Rs.1308 Crore has been utilized in first three quarters of 2017-18. Further it is planned to increase the Planned Capital Expenditure to Rs.4130 Crore in the FY 2018-19.
- viii. Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- ix. PNGRB has identified 86 new Geographical Areas for the development for city gas networks.

### **Statement**

*State-wise list of Geographical area where CNG is being used as on 1.1.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Cities/Geographical Area (GA)	Number of CNG Stations as on 1.01.2018
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	NCT of Delhi (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	424
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai including Thane City, Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Ambemath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja, Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA, Raigarh District and Palghar and Thane Rural.	257
3	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Patan, Surat Bharuch-Ankleswar GA, Nadiad GA, Navsari GA, Rajkot GA, Surendra Nagar GA, Hazira GA, Valsad GA, Jamnagar GA, Bhavnagar GA, Kutch (West) GA, Kutch (East) GA, Amreli District GA, Dahej Vagra Taluka GA, Dahod District GA, Panchmahal District GA, Anand (Exclusive area authorised) district GA, Ahmedabad (Excluding area already authorised) district GA, Vadodara, Vadodara Rural and Ahmedabad Urban, Anand and Palanpur.	414
4	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonapat, Rewari	46

1	2	3	4
5	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Divyapur, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Moradabad, Firozabad Geographical Area (TTZ), Khurja, and Allahabad	67
6	Telangana	Hyderabad	29
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada, East Godavari and West Godavari	18
8	Rajasthan	Kota	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior	26
10	Tripura	Agartala	6
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	7
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	3
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2
14	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	1
15	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
16	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2

*[Translation]***Reserved Posts of OBC in Universities**

2675. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, Professors, Associate Professors reserved for backward classes in the Central Universities and colleges of the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a number of posts of Vice-Chancellors, Registrars, Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Principals are vacant in the Central Universities and colleges which are reserved for Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Reservation in the post of Vice Chancellors and Registrars is not applicable. Out of 2417 sanctioned posts of Professors in Central Universities under the purview of UGC, 237 are reserved for SCs and 109 are for STs. Out of 4793 posts of Associate Professors, 528 are reserved for SCs and 251 are for STs. Out of 9837 sanctioned posts of Assistant Professors, 1151 for SCs, 571 for STs and 1798 for OBCs are reserved.

Data relating to colleges is not centrally maintained.

The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in Central Universities, inter-alia, includes:

- (i) The establishment of new Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) and their operation from temporary campuses.
- (ii) The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established CFEIs.
- (iii) The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.

(iv) The remoteness of the new locations of some of the CFEIs.

(v) Non-availability of suitable candidates.

Occurring of vacancies and filling up of vacancies in Central Universities is an ongoing and continuous process due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations etc. and no time-frame can be given.

#### **Development of Tourist Sites in Nalanda**

2676. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving consideration to any action plan for the development of the important tourist site of Ghoda-Katora in Nalanda and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the development of Ghoda-Katora is likely to attract more tourists which will not only increase the avenues of employment at the local level but also the revenue earnings of the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, under its various scheme guidelines, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for various tourism projects subject to submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), their adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned an amount of Rs.4841 lakh for Integrated Development of Ghora Katora (Rajgir-Jalmandir-Pawapuri) as Mega Circuit in Bihar in the year 2013-14 along with release of Rs.968.35 lakh as 1st instalment under its PIDDC Scheme. Taking cognizance of the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission regarding higher devolution of 42% to States from Union Taxes and Duties during its award period 2015-2020, the Ministry of Finance delinked the PIDDC scheme from Union support in the year 2015-16. The unfinished works are to be completed by the State Governments from their own resources.

[English]

#### **Working-Age Population**

2677. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plans/schemes/programmes being envisaged/implemented by the Government to deal with the increase in the working-age population in the labour class with the given changing demographic structures in the country; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the unskilled labourers migrating from agricultural sector to the urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Further, a Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

**National Testing Agency**

2678. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:  
SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the establishment of a National Testing Agency (NTA) in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives and proposed functions of the agency;

(c) whether extensive consultations with State Governments and professionals from the domain of higher education conducted prior to the establishment of the agency to ascertain their opinion in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Budget Announcement 2017-18, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.11.2017 approved creation of the National Testing Agency (NTA) as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country. The NTA would initially conduct those entrance examinations which are currently being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The examinations will be conducted in online mode twice a year in order to give adequate opportunity to candidates to bring out their best. In order to serve the requirements of the rural students, NTA would locate the centres at sub-district/district level and as far as possible would provide hands-on training to the students.

(c) and (d) Extensive consultations were done with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as well as other stakeholders both from Central and State Government in a workshop held on 1-9-2017.

**NIOS Marksheet**

2679. SHRI D.S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints for the absent students who are shown passed by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the last two years; and

(b) the details of such students who were absent and shown as passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A complaint was received from Bhopal region alleging irregularities in the conduct of April-May, 2017 Public Examination of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). The complaint was received in NIOS on 7th June 2017 after the result was displayed on the web-site. Immediately, on receipt of the complaint, the result was withdrawn by NIOS. The final result of the said examination has not so far been declared.

**Goals under NSDM**

2680. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any goals under the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM);

(b) the details of the achievements/ targets of NSDM in the last two years and proposals to achieve those goals in the coming two years; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/ proposed to be allocated to NSDM in order to achieve its set goals for the years 2018-19 and further, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) launched on 15th July, 2015 aims to provide a strong institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country. The key institutional mechanisms under the Mission have been

divided into 3 tiers: consisting of Governing Council at the apex level, a Steering Committee and a Mission Directorate (along with an Executive Committee). The major objectives of the National Mission, inter alia, are the following:

- (i) Providing opportunities for quality long and short-term skill training.
- (ii) Providing pathways for re-skilling and up-skilling of workers to enable them for transition from informal to formal sector employment.
- (iii) Aligning skill training to the needs of the industry.
- (iv) Developing a network of instructors/trainers in the skill development ecosystem.
- (v) Enabling pathways for transitioning between the vocational training system and the formal education system, through a credit transfer system.
- (vi) Promoting convergence and co-ordination between skill development efforts of all Central Ministries/Departments/States/implementing agencies.
- (vii) Maintaining a national database.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the objectives of NSDM. The Government is implementing schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 46.75 lakh candidates (32.02 lakh STT + 8.28 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (6.45 lakh appx.) are trained/ undergoing training so far under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning.

Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. So far, 526 PMKKs have been allocated to 485 districts throughout the country.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are

13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

In order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August 2016 under which 2.92 lakh apprentices have been engaged/trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Convergence with 20 Central Ministries/Departments implementing skill development programmes has been initiated. Under this initiative, 104.16 lakh and 90.78 lakh youth have so far been trained under various programmes of these Ministries/Departments in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

To improve the quality of trainings, the Government notified the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) on 27th December 2013 which is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

Further, to make skilling aspirational, steps have been taken to provide pathways between formal and vocational education. Academic equivalence of class X/ XII has been provided to ITI graduates through the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) has also been initiated to capture labour market information.

(c) The implementation of skilling activities under the Mission will be as per the budget provisions of various schemes run by the Ministries/ Departments under the respective heads of account. As far as MSDE is concerned, an outlay of Rs. 12,000 crore has been allocated under PMKVY for four years (2016-2020) of which an amount of Rs. 1951.68 crore has been allocated during FY 2018-19.

### **WTO Negotiations**

2681. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of the Government on ensuring sustained focus on agriculture and development in World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations;

(b) whether the Government aims on moving forward with the new issues along with the issues like e-commerce and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which are also of increasing importance to India today; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which India aims to maintain the relevance of WTO in future negotiations and the forthcoming mini-ministerial Meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India's position in the World Trade Organization (WTO) is that negotiations on issues such as agriculture, which are already on the agenda of the WTO, must be prioritized and concluded. India has also emphasized that development must remain central to the work of the WTO. As part of various developing country groups in the WTO, India's focus in the WTO is to protect the livelihood and food security interests of people in developing countries.

(b) On the new issues that are sought to be introduced into the negotiating agenda of the WTO, India's position is that negotiations on any new issue in the WTO can commence only with the consensus of WTO members.

(c) India is a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system and has been working constructively with members of the WTO to ensure that multilateralism is strengthened through collaborative efforts. It is in this spirit that India is hosting an Informal WTO Ministerial Gathering in New Delhi with the objective of facilitating an exchange of views on various issues and challenges relating to the multilateral trading system.

### **Digital Library**

2682. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has awarded a pilot project for development of National Digital Library (NDL) to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the progress made during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has checked/verified from national/international library organizations/associations that NDL is a digital library project or just Online National Union Catalogue and if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated to IIT, Kharagpur during the last three years for NDL;

(d) whether the NDL is different than of Digital Library of India (DLI), hosted by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and if so, the details thereof with its advantages/disadvantages over DLI and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to merge various national level digital libraries/repositories/union catalogues like DLI, NDL, Developing Library Network (DELNET), Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) etc. to save Public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, the pilot project for development of National Digital Library (NDL) was awarded to Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur in April 2015.

(b) NDL was opened to students, faculty members and staff members of Centrally Funded Educational Institutes in February 2016. Subsequently it has been opened progressively to users of select institutes such as AICTE, UGC and finally it has been opened to general public in February 2017. Anybody can go to the site <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in>, register and start using the Library. It is also available as Mobile App (Android and iOS). Both the web and mobile applications are free to use.

NDL functions 24x7. Currently it contains more than 152 lakh e-contents. The contents cover all domains of education and all levels of learners from school level to the highest level of education including life-long learners. Contents of more than 100 languages including 26 Indian languages are currently available in NDL. Currently NDL

has an active user base of more than 14 lakh. Daily hit to the Library is more than 25000.

(c) NDL is a digital library based on metadata searching of the digital resources and not a Union Catalogue. Unlike catalogue services, NDL users can access resources directly from NDL. In NDL, full-text access is free for open resources and nationally subscribed resources. There are also resources in NDL which may need permission from the source authority/author or subscription (to respective publishers) to access full-text.

A team of eminent Librarians and Library Science Professors of the country carried out a comparative study between NDL and six major International Digital Libraries of the world. They found NDL is comparable to other International Digital Libraries.

For the Pilot phase, over last 3 years, Rs 26.86 Crore has been remitted to IIT Kharagpur.

(d) The charter Digital Library of India (DLI) is to digitize copyright free books and host them in a digital repository/library. The charter of NDL is to make existing digital resources easily searchable and accessible to the users through a single window by integrating existing digital repositories/libraries. So the charters are quite distinct and hence no comparison of advantages/disadvantages is applicable.

(e) INFLIBNET is already integrated in NDL which means NDL users can access resources hosted in INFLIBNET through the single window search facility of NDL.

DLI was integrated with NDL in 2016. However, presently since the DLI site is not working NDL is not linked to DLI.

DELNET is an online union catalogue and does not host any digital content or support content metadata needed for search in NDL.

**Inclusion of Monuments in the List of World Heritage List**

2683. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for recognition of cultural heritage sites from various State Governments for inclusion in National Heritage monuments list by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and also in the UNESCO World Heritage list and if so, the details thereof along with the status of the proposals, State/UT - wise including Chirand in the Saran district of Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether adequate steps have been taken to conserve and protect heritage sites and monuments in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State/UT - wise including Bihar; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to declare "Mangarh Dham" which is a spiritual centre situated at border of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh as a national monument and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In case of inclusion in World Heritage List, the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted nomination dossier on 'Victorian & Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai'; Rajasthan Government on 'Walled city of Jaipur' and State Government of Telangana on 'Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Palampet. All dossiers have been submitted to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO.

(b) The protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India are regularly conserved, preserved and maintained, including chemical preservation and environmental upgradation, wherever necessary, on an annually drawn conservation programme and based on the availability of funds and manpower.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.



**Statement-I***List of Monuments/Sites Identified/Proposed by State Governments/Union Territory For Central Protection*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	State	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Ancient Buddhist Institute Remains in the locality of Nyarma Thiksay, District Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	The proposal is further processed for issuing Preliminary Notification
2.	Group of Temples at Ranipur Jhariyal, District Bolangir	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
3.	Proposal for protection as of national importance in respect of Biranchi Nayarana Temple, buguda, Odisha.	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
4.	Vimalesvari Temple, Huma, Dist. Sambhalpur	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
5.	Nilamadhava Temple, Kantilo, Dist. Nayagarh	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
6.	Ganjam Fort, Ganjam	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
7.	Nrusinghanatha Temple, Paikmal, Dist. Baragarh	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
8.	Suku Sari Deula and Bhabanisankara Temple Complex by the side of Sari Deula in Bhubaneswar	Odisha	Listed for getting Verified
9.	Protection proposal of Jagatjit Palace, Kapurthala, Punjab.	Punjab	Concerned were requested to take up for State protection
10.	Birth Place of Madan Mohan Malviya, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Listed for getting Verified
11.	Thana Bhawan at Manikpur, Chitrakut	Uttar Pradesh	Being examined
12.	Proposal of Jyotisher, Dist. Kurukshetra, Haryana.	Haryana	Not considered for Central protection.
13.	Submerged temples in Govind Sagar lake in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.	Himachal Pradesh	State Government has been communicated to take up protection at their end.
14.	Unakoti Rock cut carvings near north Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
15.	Buddhist Stupa and other Navograha temples excavated at Pilak in south Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
i6.	Buddhist Stupas at Boxanagar in west Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified
17.	Rock cut Carvings across the bank of Gomti River at Chabimura in south Tripura district	Tripura	Listed for getting Verified

1	2	3	4
18.	Fateh Billas Mahal, Khetri	Rajasthan	State Government has been communicated to take up protection at their end.
19.	Kesh Putra Garha / Aashram Kabir Garh Garha, Grant Kundvar, Sultanpur	Rajasthan	Being examined
20.	Fort of Bajrang Garh	Madhya Pradesh	Listed for getting Verified
21.	Protection of Patna College Building and Jackson hostel.	Bihar	Concerned has been communicated to take up the matter to declare it as a State protected monument.
22.	Mandar Parvat, Bihar	Bihar	Listed for getting Verified
23.	Birth Place of Dr. Dwarikanath Kotnis Memorial, Solapur	Maharashtra	Listed for getting Verified
24.	Birth Place of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at Mhow	Madhya Pradesh	Listed for getting Verified
25.	Cellular Jail at Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar	Being examined

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of Expenditure Incurred for Conservation of Protected Monuments/Sites under ASI for the Last Three Years and Allocation for the Current Year*

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Expenditure		Allocation	
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	1404.99	1270.00	940.00	850.00
		Lucknow Circle	1165.00	945.08	688.52	614.00
		Sarnath Circle	534.99	495.00	230.20	200.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	695.00	629.05	334.00	300.00
		Mumbai Circle	645.00	902.82	900.48	750.00
		Nagpur Circle	444.98	845.00	395.54	350.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1515.99	1427.02	1009.50	800.00
		Mini Circle Hampi	90.00	401.24	800.31	550.00
		Dharwad Circle	713.94	716.42	516.98	520.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	956.99	1261.01	745.00	700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	596.99	679.52	865.00	640.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	549.63	537.95	280.68	295.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	1070.01	919.10	583.98	500.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	875.85	634.98	523.85	425.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	315.00	300.00	106.22	100.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1499.75	1176.73	562.50	500.00
		Delhi Mini Circle	-	-	418.05	325.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	397.36	240.99	155.30	150.00
12.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	292.56	395.07	262.19	200.00
	Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh	Aizwal Circle, Mijoram			72.20	70.00
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	610.00	512.98	208.48	200.00
		Jodhpur Circle	569.96	729.29	322.42	300.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	998.32	776.61	841.50	350.00
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle	-	-	-	350.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	414.99	374.99	153.53	150.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	443.00	135.07	95.83	90.00
		Mini Circle Leh	141.98	131.50	43.40	40.00
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	647.19	545.00	284.98	265.00
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	847.99	1123.07	1385.00	1000.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)					
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	264.99	215.00	55.07	50.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	587.89	670.33	216.30	212.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	115.98	147.61	50.13	50.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	787.65	729.60	690.13	614.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	3550.00
		D.G. Hqrs. Office. (For Boundary Wall & Toilet Blocks)			10783.00	20000.00
		Reserve	-	-	-	500.00
Total			23551.95	23746.25	30176.22	36560.00

### Special Tourism Zones

2684. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up special tourist zones/exclusive tourism zones in the country in partnership with the State Governments;

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

(c) the places identified along with the funds earmarked for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Pursuant to Budget announcements of 2017-18 the Ministry of Tourism has initiated action on formulation of scheme guidelines for development of five Special Tourism Zones in the country. A consultation meeting in this regard was held with the stakeholders which included central Ministries/Departments State Governments/UT Administrations and Private sector in September 2017.

Entire country is covered under this scheme and in the draft scheme guidelines it is proposed that the scheme will work on challenge mode.

### Job Loss in Manufacturing Sector

2685. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau's quarterly survey for the period April-June 2017 has shown an increase of 64,000 jobs across 8 leading sectors and also pointed towards 87,000 jobs lost in the manufacturing sector during the same quarter and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is an indication that the 'Make in India' project has proved to be 'damp squib' despite all efforts made by the Government to make it a success;

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

(d) whether most of the jobs were created in the Education and the Health sectors since April, 2016, whereas the manufacturing sector showed a reverse trend by losing jobs severely affecting the the 'make in India' project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. Labour Bureau's revamped Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) launched in April, 2016 measures relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy. The survey covers 8 major sectors which constitute around 81 percent of the total employment of establishments employing 10 or more workers as per the 6th Economic census, conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014. The Sixth QES has shown an increase of 64,000 jobs during the April-June quarter of 2017. This increasing trend is observed over and above the four preceding quarters. The results also indicate a fall in manufacturing sector employment to the tune of 87,000. This is attributed to seasonal activities during this period since unit level data suggest that fall in employment was essentially registered in brick manufacturing units with the onset of monsoons. The details of Sector wise change in employment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam. Survey does not capture the employment data from new units which emerged after the 6th Economic Census i.e. 2013-14.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. The 6th round of QES results show that most of the jobs in the April - June 2017 quarter have been created in Education and Health Sectors (Annexure). However, in this round there is a decrease in manufacturing sector, the reasons for which are given in reply to Part (a) of the Question.

**Statement**

Sector-wise details regarding level estimates under first round of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th QES Rounds are presented in the Table below:

**Table : Sector-wise Change of Employment****Level Estimates (1st Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th Round)**

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct, over 2016, 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan, 2017 over 1 Oct, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Apr'17 over 1st Jan'17)	Change Estimates (1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17)
1	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87
2	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10
3	Trade	14.45	0.26	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07
4	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03
5	Accommodation and Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05
6	IT/ BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02
7	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99
8	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>205.22</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>0.64</b>

**Higher Education**

2686. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched schemes to help students from backward communities to pursue higher education in the educational institutions of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants

Commission (UGC) has informed that it has been implementing the scheme of National Fellowship for students of Other Backward Classes (OBC) as entrusted and funded by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for providing financial assistance to selected candidates under Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT) mode through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) based on recommendations of the Expert Committee who execute selection process on merit basis for pursuing M.Phil. / Ph.D. research on full time / regular basis in Universities / Institutions / Colleges.

The Department of Higher Education has a scheme called Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme on education loan for students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections. The objective of the Scheme is to

encourage poor students aspiring to pursue Higher Education especially in Technical and Professional education. Government of India bears full interest subsidy during the Moratorium period.

#### **Beedi Workers**

2687. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the number of unorganized workers involved in the beedi industry in terms of gender, literacy, wages, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the health of workers engaged in the beedi industry; and

(c) whether the Government has been able to reach the targeted number of beneficiaries under the Integrated Housing Scheme, 2016 for beedi workers and if so, the details thereof along with the implementation status of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A total of 48 Lakh workers are registered under Labour Welfare Organisation who are engaged in beedi industry. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) 12 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries are functioning across the country under Labour Welfare Organisation to cater the health care needs of the Beedi workers and their families. In addition, financial assistance is given to beedi workers and their dependants, referred to other Government recognized hospitals for treatment of certain diseases. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) This Ministry is providing Housing Subsidy of Rs. 1.50 Lakh in three installments to beedi workers for construction of a pucca house under Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2016. So far, more than 7500 workers have availed the benefit of RIHS-2016.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Gender and Stat/UT wise details of beedi workers*

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Male	Female	Total
1	Ahmedabad	22324	19684	42008
2	Ajmer	3854	38959	42813
3	Allahabad	90046	360182	450228
4	Bangalore	30975	213437	244412
5	Bhubaneswar	39439	118314	157753
6	Hyderabad	41298	371686	412984
7	Jabalpur	632791	421861	1054652
8	Kolkata	366713	1305073	1671786
9	Guwahati	4010	5144	9154
10	Kannur	2005	30027	32032
11	Nagpur	16945	171605	188550
12	Patna	92913	201003	293916
13	Raipur	6776	11981	18757
14	Tirunelveli	5967	73938	79905
15	Ranchi	48213	65195	113408
Total		14,04,269	34,08,089	48,12,358

#### **Statement-II**

##### *Health Scheme*

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

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
1	2	3
1	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.

1	2	3
2	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
3	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
4	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Govt. recognized hospitals.
5	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.

[*Translation*]

#### **Women Agricultural Labourers**

2688. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women agricultural labourers are not being given minimum wages as per Minimum wages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the condition of women agricultural labourers;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the condition of women agricultural labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Agricultural Labour is a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Accordingly the minimum wages fixed by the Appropriate Government are equally payable both to male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Doesn't arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is effectively enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere and State Government in State Sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspection to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act. Officers of the appropriate Government notified as Inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating provision of the Act.

#### **Packaged Food under Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

2689. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has suggested the State Governments to provide packaged food or milk to children under Mid-day Meal scheme in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate such scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), only hot cooked meals are served to children as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the provision of National Food Security Act, 2013 to provide hot cooked mid-day meal under the Scheme.

MDMS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with all States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing a cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who shall fix the menu as per their local needs. Though milk is not one of the food articles prescribed under the MDMS, some States and UTs provide milk, as an additional item from their own resources.

#### **Impact of MNCs on MSMEs**

2690. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:  
SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL:

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

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of the country are reportedly lagging behind due to availability of the products of many multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for the higher prices of domestic products in comparison to the products manufactured in China; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to protect and promote MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The survival and growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. (MSMEs) depends on a number of factors like availability of timely credit, up gradation of technology, infrastructure, access to market, quality of products etc. Competition from internal and external sources including competition from multinational companies is also one of the factors.

(d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is committed to handhold and promote MSMEs in the country through its schemes which include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing

Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Marketing Assistance and Technology Up-gradation (MATU), International Cooperation Scheme, ZED Certification Scheme and Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) etc.

#### **Inclusion of Tourist Sites of Bihar in UNESCO World Heritage List**

2691. SHRI RAMA KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations) has included several tourist sites in Bihar including the historical site, Vaishali in conditional list instead of permanent list of world heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to get various historical tourist sites specially Vaishali included in the permanent list of the world heritage sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Few sites from Bihar including Ruins of Ancient Vaishali feature in UNESCO's Tentative List under:

(i) Silk Road Sites in India

(ii) Sites along the Uttarapath, Badshahi Sadak, Sadak-e-Azam, Grand Trunk Road

(iii) Sites of Satyagrah, India's non-violent Freedom Movement

(c) India has at present 42 sites on the Tentative List and as per Operational Guidelines, only one site can be considered in a year for inscription on the World Heritage List. Augmentation of sites on the World Heritage List is a continuous process. Several sites have been included in the List with the support of various State Governments after selecting the sites on the basis of their potential for fulfilling criteria and demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value.



*[English]***Closure of NIOS**

2692. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:  
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to close the National Institute of Open Schooling Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government also proposes to replace the NIOS with a new education Board and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons behind the replacement of NIOS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

**Refining Capacity**

2693. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO  
(AVANTHI):  
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:  
SHRI M. MURLIMOHAN:

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

(a) the details of existing refining capacity of each of the oil refinery in the country along with any plan to set up more refineries by the Government in the country, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)/State-wise;

(b) whether the Government/ downstream companies including IOCL proposes to invest 75000 crore to raise its oil refining capacity and petrochemical complex in Ratnagiri and other places of the country and if so, the details thereof along with any review of the functioning,

accrued profit of oil companies and the proposed investment by oil companies particularly IOCL, OMCs/ company-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek the help of any foreign company to increase the refining capacity in view of the projected demand of oil in the next few years in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government/HPCL and GAIL proposes to set up Greenfield Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the proposed project and the details of settlement, if any, made between the Government and State over viability gap funding for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of Refineries along with their capacities is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are executing/ evaluating brown field and green-field refinery projects including Rajasthan Refinery project at Barmer, Rajasthan and Ratnagiri Refinery and Petrochemical Complex at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

(b) IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have formed a Joint Venture (JV) Company viz. Ratnagiri Refinery Petrochemicals Limited (RRPL) for setting up of a 60 MTPA Grass root Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex in Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 Lakh crore.

(c) Refinery Sector has been delicensed in 1998. Post de-licensing, any public sector or private sector entity can set up the refinery depending upon techno commercial viability of the project.

(d) Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), GAIL India Limited (GAIL) and HPCL signed a MoU on 27th January, 2017 at Vishakhapatnam for the Petrochemical Complex with an estimated cost of Rs. 32901 crore at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. Feasibility study has been carried out for the Petrochemical Complex. Oil PSUs have indicated to the GoAP that Viability Gap Funding is necessary to make the project viable.

**Statement***Refining Capacity*

Sl. No.	Refinery Location	Name of the Company	Name Plate Capacity (MMTPA)*
1	2	3	4
<b>PSU Refineries</b>			
1	Digboi, Assam	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	0.650
2	Guwahati, Assam		1.000
3	Barauni, Bihar		6.000
4	Koyali, Gujarat		13.700
5	Bongaigaon, Assam		2.350
6	Haldia, West Bengal		7.500
7	Mathura, UP		8.000
8	Panipat, Haryana		15.000
9	Paradip, Odisha		15.000
10	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	7.500
11	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh		8.300
12	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	12.000
13	Kochi, Kerala		15.500
14	Manali, Tamil Nadu	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	10.500
15	Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu		1.000
16	Numaligarh, Assam	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	3.000
17	Mangalore, Karnataka	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	15.000
18	Tatipaka, Andhra Pradesh	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	0.066
Total			142.066
<b>JV Refineries</b>			
19	Bina, Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd.	6.000
20	Bathinda, Punjab	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.	11.300
Total			17.300

1	2	3	4
<b>Private Sector Refineries</b>			
21	DTA-Jamnagar, Gujarat	Reliance Industries Limited	33.000
22	SEZ, Jamnagar, Gujarat		35.200
23	Vadinar, Gujarat	Essar Oil Limited	20.000
Total			88.200
Grand Total			247.566

\*MMTPA-Million Metric Tonne Per Annum

[*Translation*]

#### **Wildlife Tourism**

2694. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to develop the wild life and forest tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the possibilities available in various States for the same State/ UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from State Governments or public representatives in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of these proposals;

(e) the year-wise details of the fund allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government for developing these forests as tourist places and the time by which these places are likely to be developed as wild life and forest tourist places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in 2014-15 for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including for the Wildlife Circuit. The details of funds sanctioned under the Wildlife Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) informs that the Management of Protected Areas including tourism activities is the mandate of the respective State/Union Territory Governments and that the Tourism activities in these areas are taken up as per provisions of the respective Wildlife Management Plans.

The details of funds released to State Governments/ UT administrations under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant schemes of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Funds Sanctioned under the Wildlife Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
2	Assam	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67

**Statement-II****(1) Funds Released Under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Scheme of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	A& N Islands	0	100.00	118.49
2	Andhra Pradesh	63.31	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	304.02	256.81
4	Assam	149.11	87.10	0
5	Bihar	85.24	108.01	100.57
6	Chandigarh	0	0	26.06
7	Chhattisgarh	482.08	213.40	278.94
8	Goa	00	00	0
9	Gujarat	634.94	395.79	497.60
10	Haryana	14.71	99.33	124.65
11	Himachal Pradesh	430.34	431.83	280.31
12	Jammu and Kashmir	506.76	354.00	336.50
13	Jharkhand	101.12	18.62	0
14	Karnataka	483.77	262.13	325.52
15	Kerala	818.49	967.38	1928.42
16	Madhya Pradesh	371.35	394.56	322.26
17	Maharashtra	402.72	277.94	497.35
18	Manipur	129.19	248.91	340.03
19	Meghataya	44.87	38.39	55.23
20	Mizoram	131.54	94.55	1234.95
21	Nagaland	85.15	235.48	357.84
22	Odisha	350.32	246.83	279.65
23	Puducherry CR	12.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24	Rajasthan	367.29	314.78	453.87
25	Sikkim	169.15	290.32	145.52
26	Tamil Nadu	280.62	113.26	0
27	Telangana	0	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	224.89	235.05	250.95
29	Uttarakhand	141.11	188.31	545.30
30	West Bengal	108.84	100.93	237.66

**(II) Funds Released under Project Tiger Scheme of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	184.14	0	173.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	658.42	429.53	597.28
3	Assam	1509.38	1425.41	1510.92
4	Bihar	317.09	223.55	487.83
5	Chhattisgarh	609.82	398.94	626.56
6	Jharkhand	199.08	47.98	323.76
7	Karnataka	1565.77	1378.19	3203.61
8	Kerala	517.53	396.60	780.23
9	Madhya Pradesh	4335.11	1421.00	12885.59
10	Maharashtra	3425.52	3923.07	8229.71
11	Mizoram	232.18	187.98	301.54
12	Odisha	707.38	544.80	917.16
13	Rajasthan	627.19	1257.80	381.30
14	Tamil Nadu	864.31	1950.17	949.86
15	Telangana	-	214.81	239.25
16	Uttarakhand	391.19	683.98	1023.40
17	Uttar Pradesh	760.92	624.54	1057.04
18	West Bengal	596.88	376.50	536.14

(III) *Funds released under Project Elephant Scheme of Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.52	0	13.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97.71	61.20	100.06
3	Assam	236.66	0	275.66
4	Chhattisgarh	43.74	21.91	61.16
5	Jharkhand	88.42	53.45	95.77
6	Karnataka	225.31	181.05	254.80
7	Kerala	236.72	204.54	429.87
8	Maharashtra	38.20	8.06	14.33
9	Meghalaya	118.83	81.38	130.26
10	Nagaland	44.81	15.44	20.31
11	Odisha	153.35	105.63	284.03
12	Tamil Nadu	251.20	160.53	25.80
13	Tripura	6.03	26.10	22.46
14	Uttar Pradesh	5.16	15.33	14.17
15	Uttarakhand	103.90	82.61	175.45
16	West Bengal	103.81	105.17	101.45
17	Haryana	0	10.00	0
18	Bihar	0	3.01	16.29
19	Rajasthan	0	0	15.84
20	Punjab	0	0	1.82
21	Madhya Pradesh	0	6	6.84

*[English]*

**Declaration of Tourist Spots as National Tourist Centres**

2695. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist spots declared as national tourists centres in the country State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Government to the State Governments for development of these spots during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the State Governments for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not accord/grant the status of national tourists centres to any tourist spots in the country.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

**Lack of Employment Opportunities**

2696. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India continues to grapple with unemployment due to lack of adequate jobs for the youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that college, engineering and MBA graduates applied for the jobs of sweeper, watch man, driver, peon etc. in the Madhya Pradesh High Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being Implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

A skill gap study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), which indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 in twenty four key sectors. The Government is implementing a number of schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors. According to the data, as available, compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 51.88 lakh in 2012-13, 76.37 lakh in 2013-14, 76.12 lakh in 2014-15 and 104.16 lakh in 2015-16.

#### **TGT/PGT Test**

2697. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the declining number of teachers qualifying from non-Hindi

speaking regions of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to change the weightage attached to knowledge of Hindi for such aspirants in the TGT/ PGT selection test; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As Education is a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution, the recruitment and service conditions of teachers are in the domain of respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides support to the States and UTs as per approvals, for additional teachers in order to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio at elementary and secondary levels of schooling, respectively.

#### **Setting up of Five FSRUs**

2698. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up five Floating Storage Re-gasification Units including one planned to be set up in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the location of the said project;

(b) whether the Government has proposed Amalapuram for location of the said project which is a part of the upcoming Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The LNG Terminal/FSRU are being set up by various entities based on their own techno-commercial viability study. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd. (APGDC), a Joint Venture Company of GAIL Gas Limited and Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation

(APGIC), an Andhra Pradesh State Government Public Sector Enterprise has been incorporated with an objective of designing/developing Natural Gas supply/Distribution Network, Gas Processing through Liquification/Re-gasification plants and to import, store, transport and distribute Natural Gas in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. APGDC is endeavoring to establish Floating Storage Re-gasification Unit (FSRU) based LNG Terminal at Kakinada.

#### **MOU with Other Countries on Skill Development**

2699 SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Kingdom, the Northern Ireland and other countries on co-operation in the field of Skill Development, Vocational Education and Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement so far;

(c) whether the said MoU would pave the way for strengthening the India's skill eco-system thereby skilling youth for better employment prospects and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of funds allocated and disbursement for the purpose so far along with the number of beneficiaries; and

(e) whether there is any provision of exchange programme for the students of all the three countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) The Government has not yet signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with United Kingdom, the Northern Ireland. However, Cabinet has approved the Cabinet Note on signing of MoU between MSDE and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Cooperation in the Field of Skill Development, Vocational Education and Training on 7th February 2018.

This G2G (Government to Government) MoU will provide a platform for both India and UK ministers / senior officials to review of progress enable cross learning and most importantly enable steering these projects to address national priorities on skill development. There is no provision of exchange programs of students of all three countries namely, United Kingdom, the Northern Ireland and India.

#### **Encouragement for Rural Tourism**

2700. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether involvement and participation of rural communities is being encouraged for developing/promoting rural tourism and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether women, youth and disadvantaged groups are being encouraged for developing/promoting Rural Tourism and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether awareness is being created among tour operators regarding potential of Rural Tourism to develop Rural Tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of programmes/schemes being implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Rural Circuit is one of thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme and is aimed at leveraging the power of tourism as a force multiplier for revitalising the rural economy and for giving both domestic and international tourists a glimpse into the "True" India.

The objectives of the Swadesh Darshan scheme include creating employment through active involvement of local communities and following community based development and pro-poor tourism approach.

The Ministry of Tourism creates awareness about the various products and destinations including Rural Tourism amongst the trade and consumers by participating in exhibitions and by organizing Roadshows.

### **Student-Teacher Ratio**

2701. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers to meet the basic requirement of teacher-student ratio in the country and if so, the details of such shortage of teachers, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the required *vis-a-vis* actual ratio of teacher-student in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the teacher-student ratio and recruit quality teachers for the betterment of education system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down the norm of PTR for primary and upper primary schools at 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the

PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. As per RMSA framework, the PTR norm at secondary level is 30:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at Secondary Level is 27:1, which is better than the norms.

The State-wise details of teachers' vacancies at elementary and secondary level is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II (A) and (B) respectively.

(d) The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers and to implement norms of the RTE Act 2009 with the States and UTs at various forums. Advisories to implement the norms of the RTE Act have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

In order to ensure quality of teachers, Section 23(1) of RTE Act stipulates that 'any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers which has laid down such minimum qualifications.

Additionally, NCTE, mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are educated. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to ensure that all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. A total of 13,78,935 admissions of teachers have been confirmed for the programme.



**Statement-I***Status on Teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) under State & SSA as on 31.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2963	206	3169	2751	206	2957	212	0	212
2	Andhra Pradesh	124432	24353	148785	111477	24353	135830	12955	0	12955
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6720	7342	14062	6662	6976	13638	58	366	424
4	Assam	158921	45686	204607	152033	32469	184502	6888	13217	20105
5	Bihar	190497	402044	592541	108119	280488	388607	82378	121556	203934
6	Chandigarh	3935	1390	5325	3055	1000	4055	880	390	1270
7	Chhattisgarh	159307	41122	200429	112170.	39753	151923	47137	1369	48506
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	789	841	1630	69	105	174
9	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	85	568	0	33	33
10	Delhi	51898	6541	58439	45927	4419	50346	5971	2122	8093
11	Goa	5515	179	5694	5515	179	5694	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	163418	53688	217106	163418	49649	213067	0	4039	4039
13	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46545	11614	58159	10110	1821	11931
14	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	42390	5556	47946	1632	0	1632
15	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	52816	41277	94093	5014	2194	7208
16	Jharkhand	69466	122678	192144	45804	68075	113879	23662	54603	78265
17	Karnataka	174767	29057	203824	169613	19719	189332	5154	9338	14492
18	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1525	124982	0	1400	1400
19	Lakshadweep	699	32	731	649	32	681	50	0	50
20	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	152204	144372	296576	31967	34556	66523
21	Maharashtra	299551	15387	314938	280880	15387	296267	18671	0	18671
22	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23	Meghalaya	9215	13417	22632	9215	12541	21756	0	876	876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9180	2193	11373	1100	35	1135
25	Nagaland	13866	3464	17330	13866	3147	17013	0	317	317
26	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	3894	12	3906	3127	12	3139	767	0	767
28	Punjab	84588	10661	95249	66413	10661	77074	18175	0	18175
29	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	138150	108677	246827	23242	13347	36589
30	Sikkim	7687	405	8092	7687	405	8092	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	112962	35020	147982	109174	35020	144194	3788	0	3788
32	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	68929	14277	83206	14301	0	14301
33	Tripura	25625	6070	31695	21486	5808	27294	4139	262	4401
34	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423285	759828	207256	328245	535501	129287	95040	224327
35	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32153	6322	38475	2991	4587	7578
36	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	221229	145850	367079	32661	55120	87781
Total		3170141	1933398	5103539	2686882	1516341	4203223	483259	417057	900316

Source: AWP&amp;B and PAB Minutes 2017-18

**Statement-II (A)**

<i>Status of Teachers in State Government Secondary Schools(Class 9th &amp; 10th) in 2017-18</i>					1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	States	Subject Teachers			7	8	9	10	11
		Sanctioned post	In position	Vacant					
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	782	782	0	Chhattisgarh	28,127	19,849	8278	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,543	1,543	0	Dadar abd Nagar Haveli	171	170	1	
3	Andhra Pradesh	30245	26385	3860	Daman and Diu	139	139	0	
4	Assam	45156	40278	4878	Delhi	13,652	11,681	1971	
5	Bihar	48,468	31,314	17154	Goa	436	326	110	
6	Chandigarh	NA	NA	0	Gujarat	2,795	1,980	815	
					Haryana	18,135	17,190	945	
					Himachal Pradesh	9,923	9,265	658	
					Jharkhand	25,657	4,436	21221	
					Jammu and Kashmir	17,872	14,265	3607	
					Karnataka	40,807	36,103	4704	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
18	Kerala	15683	13016	2667	28	Punjab	29,187	25,347	3840	
19	Lakshadweep	178	106	72	29	Rajasthan	56,512	56,512	0	
20	Madhya Pradesh	58688	48816	9872	30	Sikkim	1,336	1,311	25	
21	Maharashtra	9746	8142	1604	31	Tamil Nadu	50,158	49523	635	
22	Meghalaya	406	406	0	32	Telengana	46179	42189	3990	
23	Manipur	2,130	2,074	56	33	Tripura	5,201	4,313	888	
24	Mizoram	1,864	1,864	0	34	Uttar Pradesh	14,507	7,641	6866	
25	Nagaland	2,104	1,840	264	35	Uttarakhnad	18783	15209	3574	
26	Odisha	29173	28,140	1033	36	West Bengal	57,877	54,259	3618	
27	Puducherry	2,275	1,792	483	Total			685895	578206	107689

Sources: AWP&amp;B-2017-18

**Statement-II (B)***Status of Headmasters and Teachers sanctioned under RMSA in 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Headmasters and Teachers								
		Approved			In-position			Vacant		
		Head-masters	Teachers	Total	Head-masters	Teachers	Total	Head-masters	Teachers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	5922	6018	1	1857	1858	95	4065	4160
2	Arunachal Pradesh	81	416	497	19	294	313	62	122	184
3	Assam	12	60	72	3	0	3	9	60	69
4	Bihar	1153	6552	7705	0	2815	2815	1153	3737	4890
5	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	1449	7963	9412	379	5055	5434	1070	2908	3978
7	Daman and Diu	3	15	18	0	14	14	3	1	4
8	Gujarat	467	1681	2148	0	337	337	467	1344	1811
9	Haryana	56	7503	7559	25	5361	5386	31	2142	2173
10	Himachal Pradesh	176	554	730	168	525	693	8	29	37
11	Jammu and Kashmir	636	3682	4318	454	2291	2745	182	1391	1573
12	Jharkhand	1189	5945	7134	0	0	0	1189	5945	7134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Karnataka	464	2625	3089	287	1501	1788	177	1124	1301
14	Kerala	111	555	666	111	555	666	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1858	18955	20813	971	8877	9848	887	10078	10965
16	Manipur	1.82	1044	1226	159	929	1088	23	115	138
17	Meghalaya	67	360	427	64	320	384	3	40	43
18	Mizoram	92	506	598	87	481	568	5	25	30
19	Nagaland	168	1049	1217	129	608	737	39	441	480
20	Odisha	864	5720	6584	336	1329	1665	528	4391	4919
21	Puducherry	9	45	54	0	23	23	9	22	31
22	Punjab	318	1888	2206	190	1084	1274	128	804	932
23	Rajasthan	273	9463	9736	136	7221	7357	137	2242	2379
24	Sikkim	18	90	108	5	80	85	13	10	23
25	Tamil Nadu	0	134-15	13415	0	7927	7927	0	5488	5488
26	Telangana	8	4167	4175	1	2656	2657	7	1511	1518
27	Tripura	116	497	613	0	353	353	116	144	260
28	UP	1486	8574	10060	941	3000	3941	545	5574	6119
29	Uttarakhand	280	1562	1842	131	1284	1415	149	278	427
30	West Bengal	7	35	42	0	0	0	7	35	42
Total		11639	110843	122482	4597	56777	61374	7042	54066	61108

Source: PAB-2017-18 Minutes

[*Translation*]

### Implementation of Right to Education

2702. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rate of admission in schools has increased in the wake of implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of lack of quality education in most of the Government schools,

parents are facing many problems for providing education to their children in private schools;

(c) whether according to the report of Non-Governmental Organization 'Pratham' most of the children upto 14 to 18 year age group are not even eligible for lower classes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that many teaching posts are lying vacant in the Government schools in most of the States of the country and quality education is not being provided to children owing to appointment of untrained/ineligible teaching staff on low salaries over there; and

(f) if so, State/UT-wise details of assessment conducted and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. Since inception of SSA in 2001, there has been significant progress in achieving near universal enrolment. As per UDISE 2015-16, enrolment of children in elementary schools has increased from 18.78 crore in 2009-10 to 19.67 crore in 2015-16.

(b) The RTE Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to provide good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards and to ensure that curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner, and that teachers are trained. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

(c) and (d) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by 'Pratham' - a non-governmental organization. It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. Some of the salient findings of the ASER-2017 report include inter-alia, that, overall, 86% of youth in the 14-18 age group are still within the formal education system, either in school or in college, 75% of children in the 14 to 18 age group can read basic text fluently in their own language. Further, 53% of all 14 year-olds in the sample can read

English sentences. For 18 year-old youth, this figure is closer to 60%. of those who can read English sentences, 79% can say the meaning of the sentence. Also, 76% of surveyed youth could count money correctly and 56% could add weights correctly in kilograms and for those with basic arithmetic skills this figure was close to 90% and 76%, respectively. However, the report points out that only 43% student are able to do a 3-digit by 1-digit division correctly.

The Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this survey.

(e) The RTE Act 2009, in its Schedule, lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary and upper primary schools at 30:1 and 35:1 respectively. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary and upper primary schools is 23:1 and 17:1 respectively which is better than the norms of the RTE Act 2009. As on 31st March 2017, against a total of 51.03 lakh teacher posts sanctioned in Government schools, 42.03 lakh teachers are in position across all States and UTs. The terms and conditions of recruitment and service of teachers come under the purview of respective states/UTs.

(f) A National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website. Through NAS, it is for the first time that the teachers have a tool to understand what exactly the child should be learning in various classes, how to teach this through activities and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

The RTE Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March 2019 to reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education. The National Institute of Open schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this

training through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode. A total of 13,78,935 admissions of in-service untrained teachers have been confirmed for the programme.

[English]

### **Digital Evaluation System**

2703. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any proposal is pending before the Government on introduction of digital evaluation system for answer script of the students at the university level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No such proposal is pending consideration of the Ministry. However, Universities are established under either a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and have administrative autonomy in their functioning, which includes introduction of digital evaluation system for answer script of the students.

### **Secondary Patent Applications**

2704. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken for processing and disposal of the patent applications in India;

(b) the number of secondary patent applications filed during each of the last three years;

(c) whether many Institutions file applications for secondary patents through proxies with intent to extend patent legacy, if so, the details thereof along with the safeguards available against such evasive loopholes; and

(d) the details of the number of secondary patents approved by the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks in India during the last two years particularly for drug formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Patents Applications are processed as per the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended) and the Rules thereof. The pendency of patent applications is measured in term of pending requests for examination. The average time for examination of a patent application after filing of request for examination is currently around 3 to 5 years. The disposal of patent applications follows a chronological queuing system at various stages. This is a quasi-judicial process in which any person can file an opposition against the application. Therefore, no definite time line can be identified by which the said applications will be disposed off.

(b) to (d) Not applicable, since there is no concept of secondary patent applications under the Patents Act 1970 (as amended).

### **Female Domestic Workers**

2705. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enacted/proposes to enact any law to protect/safeguard the interests of female domestic workers and provide them with social security and other benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said law is likely to come into effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Discussion are underway regarding a National Policy for Domestic Workers, including women with the aim to protect the domestic worker including women from abuse harassment violence and guarantee

them rights in the matter of social security and minimum wages. Besides, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganized workers including female domestic workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); and maternity and health benefit Schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). In addition, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers including domestic workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 21-lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum while PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 21- lakhs on accidental death besides disability benefits as per scheme at premium of Rs. 12/- per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments/State Nodal agencies. The benefits of these schemes are also available to female domestic workers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Filling up of Vacant Posts**

2706. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long delay in filling up the large number of vacant posts lying under the Ministry and its Departments in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of cases have also come to light regarding delay in declaring results of various recruitment drives and if so, the details thereof along with

the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has suggested its concerned Departments to take steps to fill up the vacant posts all over the country where there is delay in filling up vacant posts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to timely filling up of such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) As far as Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and its attached office Directorate General of Training (DGT) are concerned, there are vacancies in categories of posts like Deputy Secretary/Director, Under Secretary, Section Officer, Assistant Section Officer, UDC, LDC, PPS, PS, Steno Gr. 'C'/PA, Steno Gr. 'D', MTS, Official Language posts etc. Requisitions for filling up of these posts have already been sent to Cadre Controlling Authorities like Department of Personnel and Training and Department of Official Language. As regards field institutes located in different states, DGT has reported that there is no delay in declaring result of any recruitment drive and the DGT has already instructed them to fill up vacant posts. In respect of Group 'A' posts of Indian Skill Development Services (ISDS), DGT has also been taking necessary action to fill up vacancies in respect of these posts as per the Recruitment Rules.

#### **Tea Production**

2707. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE A INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tea in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether an increase has been registered in production of tea during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the contribution of small tea producers in the total tea production;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the amount of tea sold through auction along with the auction price of tea and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the tea gardens of North India led by

Assam have been able to increase their production which compensated the decrease in the production of tea in South India, which produces one-third of the tea crop in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total production of tea in the country and the contribution from small tea growers has seen to have an increasing trend over the last three years. Details are given below:

Year	Production (M.Kgs.)	Contribution of Small Growers (%)
2014-15	1197.18	32.95
2015-16	1233.14	33.85
2016-17	1250.49	44.01
2017-18* (Apr to Jan)	1207.07	46.83
2016-17 (Apr to Jan)	1180.74	43.67

* Provisional Year	Assam	West Bengal	Others	Total North India (2)+ (3)+(4)	Total South India	All India
2012-13	588.14	287.32	17.92	893.38	241.69	1135.07
2013-14	629.05	312.10	23.92	965.07	243.71	1208.78
2014-15	606.80	324.26	24.76	955.82	241.36	1197.18
2015-16	652.95	329.70	25.91	1008.56	224.58	1233.14
2016-17.	657.24	357.39	28.48	1043.11	207.38	1250.49
2017-18 * (Apr to Jan)	632.08	345.74	23.84	1001.66	205.41	1207.07
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)	635.78	336.30	27.51	999.59	181.15	1180.74

\* Provisional

#### **Awareness for Cultural Heritage among People**

2708. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up several centres for bringing awareness about

(c) Yes, Madam. There has been an increase in the amount of tea sold through auction as well as the average auction price. Details are given below.

Year	Quantity (M. KGs)	Average auction price (Rs. Per Kg)
2012-13	512.40	127.91
2013-14	531.08	126.12
2014-15	553.02	125.59
2015-16	536.08	127.62
2016-17	557.03	133.51
2017-18* (Apr to Jan)	537.22	135.38

\* Provisional

(d) and (e) Increase in production is equally attributed to Assam and West Bengal in North India which compensated the decrease in production of tea in South India. The details regarding region-wise production of tea in the country is given in the following table:

the rich cultural heritage of our country among the masses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY



OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and bringing awareness about the rich cultural heritage of our country among the masses, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out these activities and State/UT-wise funds are not provided. However, the grant-in-aid provided to these ZCCs during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
i.	2014-15	3974.88
ii.	2015-16	6834.33
iii.	2016-17	6085.07
iv.	2017-18 (as on date)	4170.49

#### **PF and Health Benefits to Labourers**

2709. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide Provident Fund and health-care facilities to the labourers working in non-Governmental and unorganized sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) provides Social Security in the form of Provident Fund, Pension and Deposit-Linked Insurance to the workers of the establishments to which the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 applies.

The EPF & MP Act applies to

(i) to an establishment which is a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I of the

Act and in which 20 or more persons are engaged; and

(ii) to any other establishment employing 20 or more persons or class of establishments which the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Therefore, the labourers working in non-Government establishments without making any distinction about organized/unorganized sectors' establishments specified above are coverable under the EPF & MP Act, 1952.

Further, Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme is applicable on factories and establishments in the implemented area employing 10 or more persons and is applicable on employees earning wages upto Rs.21,000/- per month, as per the ESI Act, 1948.

It has also been the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that the unorganised workers get social security benefits as available to the workers in the organised sector. With this objective, the Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The said Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme; National Family Benefit Scheme; and Health & Maternity Benefit Scheme.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. The converged schemes give coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs.330/- per annum and coverage of Rs.2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs.12 per annum, besides disability benefit as per scheme. These converged schemes are being implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

**Higher Secondary Schools**

2710. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for no other efforts made by the Government till now except Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas to establish schools upto higher secondary level to provide qualitative education equivalent to Non-Governmental Schools for the common man despite the inclusion of education in the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to open such schools to provide qualitative education at cheap rates; and

(c) if not, the other alternative measures which the Government proposes to take to fulfil the requirements of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The framework of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation and a higher secondary schools within a reasonable distance (7-10 kilometers). When the Scheme was launched in 2009-10, it was decided to implement it in a phased manner, the first phase was designed to make good quality secondary education available to young persons in the age group of 14-15 years. Further, the other components of integrated RMSA, viz Information and Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostels, Vocational Education and Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage cater to Higher Secondary level also.

(b) In the Union Budget of 2018-19, it has been announced to treat school education holistically without segmentation upto class 12th.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Sports Education**

2711. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has any proposal to set up the sports university besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has informed that it runs a scheme of Human Resource Development in Sports (HRDS) to promote sports education in the areas of sports science, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching across the country.

The areas of sports science, sports technology, sports management are promoted by providing financial assistance under the parameters of fellowship programme and exchange of knowledge/research/ideas through participation in seminars/ workshops/ conferences/ clinics/ training in India or abroad and support to such activities for holding seminars/ workshops/ conferences in the country or calling foreign experts/ coaches/ scholars to India of the scheme of HRDS. Sports coaching across the country is promoted by providing financial assistance under the parameters of assistance to Match Officials, Coaches and Supporting Personnel of the Scheme of HRDS.

(b) and (c) With a view to promoting sports education, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has

informed that it has been decided to set up a National Sports University in Manipur. It has further informed that National Sports University Bill, 2017, has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. This will be the first full-fledged Sports University in the country conforming to international standards.

To ensure that the proposed University conforms to the best international standards and practices, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with the Universities of Canberra and Victoria have been signed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in April 2017. The two Universities would render advice with regard to specific fields of study and research, infrastructure needs, selection of equipment, faculty structures, student and faculty exchange programmes and joint research projects of the proposed university.

*[Translation]*

#### **Financial Assistance to Universities**

2712. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the requests and proposals of various State Governments along with Uttar Pradesh pending with the University Grants Commission to provide accreditation and financial assistance to universities and colleges;

(b) the State-wise, year-wise and proposal-wise present status of these proposals; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that it has revised the Accreditation and Assessment framework for Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in July, 2017. Consequently, two windows were opened for receipt of applications from HEIs. A total of 111 proposals were received in the first window starting from 10.08.2017 to

23.10.2017. This includes 3 proposals from Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, the second window was opened from 21.12.2017 to 28.02.2018. A total of 554 applications have been recently received in the second window. This includes 34 recent proposals from Uttar Pradesh. NAAC has further informed that peer team visits are scheduled to commence from March, 2018 onwards. The financial assistance to these HEIs will be subjected to the outcome of NAAC Assessment and Accreditation.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalaya in Buldhana**

2713. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to fulfil the long pending demand to open a Kendriya Vidyalayas in District Buldhana, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the proposes made in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

(b) KVS has informed that no such proposal in the prescribed format has been received from the District Administration, Buldhana, Maharashtra for opening of a new KV.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Allocation of Funds to ITIs**

2714. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for the establishment/improvement of the industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the release of funds to the State Governments;

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

(d) whether any anomalies/ discrepancies have been noticed in the purchase of equipments/machines for these ITIs; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken against the individuals/institutes responsible for violating the rules?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations & certification and affiliation/ de-affiliation of ITIs etc., whereas setting up of ITIs (by own funds) and day to day administration including admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs. However, Government of India has formulated following schemes to assist State Government for establishment/up-gradation of ITIs:

- (i) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States: The scheme covers upgradation of 20 existing ITIs by introducing 3 new trades in

each ITI and supplementing deficient infrastructure in terms of establishment of new hostels, boundary walls and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment in each of 28 existing ITIs in 8 North-eastern States. The scheme also supports establishment of 22 new ITIs in 8 Northeastern States.

- (ii) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: A total of 26 Government ITIs have been covered for upgradation into Model ITIs in 25 States.
- (iii) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism: The scheme envisages establishment of 47 ITIs in 47 Left Wing Extremism affected districts of 10 States.
- (iv) The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The scheme, inter alia, covered upgradation of 400 Government ITIs in 34 States/ Union Territories.

The State-wise details of fund allocated and released for establishment/up-gradation of ITIs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (c) Fund has been released to the States in time as per Government procedure subject to the availability in budget.

(d) to (e) There has been no report of any anomalies/ discrepancies forwarded by the concerned States in the purchase of equipment/machineries for the ITIs covered under the above schemes.

#### **Statement**

*Details of fund Allocated and released for the establishment/improvement of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country under various schemes*

#### **(i) Scheme: Enhancing Skill Development in Northeastern States and Sikkim**

Sl. No.	State	Number of			Central share allocation (Rs. In lakh)	Central share released (Rs. In lakh)
		ITIs under Up-gradation	ITIs under Supplementing deficient infrastructure	New ITIs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	4	4566.87	2908.91
2	Nagaland	2	5	2	2899.47	2325.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Sikkim	0	3	1	1365.30	921.73
4	Manipur	3	8	2	3566.05	1713.66
5	Mizoram	1	3	3	3261.28	2402 13
6	Meghalaya	4	4	2	2730.68	753.59
7	Assam	6	1	5	5705.30	2352.34
8	Tripura	1	1	3	2919.22	2629.15
Total		20	28	22	27014.17	16006.96

*ii) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of ITI	Central share allocation (Rs. In Lakhs)	Central share released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	70000	350.00
2	Assam	ITI Jorhat	783.00	195.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	392.00	98.00
4	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	700.00	175.00
5	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	700.00	350.00
6	Deihi	ITI Pusa	590.00	295.00
7	Goa	ITI Panaji	350.00	175.00
8	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	637.00	318.50
9	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	700.00	350.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	639.00	319.50
11	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	700.00	350.00
12	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	700.00	214.00
13	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	700.00	350 00,
14	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	700.00	350.00
15	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	629.30	157 33
16	Odisha	ITI Barbil	497.00	447.30
17	Punjab	ITI Ludhiana	700.00	350.00
18	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	350.00	175.00

1	2	3	4	5
19	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	450.00	225.00
20	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	700.00	175.00
21	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	720.00	360.00
22	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	700.00	228.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	700.00	350.00
24		ITI Varansi	630.00	157.50
25	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagjitpur, Haridwar	525.00	79.00
26	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	700.00	165.00
Total			16292.30	6759.88

## (iii) Scheme: Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE

Sl. No.	State	Number of new ITIs	Central share allocation (Rs. In lakh)	Central share released (Rs. In lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	550.95	412.92
2	Telangana	1	399.45	299.59-1
3	Bihar	9	4958.55	1932.03
4	Chhattisgarh	9	3898.05	3720.56
5	Jharkhand	16	8360.70	2894.95
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	399.45	399.46
7	Maharashtra	2	950.40	507.18
8	Odisha	6	2548.20	2272.21
9	Uttar Pradesh	1	399.45	399.45
10	West Bengal	1	399.45	399.45
		47	22864.65	13237.80

## (iv) The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP):

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no of ITIs covered under VTIP	Central fund released till date (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	5854.06
2	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	176.57

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	338.08
4	Assam	7	2136.58
5	Bihar	8	1674.83
6	Chhattisgarh	18	4024.59
7	Daman and Diu	1	151.25
8	Delhi	3	598.14
9	Goa	7	2154.34

1	2	3	4
10	Gujarat	29	10707.56
11	Haryana	16	5739.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	11	3523.78
13	Jammu and Kashmir	10	1841.05
14	Jharkhand	3	811.25
15	Karnataka	30	9976.85
16	Kerala	7	2406.42
17	Lakshadweep	1	25.81
18	Madhya Pradesh	28	9774.41
19	Maharashtra	87	25415.29
20	Manipur	2	300.61
21	Meghalaya	1	317.96
22	Mizoram	1	320.92
23	Nagaland	1	331.24
24	Odisha	9	4074.04
25	Pondicherry	1	216.70
26	Punjab	27	8882.54
27	Rajasthan	10	2340.47
28	Sikkim	1	293.74
29	Tamil Nadu	17	5747.98
30	Telangana	8	2227.61
31	Tripura	1	464.61
32	Uttar Pradesh	16	5354.01
33	Uttarakhand	10	2412.19
34	West Bengal	10	2856.06
Total		400	123471.23

#### Honorarium for Teachers under SSA

2715. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:  
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers appointed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country are not being given appropriate honorarium;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to regularise all the teachers appointed under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers, to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE), Act 2009, as per the approvals given in their respective Annual Work Plans. The recruitment, service conditions, deployment and salary of teachers are in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations.

#### Maintenance of Monuments

2716. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:  
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH  
DWIVEDI:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL:  
SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to formulate a scheme for maintenance of ancient monuments/forts/temples/heritage sites in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to take/seek support from corporate organizations for the maintenance of these sites and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise and UT-wise details regarding the number of archaeological sites and protected historical monuments in the country;

(d) the annual budget allocated and expenditure incurred for preserving and developing these sites along with the revenue earned from these monuments and the reasons for non-utilisation of funds during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether Chirand in the Saran district of Bihar is under consideration for being taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 centrally protected monuments/sites under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The conservation and maintenance of these monuments, including forts and temples, is done regularly as per the availability of resources. They are in a good state of preservation.

(b) Yes Madam. Under the National Culture Fund (NCF) several PSUs, financial institution, etc. have come forward to provide funds for various amenities related works. Similarly, under Adopt a Heritage Scheme recently launched by Ministry of Tourism, Public and Private Sector companies have been invited to adopt a monument for providing visitor amenities and their maintenance.

(c) The list of 3686 centrally protected monuments/sites is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Detail regarding annual budget allocation and expenditure incurred during the last three financial years is as furnished below:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rupees in Crores)
1.	2014-15	235.52
2.	2015-16	237.46
3.	2016-17	301.76
4.	2017-18	365.60
		(Allocation)

During the last three financial years there are no unutilized funds. The details of revenue earned from these monuments during last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Total Revenue collected from 116 ticketed monuments (Rupees in Crores)
1.	2014-15	94.46
2.	2015-16	93.95
3.	2016-17	221.30

(e) No Madam, Chirand is under the protected list of Monuments of State Government and not under Archaeological Survey of India.

**Statement**

*Details of protected monuments of ASI in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07



1	2	3
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3686

[English]

#### Funding Formula

2717. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented 30-70 per cent funding formula for Central Universities;

(b) if so, whether this requires Central Universities to generate 30 percent of their funds, as per the Seventh Central Pay Revision Notification;

(c) if so, whether teachers, students and non-teaching staff from universities across the country has protested against the funding formula;

(d) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and

(e) whether this move of the Government will result in a massive fee hike for students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) While extending the 7th Central Pay Commission for non-teaching staff of the Central Universities which are not generating adequate internal resources to meet the additional financial impact, the extent of Government support may be more than 70%

of the additional impact, provided the nature and fund position of the concerned Central University so warrant.

Some protests have been made against the funding pattern. However, the instruction already provides that the institutions which are not in a position to meet either 30% or any lesser amount from their internal resources, the revised pay scales are allowed after adjusting the amount realized from internal resources.

There is no such move of fee hike at present in the Central Universities.

#### Skill Development under PMKVY

2718. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:  
SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:  
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus for the various skilling courses under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) adequately trains the candidates for employment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of candidates who received employment after undertaking the training under the scheme, since the inception of the scheme;

(c) whether the number of candidates employed after undergoing training under the scheme is a metric to evaluate the effectiveness of the scheme;

(d) if so, the manner in which the effectiveness of the scheme is evaluated and the relevance of the trains is ensured; and

(e) if not, whether the Ministry gets feedback from the industry on the quality of the skilled labour who have been trained under PMKVY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Under PMKVY 2016-20, Ministry has developed and designed dynamic and demand driven curriculum & standards through industry led bodies - Sector Skill Council. These curriculums are aligned with latest National Occupational Standard (NOS)/Qualification Packs (QPs). On the other hand, industries are encouraged to participate as training providers to run the high employment potential courses through appropriate accreditation and affiliation framework. The schemes runs across 252 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils

which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, as on 28.02.2018, out of 13.97 lakh trained candidates under Short Term Training component of PMKVY 2016-20, 9.63 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 3.49 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, various IT measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation & Affiliation of TCs etc. have been ensured for effective implementation of the scheme. Also, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced under PMKVY 2016-20 and scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Also, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Further, Ministry review PMKVY 2016-20 periodically through PMKVY Steering Committee, PMKVY Executive Committee, PMKVY Review Meetings, PMKVY Monitoring Committee, Oversight through PMKVY BI tool, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Setting up of MSMEs**

2719. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:  
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated/released by the Government for setting up of new units of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and number of jobs generated therefrom including in backward and rural areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for setting up new MSMEs from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh during the said period;

(c) if so, the details and the status thereof along with the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for setting up of MSMEs for rural women living below the poverty line in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The details of funds allocated/ released and number of jobs generated under PMEGP Scheme, including backward rural areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for setting up of MSMEs for rural women living below the poverty line in the country are as under:

- Women candidates are treated as special category under PMEGP and are given higher (35%) margin money subsidy by Govt. to set up their units in rural areas.
- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media about PMEGP scheme for the benefit of Rural and Urban areas.  
Awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- RSETIs also organize PMEGP awareness camps for providing skill development training and handholding in preparing project report and uploading PMEGP applications as well as supporting them in DLFC and follow-up with Bank in sanction and setting up the unit.

## Statement

The funds allocated, used to promote the work of rural artisans and the number of artisans benefited under PMEGP during the last three years and current year (as on 28.02.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)		
		Margin Money (Subsidy) allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated	Margin Money (Subsidy) utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Margin Money (Subsidy) allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated	Margin Money (Subsidy) utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	Margin Money (Subsidy) allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated	Margin Money (Subsidy) allocated (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated	Margin Money (Subsidy) utilized (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	4	7	8	4	7	8	4	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.50	3274.63	11025	4006.80	3781.19	12115	1541.26	2621.40	11691	3272.84	5410.30	23200
2	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	6352	1721.57	1767.26	5134	1970.11	2185.27	6916	1785.19	1417.47	4896
3	Punjab	2711.49	3190.88	6438	3026.80	2902.97	7762	2004.09	3181.60	9858	3272.84	3023.10	9496
4	U.T. Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	160	90.00	87.72	323	100.00	82.84	376	100.00	67.26	264
5	Haryana	271636	3012.98	7024	3747.40	3112.09	7232	3371.31	3383.53	11016	3272.84	3157.39	10312
6	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	1584	257.35	254.05	2048	300.00	182.41	952	300.00	93.33	544
7	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	15002	4188.14	4384.07	14537	3500.99	4641.60	13408	490976	3706.24	9376
8	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	7889	1909.93	1740.86	6161	1140.93	2122.33	9890	1933.95	1963.39	8472
9	Uttar Pradesh	13339.41	16937.53	48604	17535.32	14456.87	43059	12981.52	14271.05	36315	11157.41	13080.42	34048
10	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	5821	4303.80	2829.38	9496	4493.30	4070.73	12856	4016.67	2388.16	8104
11	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	21896	7729.40	8117.17	16497	8527.32	8346.06	15520	7587.04	5219.56	9792
12	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	54	227.38	186.11	397	86.48	35.93	201	200.00	31.11	200
13	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	2871	200.08	38.85	104	500.00	440.34	1984	500.00	208.03	1136
14	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	2407	1255.83	1392.81	4998	2083.90	2007.48	7783	1728.96	2438.69	6904

1	2	4	7	8	4	7	8	4	7	8	7	8	9	10	11
15	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	829	2855.92	1213.98	2715	1822.73	2162.78	8419	2162.78	8419	1434.32	850.41	3008
16	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	6736	924.99	1026.35	9072	648.39	491.96	3400	491.96	3400	1245.66	148.47	1096
17	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	6333	274876	945.84	5355	2268.97	3734.66	17961	3734.66	17961	1283.75	1216.78	5504
18	Meghalaya	1184.79	971.14	3680	1250.62	1056.12	4824	286.35	407.89	2632	407.89	2632	1720.32	86.90	424
19	Assam	5388.75	5397.01	15535	4969.87	2869.74	9026	5003.18	4910.36	31498	4910.36	31498	5351.99	1521.22	13000
20	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	9240	7118.59	6588.55	19624	6909.77	8336.51	25872	8336.51	25872	5653.09	4183.46	11416
21	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	24646	4765.49	3400.65	12746	5680.30	6270.32	26604	6270.32	26604	2975.31	3465.80	9776
22	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	8495	3462.64	3559.74	12873	2165.73	2654.35	10400	2654.35	10400	3570.37	1544.76	5416
23	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	10211	6282.00	5736.32	17629	7201.65	6848.96	20392	6848.96	20392	4462.97	4129.52	14144
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	790	158.00	65.11	293	100.00	193.46	1398	193.46	1398	100.00	217.30	1352
25	Gujarat*	4346.72	6200.52	18107	6536.16	6339.73	14960	7398.46	7561.61	11629	7561.61	11629	4909.26	10576.59	12472
26	Maharashtra*	6299.38	7843.81	28311	9718.42	5285.03	20161	2111.30	600136	17799	600136	17799	5355.56	6523.25	20232
27	Goa	466.91	141.76	406	159.40	165.43	500	371.62	191.44	660	191.44	660	297.53	118.61	304
28	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	12220	4496.85	2262.37	7740	433638	4916.08	14148	4916.08	14148	1933.95	4621.51	10736
29	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	6604	2094.00	2217.57	7761	2004.86	2561.72	6445	2561.72	6445	4611.73	3208.42	7472
30	Karnataka	4512.99	6479.10	21825	10846.89	5898.01	17284	7941.62	11609.56	30286	11609.56	30286	4462.97	5571.01	14272
31	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	93	90.00	0.00	0	50.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	0	0
32	Kerala	2306.51	2679.28	9738	2731.60	2720.48	9653	3946.06	3350.68	13068	3350.68	13068	2082.72	1964.57	7128
33	Tamil Nadu	4974.91	6733.89	36190	7110.80	5497.54	20836	5291.23	8213.92	25764	8213.92	25764	4760.50	7562.91	24088
34	Puducherry	100.00	112.10	386	100.00	106.37	447	150.00	103.65	699	103.65	699	100.00	65.76	288
	Total	109306.00	112253.87	357502	12862030	102006.33	323362	108290.01	128093.84	407840	128093.84	407840	100449.00	99781.70	288872

\* including Daman and Diu \*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Steel Production**

2720. SHRI ALOK SANJAR:  
 SHRI AJAY NISHAD:  
 SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:  
 SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:  
 SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steel production, consumption and its annual growth during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the steel production growth is enough to meet the current demand of the steel in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including India's world ranking in steel production and if not, the financial requirements of the steel sector to achieve the steel production targets;

(d) the details of steel exported during the said period, country-wise; and

(e) the details of the financial performance of the domestic steel industry and the reasons for its depressed condition during the said period along with the steps taken to address the issues affecting the steel sector to boost the steel production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Data on production for sale and consumption of total finished steel in the country during the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year along with percentage change over same period of last year is given below.

Year	Total Finished Steel			
	Production for sale		Consumption	
	Qty. (mt)	% change	Qty. (mt)	% change
2014-15	92.16	5.1	76.99	3.9
2015-16	90.98	-1.3	81.52	5.9
2016-17	101.81	11.9	84.04	3.1
April-Jan. 2017-18*	88.37	5.1	72.52	5.4

Source: JPC; \* provisional

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Data on global crude steel production of the top ten countries during the last three years, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The data indicate that India has been the 3rd largest producer of crude steel in the world since 2015.

(d) Data on country-wise total finished steel exported from India during the last three years i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Indian Steel industry was facing a lot of challenges due to dumping of steel from major steel producing countries, adverse market conditions, lower net sr Vs realization of steel products, increase in imported and indigenous coal prices, downturn in global steel industry etc. Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. However, the Government has taken various measures to promote steel sector which amongst others include trade measures such as anti dumping duties, safeguard duties and temporary introduction of Minimum Import Price; notified Quality Control Orders thereby making BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports; notified the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement which facilitates domestic value addition; and notified National Steel Policy, 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of steel sector etc.

**Statement-I***Top 10 crude steel producers in the world*

2015			2016			2017*		
Rank	Country	Qty (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty (mt)	Rank	Country	Qty (mt)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	803.8	1	China	786.90	1	China	831.7
2	Japan	105.1	2	Japan	104.8	2	Japan	104.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	India	89.0	3	India	95.50	3	India	101.40
4	USA	78.8	4	USA	78.50	4	USA	81.60
5	Russia	70.9	5	Russia	70.45	5	Russia	71.34
6	South Korea	69.7	6	South Korea	68.58	6	South Korea	71.08
7	Germany	42.7	7	Germany	42.08	7	Germany	43.56
8	Turkey	31.5	8	Turkey	33.16	8	Turkey	37.52
9	Brazil	33.3	9	Brazil	31.27	9	Brazil	34.36
10	Ukraine	22.9	10	Italy	23.37	10	Italy	24.04
Total:10		1347.7	Total:10		1334.61	Total:10		1401.30
World		1620	World		1606.3	World		1691.2

Source: JPC (Worldsteel)

\* provisional; mt = million tonnes

**Statement-II***Export of Total Finished Steel ('000 tonnes)*

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-Jan. 2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5
Australia	49.29	29.38	35.65	20.59
Bangladesh	136.5	55.06	137.52	114.02
Belgium	198.39	287.42	1112.31	805.59
Brazil	42.95	11.98	42.93	49.4
Canada	132.95	17.32	33.64	46.86
Chile	9.51	18.35	11.8	5.68
China	3.32	3.92	4.00	14.67
Colombia	34.03	15.90	18.47	15.21
Denmark	9.69	8.90	5.63	36.79
Djibouti	21.45	22.98	32.06	23.69
Ecuador	31.99	16.78	42.77	16.08

1	2	3	4	5
Egypt	9.82	17.30	11.93	58.96
Ethiopia	133.58	157.82	147.64	96.53
France	9.46	19.75	15.44	8.92
Germany	54.84	47.13	68.67	37.38
Ghana	39.25	41.24	47.52	22.74
Greece	12.2	46.57	19.58	26.78
Indonesia	83.87	118.33	233.77	173
Iran	495.8	321.43	144.01	61.74
Iraq	8.27	30.84	3.01	14.3
Italy	470.86	345.41	942.92	1020.15
Japan	0.48	0.56	0.64	0.84
Kenya	61.28	45.65	30.55	38.84
Korea	26.63	26.57	34.9	40.12
Kuwait	12.83	28.16	36.66	13.84
Madagascar	11.81	15.91	12.74	8.31
Malayasia	96.55	46.31	391.72	328.46
Maldives	4.32	9.17	15.26	16.15
Mexico	45.29	52.66	169.53	111.05
Myanmar	29.48	18.49	68.99	169.69
Nepal	236.35	310.54	464.73	512.15
Nigeria	30.36	39.37	11.39	82.48
Peru	44.33	71.16	40.25	27.92
Philippines	6.08	7.20	14.45	50.79
Poland	34.56	3*9.19	64.94	122
Qatar	11.55	9.03	17.78	25.69
Romania	27.69	27.24	20.75	26.12
Russia	27.85	20.56	23.45	22.56

1	2	3	4	5
Saudi Arabia	248.86	60.50	118.57	260.74
South Africa	36.89	19.60	56.94	11.15
Spain	180.41	155.44	440.06	431.49
Sri Lanka	138	100.51	140.15	158.45
Sweden	4.48	3.16	9.45	14.96
Taiwan	129.46	12.90	70.67	79.65
Tanzania	41.18	25.75	9.33	17.33
Thailand	188.13	69.80	126.4	91.74
Turkey	49.66	44.66	74.61	121.41
U.K.	64.56	39.34	172.92	117.28
Uae	606.05	315.93	674.44	636.41
Ukraine	10.89	1.05	3.21	3.75
USA	501.29	295.63	273.58	307.83
Vietnam	163.12	38.11	961.26	866.87
Others	537	495	581	834
<b>Total</b>	<b>5595</b>	<b>4079</b>	<b>8243</b>	<b>8219</b>

Source: JPC \*provisional

### **SEZ Projects**

2721. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Board of Approval set up by the Government has the right to cancel the approval letter for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in case of no progress in implementation of SEZ project by the developer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms/rules formulated in this regard; and

(c) the developer-wise number of approval letters

for SEZs cancelled during the last three years including the reasons for cancelling the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As per Section 9(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, the powers of the Board of Approval include granting of approvals or rejecting proposal or modifying such proposal for establishment of the Special Economic Zones. The developer-wise number of approval letters for SEZs cancelled during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.



## Statement

The developer-wise number of approval letters for SEZs cancelled during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	State	Type of SEZ	Area (Hectares)	Remarks	Reason for cancellation	Year of cancellation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bavana Sai Associates	Uppaluru, Manthana, Kesarapalli Village, Andhra Pradesh	AP	Software Development/ITES	25	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
2	Whitcity Projects International Private Limited	Survey No. 238 to 260, Kaza Village, Mangalagiri Mandal and S.No. 23-29 and 55-71, Kantheru Village, Tadikonda Mandal, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	IT/ITES	45.8	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
3	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Kommadi Village, Madhurwada, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	IT/ITES	17.25	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
4	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Madhurawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	IT/ITES	15.78	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
5	JSW Aluminium Limited	S. Kota, District Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	Alumina sector	240	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
6	Real Griha Nirman Pvt. Ltd.	Hindupur, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	Biotech SEZ	28.34	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
7	AEC Marketing Pvt. Ltd	Village Morkhal Silvassa, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNH	Gems and Jewellery	12.16	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Delhi Metro Corporation	Shastri Park, Delhi	DL	IT	6	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
9	Essar Jamnagar SEZ Developer Ltd	Jamnagar, Gujarat	GJ	Multi Product	1125	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
10	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Jhagadia, Bharuch District, Gujarat	GJ	Ceramic and glass	170.7	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
11	Adani Townships & Real Estate Company Private Limited	Dantali Village on SG Highway, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	GJ	IT/ITES	20	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
12	GIDC (formerly Gujarat Growth Centres Development Corporation Limited (GGDCL))	Moti Chiral GGDCL Estate, Village Moti Chiral, District Kutch, Gujarat	GJ	Handicrafts	131.5962	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
13	Asia Pacific Corporation Limited	District Kutch, Gujarat	GJ	Polymer based	101.17	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
14	Dishman Infrastructure Limited	Bhamsara Kalyangadh Gangad, Taluka Bavla, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	GJ	Engineering Industries	133.86	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
15	SGV Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Makarba, Taluka & District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	GJ	IT/ITES	11.4224	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
16	Gaurinandan Property Holders	Village Badarabad Taluka Daskaroi, Dist. Ahmedabad,	GJ	IT/ITES	16.1866	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th	Non performance	2014-15

17	Pvt. Ltd. Global Health Private Limited	Gujarat Medi City, Sector 38, Gurgaon, Haryana	HR	Biotechnology	17.41	September, 2014 BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
18	Bentex Towers Pvt. Ltd	Roje Ka Gujjar, Distt. Gurgaon (Gurgaon)	HR	Multi-Services	168	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
19	Starex SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	District Gurgaon, Haryana	HR	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
20	Wellgrow Buildcon Private Limited	Revenue Village of Babra Bankipur, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	HR	Electronics / IT & ITES	24.29	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
21	Primrose Buildworth Pvt. Ltd.	Village Sehsole, Tehsil Taoru, Distt Nuh, Haryana	HR	IT/ITES	18.48	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
22	Writers and Publishers Limited	Chindwara, Madhya Pradesh	MP	IT/ITES	18.9	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
23	Zoom Developers Private Limited	Bada Bangarda, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	MP	IT/ITES	100	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
24	Malwa IT Park Ltd.	Khajarana AB Road, Bypass, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	MP	IT/ITES	10.343	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
25	The Gwalior Agriculture Co. Ltd.	Dabra District, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	MP	Multi Services	100	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
26	Cassandra Realty Private Limited (100% subsidiary	MR-10 Road, Off by pass Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	MP	IT/ITES	13.72	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	of Entertainment World Developers Private Limited							
27	Ruchi Realty Holdings Limited	village Kaanadia, Tehsil & District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	MP	IT/ITES	14.25	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
28	Viraj Profiles Ltd	Village Aam Wada Tehsil, Distt Thane, Maharashtra	MH	Stainless Steel Engineering Products	235	BoA approved cancellation in 63 rd meeting dated 18th September, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
29	City Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Gahunje, Taluka Haveli, District Pune	MH	Electronics, IT/ITES	30	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
30	Bombay Industrial Corporation	Mahul, Mumbai	MH	IT/ITES	12	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
31	Siddhivinayak Knowledge City Developers Private Limited	Village Bhosari (Bhojapur), Taluka Haveli, District Pune	MH	Electronic Hardware and Software including Information Technology Enabled Services	12.14	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
32	Dosti Enterprises	Thane, Maharashtra	MH	IT	45	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
33	Shirpur Gold Refinery Limited	Shirpur, District Dhulia, Maharashtra	MH	Gems and Jewellery	12.98	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15

34	Royal Palms India Private Limited	Survey No. 169, Aarey Milk Colony Goregaon (East), Mumbai	MH	Gems and Jewellery	10	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
35	Jindal Photo Limited	Igatpuri, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	12.23	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
36	Navi Mumbai SEZ Private Limited	Kalamboli - Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	63.74	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
37	Reliance Infocom Infrastructure Private Limited	Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Koper Khairne, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	18.26	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
38	RNA Builders	VillageGhodbunder, Mira Road, Taluka and District Thane, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	13.5	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
39	Ferrari Hotels Private Limited/Ozone Developers	Mumbai, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	27.73	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
40	PrideInfrastructure & SEZ Private Limited	Taluka Haveli, Zilla Pune, Maharashtra	MH	Electronics Hardware and Software including ITES	12.34	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
41	RNA Builders	Village Tivri and Rajawali, Taluka Vasai, District Thane, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	40.85	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
42	Rajiv Gandhi IT Park Co-operative Society Ltd. Aurangabad	Survey No. 27, Girner, Paithan Road, Tal Aurangabad, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	10.21	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	Rameshwar Vaibhav Development Pvt. Ltd.	Taluka Sudhagad, Raigad	MH	IT/ITES	17.227	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
44	Cavalcade Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	10.8	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
45	Sun Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nashik, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
46	Essel Infraprojects Ltd. (Formerly Pan India Paryatan Ltd.)	Gorai-Manori-Uttan Region, Mumbai	MH	Multi Services	110	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
47	Wakad Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Village Wakad, Tai, Mulshi Dist. Pune, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
48	KirtiInfrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Pune, Maharashtra	MH	IT/ITES	19.57	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
49	Marathon Pachin Infrastructure	Raigad, Maharashtra	MH	Multi product	400	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
50	Sukhmani Towers Private Limited	Nenetpur and Jawaharpur, Punjab	PB	IT/ITES	10.6	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
51	ATS Estates (P) Ltd.	Dera Bassi District Patiala, Punjab	PB	IT/ITES	12	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15

52	Shipra Estate Limited	Dera Bassi District S.A.S. Nagar, Mohali, Punjab	PB	IT/ITES	17.03	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
53	Ishan Developers & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Village Khasa, G. T. Road, Amritsar	PB	Textile Park	102.032	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
54	AnushInfrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Paiyanur, Tamil Nadu	TN	IT/ITES	40.56	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
55	Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Taramani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	TN	IT&ITES	10.68	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
56	Kovai Hills Township Pvt. Ltd.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	TN	IT/ITES	10.12	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
57	SAIL Salem SEZ Private Limited	Salem, Tamil Nadu	TN	Steel	112.34	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
58	Best and Crompton Engineering Limited	Chengadu Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	TN	Electronic hardware	10.774	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
59	NEPC India Limited	Vadambancheri Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	TN	Non-conventional Energy(Solar)	24.88	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
60	Emaar MGF Land Limited	Pattanam Village, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	TN	IT/ITES	17.75	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61	GVK Perambalur and SEZ Private Ltd.	Perambalur district, Tamil Nadu	TN	Multi product	1053.856	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
62	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Kukatpally Village, Balanagar(Mandal), Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	10.11	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
63	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Shamshabad Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	10.11	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
64	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Qutbullapur (Mandal), Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	20.23	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
65	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Hayat Nagar (M), Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	40	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
66	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Telangana	TG	Agriculture and Livestock products and related services	108.356	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
67	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Medak District, Telangana	TG	Biotechnology	20.23	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
68	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	TG	FTWZ	40.469	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
69	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Telangana	TG	FTWZ	41.056	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
70	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Telangana	TG	Gems & Jewellery	16.2	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15



Limited						February, 2015			
71	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Bhongir, Nalgonda District, Telangana	TG	Light Engineering SEZ	101.17	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
72	Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (AP Markfed)	Karimnagar town, Karimnagar District, Telangana	TG	IT/ITES	10.12	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
73	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Chinakondur Village, Choutuppal Mandal, Nalgonda District, Telangana	TG	Pharmaceutical Products & medical devices including Addictives	100	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
74	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Akutotapally Village, Amangal Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana	TG	Textile and apparel, garments and fashion accessories	100	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
75	State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd	Sitarganj, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttaranchal	UK	Multi Product	440	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
76	Pavitratham Constructions Private Limited	Noida, U.P.	UP	IT/ITES	22.22	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
77	Max-Digi Infotech Private Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES	10.08	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
78	DLF Commercial Developers Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES	10.0256	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	
79	CBS International Projects Private Limited	Noida, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	Wellgrow Infotech Private Limited	Noida, UP	UP	IT/ITES	10.457	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
81	Anand Infoedge Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 1, Sector 143, Greater Noida Express Way, Uttar Pradesh	UP	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 64th meeting dated 20th February, 2015	Non performance	2014-15
82	Capstone Developer Private Limited	Mouza: Karaidanga, Bhatipouta, Kharamba, (24 Parganas South West Bengal)	WB	IT/ITES	10.43	BoA approved cancellation in 62nd meeting dated 24th July, 2014	Non performance	2014-15
83	Rose View Promoters Private Limited	IMT Manesar, Gurgaon, Haryana	HR	IT/ITES	10.12	BoA approved cancellation in 65th meeting dated 19th May, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
84	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Newsprint Nagar, Kottayam, Kerala	KL	Pulp and Paper	126	BoA approved cancellation in 66th meeting dated 27th August, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
85	MM Tech Towers	Chengamanadu Village, Alwaye, Kerala	KL	ITES	11.15	BoA approved cancellation in 66th meeting dated 27th August, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
86	Emaar MGF Land Ltd.	Chengamanadu, Alwaye, Kerala	KL	IT related SEZ	12.17	BoA approved cancellation in 66th meeting dated 27th August, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
87	Township Developers India Private Limited	Pune, Maharashtra	MH	Engineering	126.6	BoA approved cancellation in 65th meeting dated 19th May, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
88	TIDCO	Ennore, Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	TN	Multi Product	1172.44	BoA approved cancellation in 65th meeting dated 19th May, 2015	Non performance	2015-16
89	DSRK Holding (Chennai) Private	New No. 51, (Old No. 138), Sholinganallur	TN	IT/ITES	16.187	BoA approved cancellation in 65th meeting dated 19th May, 2015	Non performance	2015-16

Limited	Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu				May, 2015				
90	Broadway Integrated Park Pvt. Ltd.	MH	IT/ITES	10.55	BoA approved cancellation in 72nd meeting dated 12th August, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
91	Muttha Realty Private Limited	MH	IT/ITES	10.27	BoA approved cancellation in 72nd meeting dated 12th August, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
92	Veritas Infrastructure Development Limited	MH	Biotech	11.54	BoA approved cancellation in 72nd meeting dated 12th August, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
93	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	OR	Solar	101	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
94	Devbhumi Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	TG	IT/ITES, E/H, S/W	10.12	BoA approved cancellation in 71st meeting dated 22nd June, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
95	M.L. Dalmiya & Co. Ltd	WB	Leather Products	44	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
96	Abex Infocom (P) Ltd.	WB	IT	40	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
97	Salarpuria Properties Private Limited	WB	IT/ITES	10.27	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
98	Bengal Shristi Infrastructure Development Limited	WB	IT	10.207	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		
99	Orion IT Parks Pvt. Ltd.	WB	IT/ITES	28.33	BoA approved cancellation in 70th meeting dated 28th April, 2016	Non performance	2016-17		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	Balaji Infra Projects Limited	Dighi Port, District Raigadh, Maharashtra	MH	Port based SEZ for multiproduct inclusive of FTWZ	100	BoA approved cancellation in 73 rd meeting dated 9th November, 2016	Non performance	2016-17
101	Salarpuria Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Sonenahalli Village, K.R. Purama Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	14.54	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
102	Kinfotech Software Private Limited	EPIP, KIADB Industrial Area, Ganjimutt, Mangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
103	Gokaldas Images Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore Rural District, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES/ BPO	10.36	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
104	Heera Realcon Pvt. Ltd.	Thirupalya, Taluka Anekal, District Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	25.5	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
105	Bangalore Internatioanl Airport Limited	Devenahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	Airport based SEZ	113	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
106	Concord India Private Limited	Kadugondi Industrial Area, Kadugondi Plantation Village, Bidarahalli Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	23.471	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
107	Chaitanaya Infrastructure Private Limited	Whitefield Main Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	20.24	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17
108	San Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd	Whitefield, Bangalore, Karnataka	KN	IT/ITES	10	BoA approved cancellation in 75th meeting dated 8th March, 2017	Non performance	2016-17

*[English]***Proposal Submitted to WTO**

2722. DR. K. GOPAL:

ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

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

(a) whether India and China have jointly submitted a proposal to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for elimination of the most trade distorting form of farm subsidies by the developed countries as a prerequisite for consideration of other reforms in domestic support negotiations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the developed countries have been consistently providing trade distorting subsidies to their farmers at levels much higher than the ceiling applicable by developing countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 18 July 2017 India and China jointly submitted a proposal to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) calling for developed countries to eliminate the most trade-distorting form of agricultural subsidies, known in WTO terminology as Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS).

(c) and (d) The WTO Agreement on Agriculture provides considerable space and flexibility to a few developed countries to provide huge trade distorting agricultural subsidies and further, to concentrate these subsidies on a few products without any limit. The joint submission by India and China proposes the removal of the most trade-distorting form of subsidies in agriculture, called the 'Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS)' provided by many of the developed countries. It brings out the fact that the trade-distorting subsidies provided to the farmers in developed countries are at levels much higher than the ceiling applicable to developing countries.

While developed countries have large entitlements to provide such subsidies, most developing countries have to contain the subsidy for an agricultural product within 10% of the value of production of the product, which is a major asymmetry in the rules on agricultural trade.

**Promotion of Agro-Based Cottage Industries**

2723. HRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

SHRI NIHAL CHAND:

DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government to promote and establish agriculture-based cottage industries in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish more such industries in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds/special financial package allocated/ granted for the purpose and number of employment opportunities generated therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to establish such more industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for promotion of Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)** is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi and Village

Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/S17Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.

(ii) **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** from 2005-06 for making 1 traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.

(iii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation. Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

I. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):**

(i) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)** - A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes /Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).

(ii) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.

(iii) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.

(iv) **Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected khadi sales outlets.

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- (v) **Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP)** aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

II. **Coir Board:**

Coir Board is implementing the Coir VikasYojana to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1. **Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY):** Development of skilled manpower in

coir industry in different facets of coir production and processing through appropriate training programmes, seminars, workshops, awareness programmes, exposure visits etc. is the major objective under Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana(MCY). Only trainings to the unemployed women will be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. EDP, National Seminar, Awareness programme, Workshop, Exposure Tour may also be provided under Mahila Coir Yojana. The financial assistance for procurement of equipments/machineries may be obtained under the PMEGP scheme by the trained women for setting up coir units. Priority will be given to the trained women under PMEGP. Under skill upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana honorarium shall be kept as Rs.15, 000/-p.m. for trainer and Rs.3000/-p.m. for trainee subject to the norms of NSQF compliance.

2. **Coir Industry Technology Upgradation Scheme (CITUS):** In the wake of the need for adoption of the modernisation happening in the sector and to encourage entrepreneurs to start coir processing unit of optimum/ economic size, the present level of assistance is found to be inadequate. Accordingly, a new component titled CITUS is proposed in the umbrella scheme replacing the existing Development of Production Infrastructure (DPI). The scheme shall be applicable for small and medium coir units only. The Scheme could be availed for both green field and brown field projects. The Project cost considered for subsidy would be exclusively for plant and machinery. No building/ land cost will be added in the project cost. The project can be setup a fresh or existing project may be considered for upgradation/ adoption of technology. The quantum of assistance to be disbursed as Government assistance (subsidy) is 25% of the investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.2.5 crore per unit.
3. **Export Market Promotion (EMP):** This programme is aimed towards developing and

improving the export performance of Indian Coir Sector through various export market promotion activities such participation in Buyer Seller Meet, sponsoring delegations, participation in seminars and conferences abroad, organising participation in international fairs, extending financial assistance to micro, small and medium enterprises and exporters, presenting Coir Industry Awards on an annual basis to recognize the outstanding performance in the areas of export, domestic trade, R&D, best performing units and co-operatives etc.

4. **Domestic Market Promotion (DMP):** This plan programme envisages the development of domestic market for coir and coir products through appropriate measures for popularization including publicity and propaganda. Participation in fairs/exhibitions organized by other agencies and organizing exclusive fairs for coir and coir goods within the country are also taken up as steps to popularize the technologies, schemes and services and to increase the awareness of coir products and to enhance its consumption inside the country. The grant provided under Market Development Assistance to State supported organizations and co-operatives to the tune of 10% of their average annual sales turnover of coir products for enlarging marketing network, improving the quality standards, product development / diversification, innovative marketing etc. The grant of MDA which is shared on 1:1 basis by the Central Government through Coir Board and the states / UTs concerned is a major activity under this component of the Scheme.
5. **Trade and Industry Related Functional Support Services (TIRFSS):** In order to provide a systematic feedback of information, assisted by modern information technology to improve the effectiveness of delivery of services, and identifying appropriate policy initiatives by Coir Board for the planned and rapid development of Coir Industry, this component of the Scheme is being implemented by the Coir Board.



6. **Welfare Measures ("Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme"):** The Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for Coir Workers is aimed at providing insurance coverage against accidental death, permanent total disability and permanent partial disability to the coir workers in all coir producing states in India. Now the scheme has been converged with Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). The premium for the insurance coverage is met in full by the Board.
7. **Plan Science & Technology:** Coir Board is implementing the Science and Technology Scheme to meet the Research and Development needs for its transformation into a modern industry. Modernisation of Production Process, Development of Machinery and Equipments, Product Development and Diversification, Development of Environment friendly technologies, Technology Transfer, Incubation, Extension of Testing and Service Facilities, Providing Incentive for using Natural Dyes and acquiring Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are the major activities undertaken in this programme. The R&D activities are undertaken through the Coir Board's twin

research institutes viz, Central Coir Research Institute (CCRI), Kalavoor, Kerala and Central Institute of Coir Technology (CICT), Bangalore. The efforts of these research institutes have lead to the development of a few remarkable machinery items which helped enhancement of productivity of the workers and betterment of quality of the products. The institutes have also developed several eco-friendly technologies and diversified products. The new technologies developed by the institutes are transferred to the industry promptly.

(b) and (c) Government has no specific proposal/scheme for establishment of agriculture-based cottage industries in the country. State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. State/UT-wise subsidy released and employment generated under Coir Board schemes during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The other steps taken by the Government to promote agro-based cottage industries through KVIC is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

*Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money allocated & utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up (including by women) under PMEGP Scheme during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15				2015-16			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160	90.00	87.72	43	323
5	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54	227.38	186.11	110	397
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871	200.08	38.85	35	104
13	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25	Maharashtra**	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406	159.40	165.43	91	500
30	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93	90.00	0.00	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386	100.00	106.37	65	447
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790	158.00	65.11	119	293
Total		109306	112253.87	48168	357502	128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year. \* including Daman and Diu. \*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17				2017-18 (upto 28.02.2018)			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691	4972.84	5410.30	2900	23200
2	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916	1785.19	1417.47	612	4896
3	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858	3272.84	3023.10	1187	9496
4	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376	100.00	67.26	33	264
5	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890	3272.84	3157.39	1059	10312
6	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016	116.00	93.33	1289	544
7	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952	4693.26	3706.24	68	9376
8	Rajas than	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408	2017.95	1963.39	1172	8472
9	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315	12624.41	13080.42	4256	34048
10	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872	2516.67	2388.16	1427	8104
11	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201	5187.04	5219.56	25	9792
12	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984	100.00	31.11	142	200
13	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783	500.00	208.03	863	1136
14	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419	4028.86	2438.69	376	6904
15	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400	2364.42	850.41	137	3008
16	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961	545.69	148.47	688	1096

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632	3383.12	1216.78	53	5504
18	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498	720.92	86.90	1625	424
19	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604	3221.99	1521.22	1222	13000
20	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400	4653.09	4183.46	677	11416
21	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392	3975.31	3465.80	1768	9776
22	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856	2070.37	1544.76	1013	5416
23	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520	4462.97	4129.52	1224	14144
24	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629	350.00	217.30	1559	1352
25	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799	11109.26	10576.59	2529	12472
26	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148	7755.56	6523.25	1342	20232
27	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445	197.53	118.61	934	304
28	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286	6033.96	4621.51	1784	10736
29	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660	4011.73	3208.42	38	7472
30	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00	6462.97	5571.01	0	14272
31	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068	50.00	0	891	0
32	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764	2082.72	1964.57	3011	7128
33	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699	8260.50	7562.91	36	24088
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398	10.00	65.76	169	288
Total		110000	128093.86	52912	407840	116910.01	99781.70	36109	288872

# including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

\* including Daman and Diu.

\*\* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	0	0	0	0
2	Jammu	0	0	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	160	0	20	120

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Haryana	225	55	220	51
5	Chandigarh (UT)	30	10	20	65
6	Rajasthan	0	10	115	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	90	20	20	20
8	Chhattisgarh	210	236	120	0
9	Uttarakhand	18	25	25	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	1104	310	1385	1300
11	Karnataka	90	0	115	380
12	Tamil Nadu	250	57	70	100
13	Telangana	0	0	65	80
14	Andhra Pradesh	110	50	200	113
15	Maharashtra	60	34	45	20
16	Kerala	110	25	280	245
17	Gujarat	200	50	200	0
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	West Bengal	565	140	100	100
20	Bihar	200	0	20	0
21	Jharkhand	0	30	50	0
22	Odisha	100	25	80	80
23	Assam	380	193	183	170
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	30
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26	Manipur	0	0	0	0
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
30	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Total		3902	1270	3333	2874

**Statement-III***State-wise details of Subsidy released under MCY*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 28.2.2018)
1	Tamil Nadu	0.9	-	-	-
2	Kerala	4.52	11.15	2.66	3.19
3	West Bengal	3.76	2.05	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>13.20</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.19</b>

*State-wise details of Subsidy released under DPI*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 28.2.2018)
1	Tamil Nadu	115.28	86.58	72.00	85.39
2	Karnataka	22.84	-	-	15.73
3	Gujarat	3.99	-	-	-
4	AP & Telangana	8.42	-	-	8.36
5	Odisha	-	2.00	-	-
6	Kerala	6.87	6.73	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>157.40</b>	<b>95.31</b>	<b>72.00</b>	<b>109.48</b>

*State-wise details of Subsidy released under CUY*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to 28.2.2018)
1	Kerala	0.38	1.84	1.79	1.38
2	Tamil Nadu	1.79	6.24	5.40	3.46
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
4	Karnataka	0.75	0.04	1.64	0.94
5	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.14
6	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	2.16	2.29	0.31
8	Odisha	0.40	1.46	0.92	0.23
9	West Bengal	0.00	0.14	0.31	0.20
10	N.E Region	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>6.66</b>

*Number of employment opportunities generated in coir industry*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*(up to 28.2.2018)
1.	Kerala	820	1312	861	1557
2.	Tamil Nadu	2340	1483	2383	942
3.	Karnataka	418	102	432	168
4.	Andhra Pradesh	234	879	652	186
5.	Odisha	287	325	225	361
6.	Others	212	108	226	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4311</b>	<b>4209</b>	<b>4779</b>	<b>3284</b>

\*Provisional

**Statement-IV**

To promote Agro-based Cottage Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:

- (i) The handholding support is being provided to the Khadi Institutions and Village Industries Units for availing financial assistance from the Banks under the Scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and SFURTI.
- (ii) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".
- (iv) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.

- (v) In addition, the Ministry aims to promote the cottage industries in the country by encouraging and providing the artisans a platform to showcase their products in various forums such as District level, State level and National level exhibitions and fairs. The best products and processes are also being supported to be performed outside the country through schemes such as Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). Ministry through KVIC also provides different skill training to the potential entrepreneurs through the 39 Multi-Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) of KVIC and RSETIs. The enterprises can also avail benefits of other schemes of the Ministry such as assistance for ISO Certification, Bar Codes, etc.

**Common Curriculum**

2724. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to introduce common course in CBSE, State Education Boards, NIOS, and ICSE education board;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the different courses in all above education boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Multiplicity of curricula and educational resources are desirable as the uniform syllabus across nation does not take into account the local contexts, culture and language. However, the National Policy on education proposed a national framework of curriculum with a common core of values that includes history of India's freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture a national identity. These elements are designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy, secularism, gender equality, protection of environment, removal of social barriers, promotion of small family norms and inculcation of scientific temper.

*[Translation]*

#### **MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme**

2725. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under the Cultural Exchange Programme;

(b) the details of cultural programmes for children included thereunder;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to conduct post implementation survey to assess the impact of the said programme on national unity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme being operated by Ministry of Culture wherein

Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) are signed between States. However, to protect, preserve sr. promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural festivals and programmes on regular basis in all the States/UTs of India and the cultural troupes are engaged from different States to perform in the major festivals under National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Higher Educational Institutions**

2726. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that no Indian university figures prominently in global education rankings and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to enter into an agreement with other countries to exchange the ideas in the field of education and if so, the efforts being made by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the number of Indians studying in the US and other foreign countries are doubled in the recent years and if so, the details thereof, country-wise during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to upgrade public and private universities that can be categorized as "world class" or an "institute of eminence"; and

(e) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

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



RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the Quacquarelli Symonds (OS) World University Rankings, 2018, eight (8) Indian Institutions have found place in the top-500 World Universities. The IIT Bombay and IIT Delhi have broken into the top-200 global best universities.

(b) Government of India has taken the following steps to exchange ideas in the field of Education with other countries:

- i. 'Global Initiative of Academic Networks' (GIAN) - aimed at tapping the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs, internationally to encourage their engagement with the institutes of Higher Education in India.
- ii. 'Study in India' campaign - to attract foreign students
- iii. 'Visiting Advanced Joint Research' (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme - to attract more foreign faculty to teach in India.

(c) An estimated number of Indian students currently studying abroad as on 28 December 2017 is 5,86,183. However, country wise/year wise data is not available.

(d) and (e) Government has started a scheme called 'Institutions of Eminence' in which 20 institutions would be selected on challenge method and they would be actively supported to come up in the global rankings. The regulations and the guidelines in this regard have been issued by the UGC. Under the scheme, each public institution to be selected as 'Institution of Eminence' will get financial assistance of up to Rs. 1000 Crore over a period of five years.

#### **Startup India Programme**

2727. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
DR. UDIT RAJ:

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

(a) the number of startups registered and supported by the Government under the startup India

programme since its inception and success achieved in this regard so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the existing regulations for startups and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce certain schemes including a Credit Guarantee Fund scheme to enable startups to get collateral free loans for their operations in the country, if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions of the schemes along with the other financial support and incentives being extended to the startups in the country; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the startup India programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) 7837 startups have been recognized by the Government under the 'Startup India' initiative since its inception. The achievements are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government has undertaken a number of reforms to ease the regulatory regime for Startups. These are given in enclosed Statement-II. However, no such specific proposal to make changes in the existing regulations for startups is presently under consideration.

(c) No decision has been taken by the Government regarding setting up a Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups.

A Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a corpus fund of Rs. 10,000 crore has been established for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises. Till date, a total amount of Rs. 600 crore has been released to SIDBI for the FFS. Rs. 1050.7 crore has been committed by SIDBI to 24 Alternative Investment funds (AIFs) and Rs. 122.86 crore has been disbursed to 17 AIFs, who in turn have invested Rs. 517.92 crore in 109 Startups.

A total of 87 Startups have been given tax exemption under Section 80 IAC of Income Tax Act. Further, 768 Startups have been facilitated for 80% rebate in patent

filing fees. 858 Startups have availed 50% rebate in Trademark filing fee.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to boost the Startup India programme have been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*Achievements under the Startup India initiative*

*Simplification and Handholding*

**1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 states have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 6.4.2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

**2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal**

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
  - Startup recognition - 7837 Startups have been recognised till 6th March 2018
  - Advertising space for Startups
  - Learning & development module - over 1,97,000 registrations achieved
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users.

**3. Startup India Hub**

- 84,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 460+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- 30,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of February, 2018.

**4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs**

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 768 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 126 Startups have been facilitated
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 858 Startups as of January, 2018

**5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups**

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries / Departments / Department of Public Enterprises/ Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and
- Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as

recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders

#### 6. **Faster Exit for Startups**

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted
- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

#### **Funding Support and Incentives**

#### 7. **Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore**

- Fund of Funds for Startups of Rs. 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025
- Rs. 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and Rs. 100 crore in FY 17
- Total commitments under FFS stand at Rs. 1050.7 crore to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is Rs. 122.86 crore
- 109 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of Rs. 517.92 crore

#### 8. **Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government
- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount

of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

#### 9. **Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years**

- Provision has been made for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 7 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.
- 87 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits

#### 10. **Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value**

- Removal of Angel Tax

Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June 2016.

#### **Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation**

#### 11. **Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and Rs. 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs

#### 12. **Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup**

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of Rs. 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog

#### 13. **Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes**

- 15 Startup Centres have been approved for joint set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)
- Amount of Rs. 37.50 lakh (Rs. 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD

- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and Rs. 42 crore have been sanctioned and Rs. 17 crore disbursed to TBIs
14. **Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modelled on the Research Park Setup at NT Madras**
- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur
  - IIT Mumbai at a cost of Rs. 100 crore is under construction and Rs. 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay
  - The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of Rs. 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of Rs. 40 crore
  - 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and HSc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of Rs. 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.
15. **Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors**
- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
  - 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with Rs. 185 crore sanctioned and Rs. 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
  - In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship
16. **Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students**
- (a) Innovation Core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools
- 4 regional workshops organized & revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved
  - Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research ) Awardees competed at District & State Level
  - 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi
  - Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March 2017
- (b) **NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)-Grand challenge program**
- 19 new TBIs established
  - 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)
  - 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned
  - 6 new centres of excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY2017-18
- (c) **Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)**
- Rs. 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years
  - Rs. 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from NTs under 6 domains
  - 92 projects have been recommended for approval
17. **Other incentives:**
- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years

- Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
  - The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
  - o Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
  - The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh.
  - The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
  - Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Regulatory reforms undertaken for Startups*

#### 1. **Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued an advisory to all the states for compliance regime based on self-certification under 6 labour laws on 12.01.2016.
- MoLE has increased the tenure of compliance based on self-certification from 3 to 5 years and issued a new advisory to States on 6.4.2017. Startups are allowed to self-certify

compliance for a period of 3 years in respect of 6 Labour laws.

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on the website of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on 5.3.2016. Units under white category will not require Environment clearance under 3 Environment related Acts for 3 years.

#### 2. **Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs**

- Startups are eligible for expedited examination of their patent applications under the new Patent Rules, 2016. Startups are also provided with more than 80% fees rebate for expedited examination, 80% fees rebate for filing patent application and 50% rebate in Trademarks filing fees.

#### 3. **Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups**

- Relaxed norms of public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise on 10.3.2016.
- All Central Ministries / Departments / Department of Public Enterprises/ Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications.
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.

#### 4. **Faster Exit for Startups**

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted. MCA has notified the notified the

relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

#### 5. **Various Tax and Regulatory Benefits for Startups**

- Tax Exemption on Capital Gains - Section 54 EE provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government.
- Income Tax Exemption: To assist Startups in maintaining a comfortable cash flow in their initial years of setting up, the Government of India amended the Finance Act to allow Startups to avail income tax exemption for 3 consecutive assessment years out of a block of 7 years. So far, 87 Startups have received certificate of innovative business from 1MB for claiming income tax exemption.
- Tax exemption on Investments made in Startups above Fair Market Value: Tax exemptions on investment made in Startups above Fair Market Value to encourage seed capital investment. Among other key regulatory benefits.
  1. Startups have been permitted to raise external commercial borrowings of upto \$3mn in a financial year.
  2. The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
  3. Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
  4. The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 25 lakh.

5. The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
6. Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

*[Translation]*

#### **Study Centres of IGNOU**

2728. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

- (a) the criteria for setting up of study centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in remote areas of the country including Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the total number of such study centres set up during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the number of study centres and regional centres functioning across the country including Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan along with the number of students enrolled therein; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to provide e-learning, virtual classes mobile app, e-library and e-study facilities for all courses so as to make learning from IGNOU easy and effective for the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has 471 Special Study Centres (SSCs) in its 56 Regional Centres (RCs) across the country, which cover population mainly from rural, remote, SC/ST, women, minority and other disadvantaged

groups. The major criteria for selection of the SSCs by the university is based on the availability of the suitable educational institutions including NGOs dedicated to the cause of given disadvantaged groups and availability of academic expertise for engagement as academic counselors. The proposal for establishment of the SSC is submitted by the prospective SSC at the concerned Regional Centre of the State. After scrutiny of the proposal and site visit, the proposal, if found in order, is forwarded to the IGNOU Headquarters by the RC concerned for further processing at the end of the university, authorities.

The total number of such study centres setup during last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18 is 101. The details of these SSCs in the States including Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Uttar

Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise details of the number of study centres and regional centres functioning across the country including Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan along with the number of students enrolled therein is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the university is providing the digital form of study material to its students through e-Gyankosh. The university also uses electronic media by way of e- network, through radio broadcasting, internet radio through Gyan Vani radio channels, tele casting through Gyan Darshan channels and two way interactive web conferencing and web casting.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise list of IGNOU's Special Study Centres in rural/remote areas*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017- till February 2018	Total (2014 till February, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar					0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1				1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0				0
4	Assam	0				0
5	Bihar	2	1	1		4
6	Chandigarh		1	1		2
7	Chhattisgarh		1		1	2
8	Delhi	1	3			4
9	Goa		1			1
10	Gujarat	3	2			5
11	Haryana	5	4		1	10
12	Himachal Pradesh	1	1			2
13	Jammu and Kashmir	4			1	5
14	Jharkhand	1			1	2
15	Karnataka	1			2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Kerala	1	2		2	5
17	Madhya Pradesh	2			1	3
18	Mahrashtra		3	1	1	5
19	Manipur	0				0
20	Meghalaya	0				0
21	Mizoram	0		1		1
22	Nagaland	0				0
23	Odisha	1		1	1	3
24	Punjab	1	3			4
25	Rajasthan	2	6	1	4	13
26	Sikkim	0			1	1
27	Tamilnadu	1				1
28	Tenangana					0
29	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	8	3	7	5	23
31	Uttarakhand					0
32	West Bengal				1	1
Sub Total		35	31	13	22	101

**Statement-II**

*Statewise details of the number of study centres and regional centres functioning across the country alongwith the number of students enrolled*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Regional Centres	Total Learner Support Centres (as on Feb 2018)	Total Enrollment: July 2017/January 2018 Cycle
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1	11	3836
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	80	7749
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	63	9628
4	Assam	2	170	18695
5	Bihar	4	120	72196



1	2	3	4	5
6	Chandigarh	1	34	11702
7	Chhattisgarh	1	167	3952
8	Delhi	3	173	223488
9	Goa	1	14	5670
10	Gujarat	2	76	14160
11	Haryana	1	41	33707
12	Himachal Pradesh	1	54	29448
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2	112	82957
14	Jharkhand	2	95	68690
15	Karnataka	2	107	18289
16	Kerala	3	119	42641
17	Madhya Pradesh	2	149	13927
18	Maharashtra	3	126	24643
19	Manipur	1	81	6690
20	Meghalaya	1	67	8470
21	Mizoram	1	43	5209
22	Nagaland	1	30	3357
23	Odisha	2	122	43061
24	Punjab	1	50	10630
25	Rajasthan	2	99	23785
26	Sikkim	1	17	4456
27	Tamilnadu	2	210	8192
28	Telangana	1	47	7871
29	Tripura	1	44	8889
30	Uttar Pradesh	4	280	65469
31	Uttarakhand	1	56	10376
32	West Bengal	3	137	64537
Total		56	2994	956370

*[English]***Steel Export**

2729. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) the quantum of steel and steel products exported to the United States (US) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the US Department of Commerce has recommended to impose steep tariffs on steel imports from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto and its likely impact on Indian steel exports;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the US Government and if so, the response of the US Government in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to boost steel exports to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The quantum of steel and steel products exported to the United States (US) during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Quantity (in thousand kgs.)			
2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)
975758	390839	541571	445226

(Source: DGCI&S)

(b) to (d) As per the US Department of Commerce (U.S. DOC) Report dated 11.01.2018 available in public domain, the Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Technology Evaluation, U.S. DOC after carrying out investigations under domestic law has recommended alternative measures, which include levy of Global Tariff and Global Quota and Tariffs on a sub set of 12 Countries, including India. Implementation of the said measures may impact steel exports of these countries. However, no formal notification has been issued by the US Government, which can be taken up.

(e) The Government has taken several proactive measures to enhance steel production and increase the export of steel and steel products from the country, inter alia, including:

- (i) A new National Steel Policy 2017 has been rolled out to enhance steelmaking capacity within the country;
- (ii) Export oriented steel mills and steel hubs within each coastal economic zone, identified under Sagarmala Program, are being encouraged;
- (iii) The 'Make-in-India' initiative has been launched to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure;
- (iv) Assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative scheme to Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils, apex trade bodies etc., for organising or participating in events in foreign countries for promotion of export of Indian products, including steel; etc.

**LPG Panchayat**

2730. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKAR  
RAO:  
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has organised LPG Panchayat in Delhi recently and if so, the details thereof along with the number of women participants participated in the event;

(b) the aims and objectives of organising such LPG Panchayat;

(c) whether the Government has set any target to conduct such type of Panchayats in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made/put in place any mechanism to provide the benefit of Ujjwala Yojana to genuine persons and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has expanded/proposes to expand the scope of Ujjwala scheme and if so, the details thereof and the number of poor women who have been benefitted under Ujjwala Yojana so far, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for strengthening women's empowerment through Ujjwala Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat(PMLP) was organised in Rashtrapati Bhawan on 13th February, 2018 and more than 100 women beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) participated in the event.

(b) and (c) PMLP is an interactive communication platform for rural LPG users on various subjects like safe usage of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health. The forum is also a

platform to motivate the consumers to use LPG as a clean cooking fuel on a sustained basis. PMLP covers all States/UTs.

(d) Under PMUY, the households belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, are eligible to get a connection, subject to the condition that no LPG connection already exists in the name of any family member of the household and after carrying out de-duplication process.

(e) Under PMUY, the Government has enhanced the target to release LPG connections from 5 crore to 8 crore with additional budgetary provision of Rs. 4,800 crore over and above the existing provision of 8000 crore. The list of prospective beneficiaries under PMUY has been expanded recently. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 07.03.2018 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Connection is released in the name of adult woman of a BPL family. LPG subsidy under PAHAL Scheme is transferred directly into the bank account of PMUY women beneficiaries.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 07.03.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Connections released
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,698
2	Andhra Pradesh	79,978
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,700
4	Assam	9,78,789
5	Bihar	47,78,869
6	Chhattisgarh	19,01,370
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,437
8	Daman and Diu	202
9	Delhi	519
10	Goa	983

1	2	3
11	Gujarat	12,60,742
12	Haryana	3,53,883
13	Himachal Pradesh	27,822
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3,68,176
15	Jharkhand	11,18,855
16	Karnataka	8,79,895
17	Kerala	36,152
18	Lakshadweep	130
19	Madhya Pradesh	32,10,848
20	Maharashtra	18,15,435
21	Manipur	29,256
22	Meghalaya	31,032
23	Mizoram	824
24	Nagaland	8,498
25	Odisha	21,45,685
26	Puducherry	2,426
27	Punjab	3,76,829
28	Rajasthan	25,66,117
29	Sikkim	688
30	Tamil Nadu	9,67,884
31	Telangana	41
32	Tripura	39,513
33	Uttar Pradesh	64,30,583
34	Uttarakhand	1,36,300
35	West Bengal	49,61,984
Total		345,29,143

#### **Museum Grant Scheme**

2731. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

PROF. RICHARD HAY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Museum Grant Scheme;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala;

(c) the details of the number of museums, renovated/maintained under this scheme during the above-mentioned period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open some new museums across the country and has also received proposals from State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on such proposals and the time by which these museums are likely to be opened, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The "Museum Grant Scheme", provides financial assistance for setting up of new Museums by State Governments, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Local Bodies and Trusts registered under the Societies Act, to strengthen and modernize the existing museums at the regional, state and District level; digitization of art objects in the museums across the country for making their images available over the website; and capacity building of Museum professionals.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Culture is operating "Museum Grant Scheme", under which financial assistance is provided to state Governments for setting up new museums and development of existing museums. During 2017-18, fifteen (15) proposals have been received from the State Governments/UTs namely; Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand. Proposals complete in all respect have been evaluated by the Expert Committee. Evaluation and approval of proposals is an ongoing activity. The "Museum Grant Scheme" mandates the project to be completed within three years from the release of 1st installment.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise fund sanctioned and allocated (year-wise) and utilised during the last three years and current year*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund sanctioned	Funds allocated (released) during the years				Funds Utilized
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till date	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122301000	32508000	25277723	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82113000	9956500	92069500	21011750	8176250	27789750
3.	Assam	7893000	3946500	1956750	0	1822551	5903250
4.	Goa	40000000	0	0	20000000	0	0
5.	Gujarat	8728000	0	210000	1872000	0	6446000
6.	Haryana	30347000	500000	7461750	0	0	22385250
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	63803200	15000000	470800	480000	0	48803200
8.	Karnataka	104560000	0	14000000	36280000	11500000	24000000
9.	Kerala	60000000	9000000	12000000	0	6000000	48000000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26356800	11161700	0	0	5068020	16211800
11.	Maharashtra	117601000	4692000	34108500	3128000	23128000	31280000
12.	Manipur	13430385	0	2179763	1927833	0	6215193
13.	Mizoram	30000000	0	5000000	0	2500000	30000000
14.	Nagaland	527773274	0	33182000	154425569	85109569	41955706
15.	Punjab	84960000	2200000	9722000	30558000	0	40280000
16.	Odisha	92160000	0	7500000	1500000	21756000	48648000
17.	Rajasthan	170225000	12155102	20245000	48300000	0	81730102
18.	Sikkim	100000000	0	0	50000000	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	35097000	4172000	1659500	5886000	0	25411000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	110920600	39830665	1500000	24821000	1048800	13831665
21.	Uttarakhand	166876000	45838000	12180000	19000000	0	1000000
22.	West Bengal	277124000	17060500	65682750	45812700	9011000	119213500
<b>Union Territories of India</b>							
23.	National Capital Territory of Delhi (DL)	135242474	6965000	2943000	0	23204400	75989000

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise number of museums renovated/maintained during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Number of Museums during the year			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	4	2
3.	Assam	1	1	0	1
4.	Goa	0	0	1	0
5.	Gujarat	0	1	1	0
6.	Haryana	1	1	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	0
8.	Karnataka	0	2	3	1
9.	Kerala	1	1	0	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	1
11.	Maharashtra	1	3	1	2
12.	Manipur	0	1	2	0
13.	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
14.	Nagaland	0	1	6	8
15.	Punjab	1	1	1	0
16.	Odisha	0	1	1	1
17.	Rajasthan	1	2	3	0
18.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	2	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1	3	1
21.	Uttarakhand	1	2	1	0
22.	West Bengal	3	11	4	4
23.	National Capital Territory of Delhi (DL)	2	3	0	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>

*[Translation]***Crimes and Safety Measures in Schools**

2732. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:  
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:  
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:  
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:  
KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:  
SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the cases of students' death, harassment and other crimes in educational institutes are increasing in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the data of such incidents during the last three years, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any stringent actions against such schools for neglecting safety standards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given instructions to States that CCTV be installed in schools, only female support staff be hired and porn be banned in the country to prevent sexual assault on female students in schools including in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a department to look after the enforcement of mandatory safety measures in educational institutions in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken/being taken in this regard; and

(f) whether there are instances which have come to notice of the Government in which there were demand of huge sum for out of court settlement and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The State and Union Territory Governments have the direct responsibility to ensure safety of students in schools under their territorial control. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) on receipt of complaints of students' death, harassment and other crimes in schools takes action against the schools as per Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board. The details of complaints of students' death, harassment and other crimes in schools received by CBSE during last three years are as under:

State/UT	No. of complaint received in the year		
	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	02	02	01
Maharashtra	01	01	Nil

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	04	02	03
Delhi	Nil	01	Nil
Haryana	Nil	01	03
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	02
Madhya Pradesh	05	Nil	01
West Bengal	01	01	Nil
Odisha	01	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	01	01
Telangana	Nil	01	Nil
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	01
Bihar	Nil	Nil	01
Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil

Details regarding action taken by the CBSE with regard to above complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has reported students' death in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), for the last three years as per details as under:

State/UT	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	01	01	00
Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00
Maharashtra	00	01	02
West Bengal	01	02	00
Madhya Pradesh	01	04	00
Karnataka	01	00	01
Uttar Pradesh	01	04	04
Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	00
Assam	00	01	01
Uttarakhand	01	02	01

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	00	02	00
Odisha	03	03	00
Gujarat	01	00	02
Meghalaya	01	00	00
Jharkhand	00	01	03
Sikkim	00	00	01
Telangana	00	02	00
Haryana	00	02	00
Chhattisgarh	00	02	00
Arunachal Pradesh	01	00	02
Tripura	00	02	00

NVS has informed that disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the Principals and Teachers of the concerned JNVs for neglecting safety standards.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan (KVS) has reported no such cases of students' death in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines in October, 2014 to all State/UT Governments for safety and security of school children, including preventive mechanisms and procedures required to be put in place in the schooling system alongwith relief and redressal strategies in case of any incident.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also suggested authorities at different levels such as SMC, School Principal, School Management, Education Department and Boards, to conduct safety audits in schools. NCPCR has developed a Manual on safety and security of children in school setting.

The CBSE has issued a circular on 12.09.2017 directing the schools affiliated to the Board to take measures such as psychometric evaluation of teaching and non-teaching staff, safety audit of premises, CCTV monitoring, character antecedents verification, visitor management, training of staff and setting up Internal

Complaints Committee on sexual harassment and Committees under Protection of Children from Sexual Offence (POCSO) Act, 2012 etc. to ensure safety of children. For corporal punishment, the Board has incorporated a provision in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board for preventing cruelty towards children. Under Rule 44.1 (d) of Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board, the school Managing Committee has been empowered to place an employee under suspension if "he/she is charged with cruelty with any student or any employee of the school". Rule 8.5 of Affiliation Bye-Laws provides that the school should scrupulously observe prescription from the Municipal Authority/ District Collector/ Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport precautions in the school. The Board has also issued comprehensive guidelines for safe and effective use of internet and digital technologies including CCTV cameras in schools and school buses.

KVS has issued a circular on 22.12.2014 to all KVs to take necessary precautions including installation of CCTVs etc. It is mandatory for all KVs to implement School Safety policy 2016 prepared by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

The detailed guidelines for ensuring safety and security of students in JNVs have been issued from time to time including the guidelines for installation of CCTV in all JNVs. JNVs are fully residential, co-educational senior secondary schools with separate hostels for boys & girls. Female teachers working as Housemistress and Associate housemistresses look after the girl students. Matrons are also appointed. Female employee is appointed on part time basis for cleaning girls hostels. School level complaint committees and cluster level complaint committees are functional. At headquarter level moral turpitude cases are dealt by summary trial committees. Action against the staff if found guilty, is taken and in serious cases upto termination of services of staff is also taken as per the NVS notification dated 20.12.1993.

(e) There is no such proposal.

(f) This Department has not received report of any such instance.



**Statement**

*Action taken status in the complaints of students' death, harassment and other crimes in schools received by CBSE during the last three years*

Sl. No.	School name and address	Nature of Complaint	Year of Complaint	Action Taken by CBSE
1	2	3	4	5
01	Velammal Vidyalaya Mel. Ayanambakkam Road, Thirvallur, Chennai-600095	Complaint against school regarding non-compliance of CBSE Bye-Laws and adopting the methodology of corporal punishment.	2015	Comments sought from the school. The complaint was not substantiated and was closed as settled.
02	Adhyapana School Visthara, Beyond Fatima College, Madurai-Dindugal Main Road, Madurai West, Tamil Nadu-625402	Complaint against school regarding Corporal Punishment	2015	Comments sought from the school. The complaint was not substantiated and was closed as settled.
03	KV No. 1, Dehu Road, Pune	Harassment of school	2015	Complaint forwarded to KVS, Delhi vide letter dated 01.12.2015.
04	Birla Shishu Vidya Vihar, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Sexual Harassment	2015	Direction to school has been sent as per Vishakha Case Guidelines.
05	Prince Academy of Higher Education, Sikar, Rajasthan	Suicide/Death of Student	2015	I/C constituted. Show cause has been issued to the school. The school has replied against show cause notice vide its letter dated 27.12.2017 which is under process.
06	Sanskar Bharti Public School, Alwar, Rajasthan	Unnatural physical harassment	2015	I/C was constituted and after refusal of member of I/C, fresh I/C has been constituted vide letter dated 30.05.2016 and again constituted vide letter dated 30.01.2018 and report is still awaited.
07	Dayanand Public School, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Death of student	2015	Show Cause Notice served and the case is pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan.
08	St. Teresa's School, Gwalior, M.P.	Corporal Punishment of a student	2015	Complaint was forwarded to school for comments. The school management denied all the allegations made in the complaint therefore a copy of reply of school has been forwarded to DEO Gwalior, M.P. vide this office

1	2	3	4	5
				letter dated 05.02.2016 also stating therein that the complaint stands closed at Board's end.
09	Green Valley Public School, Balaghat, M.P.	Corporal Punishment	2015	As per I/C report the school has denied all the allegations and other case is under trial in District Court.
10	Eastern Heights Public School, Shivpuri, M.P.	Corporal Punishment	2015	Advisory issued to school vide letter dated 11.04.2016 to be more vigilant to avoid repetition of such incident in future.
11	St. Mary's School, Morena, M.P.	Sexual Harassment	2015	The matter has been closed at Board's end. However, the matter is under investigation of police authority.
12	Macro Vision Academy, Khandwa, M.P.	Ragging/Corporal Punishment	2015	Comments has been asked from the school vide letter dated 07.12.2015 and again a reminder for asking comments has been issued.
13	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Ishapore, West Bengal	Sexually abused and mentally threatened by one non permanent staff of school	2015	The complaint has been forwarded to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi vide letter dated 31.08.2015 to take necessary action at their end.
14	KV Bharak, Odisha	Mental harassment	2015	Complaint forwarded to KVS, Delhi vide letter dated 01.12.2015
15	Sri Bala Vidyalaya School, Madhavaram High Road, Shanthi Nagar, Perambur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600011.	corporal punishment to the student	2016	After Inspection Committee Report, the matter is closed with warning to school.
16	Kendriya Vidyalaya 2, Tambaram, Chennai-600073	Corporal Punishment	2016	The Complaint was forwarded to KVS vide letter dated 01.02.2016 for taking necessary action.
17	Mahatma Gandhi Mission Primary and Secondary School (English Medium), Sector 8, Phase II Nerul West, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra -400 706.	Rape case of students by teacher	2016	The Board has disaffiliated the school after enquiry of the case.
18	Maa Bharati Sr. Sec. School, Talwandi, Kota, Rajasthan	Dummy/fake students	2016	Surprise Inspection carried

1	2	3	4	5
19	Delhi Public School, NH-11, Near Sewar Bridge, Bharatpur, Rajasthan- 301 001	Various irregularities prevailing in the school and to treat bad behavior with girls students	2016	A Surprise Inspection Committee has been constituted to verify the complaint vide letter dated 22.12.2016 but report has not been received yet so new I/C is being constituted.
20	Ryan International School, C-8, Vasant Kunj, Distt. South Delhi, New Delhi	Incident of death of a child in school premises	2016	Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 15.09.2016 has given directions to Directorate of Education, Executive Engineer of the Municipal Corporations for Periodical Inspection of school buildings and premises.
21	Army Public School, 90, Alexander Road, Ambala Cantt, Haryana	Shorns of Hair of Student	2016	The complaint was forwarded to AWES vide letter dated 05.02.2016 and as per the reply received from AWES, both the teachers were suspended
22	East Point School, Ichapur (near Indrapuri), PO- Nawabganj, PS-Noapara, Distt. North 24 Pargana, West Bengal	A student of class-II is being tortured by school teachers, he is a victim of corporal punishment, bullying, harassment by 04 school teachers	2016	An advisory to the school has been issued vide this office letter dated 30.01.2018.
23	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan Kodagu Vidyalaya, Karnataka	Harassment of Students	2016	Comments sought from the school. The complaint was not substantiated and was closed as settled.
24	Sister Nivedita School, 7-1-63 • Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 016.	Discriminatory behavior towards Master Shaurya Ray, studying in Sister Nivedita School, Ameerpet, Hyderabad	2016	The comments were sought from the school and sent to NCPCR for taking necessary action. The matter closed at Board's end.
25	Adhyapana School, Visthara, Beyond Fatima College, Madurai-Dindugal Main Road, Madurai West, Tamil Nadu- 625 402	Complaint in case registered in NCPCR against "Adhyapana School, Madurai" regarding Corporal Punishment to Master P R Rajesh of Class VI	2017	Directed the AS, RO (Chennai) to inspect the school and submit report directly to NCPCR under intimation to this office, matter is disposed off.
26	Janki Devi public School, Pratap Nagar, Sector 19, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302022	Sexually assault by an employee with four and half year old school girl	2017	The board constituted a surprise inspection committee for verification of said complaint. The committee submitted its report and the matter has

1	2	3	4	5
				been settled by issuing a strict warning to the school to implement the provisions of POCSO Act 2012 and to provide fear free atmosphere to students vide letter dated 03.11.2017.
27	JVP International School, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Complaint from Sh. Salvindar Singh Suhata, IAS for committing suicide by Aditya Kumar of Class XI	2017	Complaint is forwarded to State govt.
28	SRN International School, Jaipur	Complaint from Sandeep Gulati for sexual assault to his 13 years old son by his senior.	2017	As per instruction of competent authority the complainant is being asked for submitting the copy of FIR and after getting it, the case will be forwarded to State Govt.
29	Ryan International School, Opp. BSF Camp., Sohna Road, Bhandsi, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana	Incident of murder of a student of class II in school campus	2017	After taking cognizance of the case, the Board conducted inspection of the school on 13.09.2017. CBSE vide letter dated 14.12.2017 and subsequent reminder dated 08.02.2018 has sought comments/ inputs from State Education Department and Commissioner of gurugram division. Matter is also subjudice under Writ Petition (crl) No. 136 of 2017 and pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
30	Om Public School, Khandrai, Tehsil Gohana, Sonapat, Haryana	Sexual harassment of a student in school	2017	Inspection of school conducted on 28.09.2017. Office vide letter dated 02.11.2017 has sought compliance report of deficiencies observed by Inspection Committee and final report of Police Investigation and Internal Investigation committee.
31	JNV, Kaloi, PC) Surah, Dist. Jhajjar, Haryana	Suspicious death of student	2017	Complaint forwarded to NVS, Noida vide letter dated 06.03.2017.
32	Delhi Public School, 287-295, Bithoor Road, Kalyanpur, Kanpur, U.P.-208017.	Attempts Suicide	2017	The Board has asked explanation from school. The school replied that police conducted and completed their investigations wherein accusation have not been found.

1	2	3	4	5
33	G. D. Goenka Public School, Indirapuram, Dist., Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201 010	Death of the student of Class IV in school, student fall on second floor	2017	Comments has been asked from the school and school replied that the student has taken to the hospital within 10 minutes. The matter is sub-judice in Allahabad High Court.
34	Small Wonders Senior Secondary School, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Complaint dated 27.11.2017 from Sh. Udit Tamrakar beating the students and forceful stay in the school after school getting over	2017	Complaint has been forwarded to Regional Officer, Ajmer to depute two members committee to check the contents of complaint vide letter dated 18.12.2017
35	Vidyavaridhi International School, Tumkur, Karnataka	Death of 03 students due to stale food item	2017	Letter sent to District Magistrate for submitting their enquiry report on the matter dated 14.03.217. Further a reminder letter sent to Commissioner on 05.01.2018
36	Aurum The Global School, Haldwani, Nanital, Uttarakhand	Mentally & Sexually harassment	2017	The Board has asked explanation from school. School replied that accused expelled from services and he is facing trial. CCTV camera increased and GPS/CCTV camera in buses installed. Female staff deputed in washroom and buses.
37	Holy Cross International School, Lekha Nagar, Ashopur, Danapur, Near DAV School Cantt. Road., Patna, Bihar-801503	A girl student of class-II was sexually assaulted by school's sweeper	2017	The Board has sent letter dated 08.12.2017 to the school authority and Addl. Secretary, Education Department, Bihar, Patna for providing the facts/comments on the matter. The Education Deptt. Submitted the Report & on the basis of report Show Cause Notice dated 31.01.2018 as to why affiliation granted to school may not be withdrawn.

[English]

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

**Shortage of Teachers**  
 2733. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:  
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
 SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:  
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary levels in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the

student-teacher ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to fill up vacant posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and improve the teacher-student ratio in schools; and

(e) whether lack of trained teachers has also affected students getting quality education in Kendriya Vidyalayas and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Some vacancies of teachers always exist due to time lag between occurrence of vacancies and completion of recruitment. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. However, while the process of regular recruitment is undertaken from time to time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged as per requirement. As on 1.2.2018, out of 43460 sanctioned posts of teachers, 7024 posts are lying vacant. The details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present, the student-teacher ratio in the KVS is 27:1.

(d) As part of the continuous recruitment process, KVS has appointed 6170 teachers and 85 Principals in 2017 through Direct Recruitment.

(e) KVS recruits only trained teachers as per its recruitment policy. Quality of education is well maintained in the KVs as is evident from the following table:-

Year	Class -X		Class-XII	
	Kendriya Vidyalayas	CBSE Schools	Kendriya Vidyalayas	CBSE Schools
2013	99.90%	98.76%	94.82%	82.10%
2014	99.59%	98.87%	97.39%	82.66%
2015	99.39%	97.32%	94.75%	82.00%
2016	98.92%	96.21%	95.43%	83.05%
2017	99.73%	90.95%	95.86%	82.02%

### Statement

*Details of names of post, sanctioned strength in position vacancy in Kendriya Vidyalayas*

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PGTs</b>				
1	Hindi	1056	835	221
2	English	1214	982	232
3	History	408	310	98
4	Economics	809	597	212
5	Geography	413	329	84
6	Physics	1319	1064	255
7	Chemistry	1320	1062	258
8	Maths	1237	1024	213
9	Biology	1026	825	201
10	Commerce	729	672	57
11	Computer Science	1099	1022	77
12	Bio Technology	30	28	2
<b>TGTs</b>				
13	Hindi	2165	1524	641
14	English	2597	1967	630
15	Sanskrit	1358	979	379
16	Social Studies	2184	1575	609
17	Maths	2602	1991	611
18	Biology	1729	1223	506
19	TGT (Physical & Health Education)	1174	1106	68
20	TGT (Art Education)	1144	1095	49
21	TGT (Work Experience)	1168	1088	80

1	2	3	4	5
22	Yoga Teacher	109	83	26
23	Librarian	1211	990	221
24	Primary Teachers	15359	14065	1294
Total		43460	36436	7024

[*Translation*]

### Promotion of MSME Sector

2734. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:  
 ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:  
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
 SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:  
 SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
 SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:  
 SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:  
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Act and redefine MSMEs on the basis of annual turnover instead of the quantum of investment made in its plant and machinery;

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

(c) whether the aforesaid initiatives taken by the Government would promote ease of doing business and create more job opportunities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which it is likely to benefit the MSME sector; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote and stimulate the growth of the MSME sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to change the criterion for

classifying Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. In the changed criterion, a micro enterprise is defined as an enterprise where the annual turnover does not exceed five crore rupees, a small enterprise as an enterprise where the annual turnover is more than five crore rupees but does not exceed seventy five crore rupees and a medium enterprise as an enterprise where the annual turnover is more than seventy five crore rupees but does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Turnover as a classification criterion helps in having a non discretionary, transparent system and eliminates the need for inspections. The changed framework is also conducive for impetus to growth and thereby to increase in employment opportunities.

(e) The Ministry of MSME has taken several initiatives to promote and stimulate the growth of MSME Sector in the country. These include simplification of the registration process through a one page Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM), introduction of the 'MSME SAMBANDH' portal for monitoring the implementation of public procurement policy for the MSEs and launching of the 'MSME. SAMADHAAN' portal for enabling MSMEs to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments. In addition, Ministry of MSME also helps the MSME Sector through its schemes / programmes which include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance and Skill/ Entrepreneurship Development Programme etc.

[*English*]

### Demand of Crude Oil

2735. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:  
 DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the International Energy Agency (IEA)

sees India to be the centre of global oil demand growth by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether oil consumption in the country grew at a fast pace during the last 14 months and gasoline and diesel consumption is expected to double by 2030 even as the country aspires to sell only electric vehicles in 2030;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for higher growth in consumption of oil and if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the growing demand of oil indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2017, the growth of oil consumption under the 'new policy scenario' for the major economies of the world during the period 2016 to 2030 is given below:

Country	Oil demand (Mtoe)		
	Year		CAGR (%)
	2016	2030	2016-30
China	552	711	1.82
USA	796	699	-0.92
India	222	357	3.45
Russian Federation	140	153	0.64
Japan	179	126	-2.48
World	4388	4715	0.51

Mtoe: Million tonnes of oil equivalent

(b) and (c) Average oil consumption during the last three years in India is given below:

Years	(MMT)
2015	195.84
2016(P)	216.60
2017 (Jan.'17 to Dec.'17)(P)	221.39

P: Provisional

The growth rate of consumption of oil during the last 14 months (November'16 - December'17) was 3.74 % when compared with the earlier corresponding (September' 15-October' 16) period.

As per the report of the Working Group on 'Enhancing Refining Capacity by 2040', constituted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the projected demand of petrol and diesel, as per trend scenario, is as under:

Petrol		Diesel	
2016-17	2029-30	2016-17	2029-30
23.8	49.0	76.0	163.0

(d) The major reasons for growth in consumption of oil in the country include, inter-alia, increasing share of manufacturing in GDP, thrust on infrastructure spending, growth in disposable incomes leading to higher purchase of automobiles and mechanization of agriculture.

Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production of oil and gas in the country which include, inter-alia, Discovered Small Fields Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), launch of 1st bidding round under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), National Seismic Programme of unappraised areas, marketing and pricing freedom for the gas to be produced from deep/ultra deep water/ HPHT areas, reform initiatives to enhance domestic production (including inter-alia extension of Production Sharing Contracts for small and medium size fields, early monetisation of hydrocarbon discoveries, policy on testing requirements for discoveries in NELP blocks), marketing and pricing freedom for gas produced from CBM fields and operationalisation of National Data Repository (NDR).

#### Prices of Petroleum Products

2736. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:  
 PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI  
 SINGH:  
 KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:  
 SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:



SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY:

SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has kept petrol and diesel out of the purview of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of increase/decrease in the prices of petrol, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products including break up of taxes during the last three years and the current year along with the criteria/policy to fix price of petroleum products in the country, product-wise;

(c) the price at which the crude oil was imported during the said period, year-wise along with the average difference in prices of petrol and diesel in view of the price of imported crude oil;

(d) whether the crude oil prices witnessed a drop of around eight to nine percent during January and February 2018 in the international market and if so, the details thereof along with the quantity of crude oil imported during the said period and steps taken to provide relief to consumers in view of fall in prices of crude oil in the international market; and

(e) whether the Government/State Governments propose to reduce taxes/ excise duty on petrol and diesel and fix uniform price of petrol and diesel across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to implement the said proposal and provide relief to the common people?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines 'goods and services tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further Article 279 A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on

which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while petroleum products are included under goods and services tax, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

(b) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

The details of increase/decrease in the prices of Petrol, Diesel, LPG and PDS Kerosene during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Central Government is levying Customs duty at the rate of 2.5% on Petrol and Diesel. The Customs duty on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is nil. The current Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is Rs.19.48/litre and 15.33/litre respectively. At present, applicable GST on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is 5%.

State wise effective rate of taxes on petrol and diesel as on 01.03.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Details of Crude oil imports in terms of quantity and value (Rs. Crores), during the last three years and current year, are given below:

Period	Qty.(TMT)	Value Rs. Crore
2014-15	189,435	687,416
2015-16	202,850	416,579
2016-17	213,932	470,159
2017-18 (Apr-Jan) (P)	184,448	459,561

P: Provisional

The price of Indian basket of crude oil during the period December 2017 to February 2018 is given below:-

Period	\$/bbl
December, 2017	62.29
January, 2018	67.06
February, 2018	63.54

Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product

prices and other market conditions. The details of prices of Petrol and Diesel have already been given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) With an aim to reduce the prices of Petrol and Diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on Petrol and Diesel by Rs.2 per litre effective from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to reduce VAT imposed by them on Petrol and Diesel so as to give more relief to the consumers. Accordingly, four State Governments and one Union Territory have reduced the VAT on Petrol and Diesel.

**Statement-I**

*Retail Selling Prices of Petrol, Diesel (till 16.06.2017) and domestic LPG at Delhi & PDS kerosene at Mumbai*

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO	Domestic LPG	
				Subsidized	Non-subsidized
		(Rs./litre)		(Rs./14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49	14.96	414.00	980.50
16.04.2014	71.41				
01.05.2014					928.50
16.05.2014		56.71			
01.06.2014		57.28			905.00
07.06.2014	71.51				
25.06.2014	71.56				906.00
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84			922.50
01.08.2014	72.51	58.40			920.00
16.08.2014	70.33				
31.08.2014	68.51	58.97			
01.09.2014					901.00
01.10.2014	67.86				880.00
15.10.2014	66.65				
19.10.2014		55.60			
23.10.2014				417.00	883.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.11.2014*	64.24	53.35	15.14		865.00
01.12.2014	63.33	52.51			752.00
16.12.2014	61.33	50.51			
01.01.2015					708.50
17.01.2015	58.91	48.26			
01.02.2015					605.00
04.02.2015	56.49	46.01			
16.02.2015	57.31	46.62	15.24		
01.03.2015	60.49	49.71			610.00
01.04.2015;				417.82	621.00
02.04.2015	60.00	48.50			
16.04.2015	59.20	47.20			
01.05.2015	63.16	49.57	15.24		616.00
16.05.2015	66.29	52.28			
01.06.2015					626.50
16.06.2015	66.93	50.93			
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22			608.50
16.07.2015	66.90	49.72			
01.08.2015	64.47	46.12			585.00
15.08.2015	63.20	44.95			
01.09.2015	61.20	44.45			559.50
01.10.2015		44.95			517.50
16.10.2015		45.90			
01.11.2015	60.70	45.93			545.00
16.11.2015	61.06	46.80			
01.12.2015	60.48	46.55			606.50
09.12.2015				419.26	608.00
16.12.2015	59.98	46.09			
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03		419.33	657.50
02.01.2016	59.35	45.03			

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.01.2016	59.03	44.18			
19.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
31.01.2016	59.99	44.71			
01.02.2016	59.95	44.68		419.22	575.00
18.02.2016	59.63	44.96			
01.03.2016	56.61	46.43		419.13	513.50
04.03.2016			15.42		
17.03.2016	59.68	48.33			
01.04.2016					509.50
05.04.2016	61.87	49.31			
16.04.2016	61.13	48.01			
25.04.2016			15.36		
01.05.2016	62.19	50.95		419.15	527.50
07.05.2016		50.41			
17.05.2016	63.02	51.67			
01.06.2016	65.60	53.93		419.18	548.50
03.06.2016			15.02		
16.06.2016	65.65	55.19			
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70		421.16	537.50
07.07.2016			15.27		
16.07.2016	62.51	54.28			
01.08.2016	61.09	52.27	15.53	423.09	487.00
16.08.2016	60.09	50.27	15.68		
01.09.2016	63.47	52.94	15.94	425.06	466.50
16.09.2016	64.21	52.59	16.19		
21.09.2016			16.40		
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51	16.66	427.09	490.00
05.10.2016	64.72	52.61			
16.10.2016	66.45	55.38	16.92		
28.10.2016				428.59	492.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.11.2016			17.17	430.64	529.50
06.11.2016	67.62	56.41			
16.11.2016	65.93	54.71	17.51		
01.12.2016	66.10	54.57	17.76	432.71	584.00
16.12.2016			18.02		
17.12.2016	68.94	56.68			
01.01.2017			18.28	434.71	585.00
02.01.2017	70.60	57.82			
16.01.2017	71.14	59.02	18.54		
01.02.2017			18.77	434.80	651.50
01.03.2017				434.93	737.50
01.04.2017	66.29	55.61		440.90	723.00
07.04.2017			19.03		
16.04.2017	68.07	56.83	19.29		
01.05.2017	68.09	57.35	19.65	442.77	631.00
16.05.2017	65.32	54.90	19.91		
01.06.2017	66.91	55.94	20.17	446.65	552.50
16.06.2017	65.48	54.49	20.43		
01.07.2017	Since 16.6.2017, Daily price revision for petrol/diesel has been implemented**.		21.09	477.46	564.00
11.07.2017			21.22		
16.07.2017			21.48		
01.08.2017			21.74	479.77	524.00
16.08.2017			22.00		
01.09.2017			22.27	487.18	597.50
16.09.2017			22.53		
20.09.2017			22.76		
30.09.2017				488.68	599.00
01.10.2017				491.13	649.00
16.10.2017					
01.11.2017				495.69	742.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.11.2017			22.12		
01.12.2017				495.69	747.00
16.12.2017					
01.01.2018			22.39	495.64	741.00
16.01.2018			22.65		
01.02.2018			22.91	495.63	736.00
16.02.2018			23.17		
01.03.2018			23.44	493.09	689.00

Notes -

\* Since there is 'Nil' allocation of PDS kerosene in Delhi from Q3, 2013-14, RSP of PDS kerosene w.e.f. 1.11.2014 onwards is at Mumbai.  
# Effective 1st January, 2015, Modified DBTL scheme has been implemented in the entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL Subsidy.

\*\*The prices of Petrol and Diesel as on 5.3.2018 are Rs. 72.32/ litre and Rs. 62.89/ litre respectively, (as per IOCL at Delhi).

#### **Statement-II**

##### *State-wise rates of taxes as on 01.03.2018 on Petrol and Diesel*

Sl. No.	State	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	31% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT	22.25% VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20% VAT	12.50% VAT
3	Assam	32.66% VAT or Rs.14 per litre whichever is higher	23.66% VAT or Rs.8.75 per litre whichever is higher
4	Bihar	26% VAT(30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	19% VAT(30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)
5	Chhattisgarh	25% VAT + Rs.2/litre VAT	25% VAT + Rs. 1/litre VAT
6	Delhi	27% VAT	Rs.250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT
7	Gujarat	20% VAT+ 4% Cess on Town Rate & VAT	20% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate & VAT
8	Goa	17% VAT + 0.5% Green cess	19% VAT + 0.5% Green cess
9	Himachal Pradesh	26% VAT	15% VAT
, 10	Haryana	25% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT	16.40% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT
11	Jharkhand	22% or Rs. 15/litre whichever is higher VAT + Rs.1000/KLcess	22% or Rs.8.37/litre whichever is higher VAT + Rs.1000/KLcess
12	Jammu and Kashmir	24% MST+ Rs.3000/KL employment cess	16% MST+ Rs. 1000/KL employment cess

1	2	3	4
13	Kerala	31.80% sales tax+ Rs. 1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess	24.52% sales tax+ Rs. 1/litre additional sales tax + 1 % cess
14	Karnataka	30% sales tax	19% sales tax
15	Madhya Pradesh	28 % VAT + Rs.4/litre VAT+1% cess	22% VAT + 1% cess
16	Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	26% VAT+ Rs.9/Litre additional tax	24% VAT + Rs. 1/KL additional tax
17	Maharashtra (Rest of State)	25% VAT+ Rs.9/Litre additional tax	21% VAT + Rs-1/KL additional tax
18	ManiDur	25% VAT	14.50% VAT
19	Meghalaya	22% VAT + 2% surcharge	13.5% VAT +2% surcharge
20	Mizoram	20% VAT	12% VAT
21	Nagaland	23.5% VAT +5% surcharge	13.5% VAT+ 5% surcharge
22	Odisha	26% VAT	26% VAT
23	Punjab	Rs.2050/KL (cess) +28% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT	Rs. 1050/KL (cess) + 13.40% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT
24	Rajasthan	30% VAT+Rs 1500/KL road development cess	22% VAT+ Rs. 1750/KL road development cess
25	Sikkim	25% VAT+ RS.3000/KL cess + Rs 100/KL sikkim consumer welfare fund	17.5% VAT + RS.2500/KL cess + Rs 100/KL sikkim consumer welfareFund
26	Tamil Nadu	34% VAT	25% VAT
27	Telangana	35.20% VAT	27% VAT
28	Tripura	20% VAT	13.50% VAT
29	West Bengal	25% or Rs. 13.12/litre whichever is higher as salestax+Rs.1000/KLcess (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	17% or Rs.7.70/litre whichever is higher as sales tax + Rs 1000/KL cess - Rs 290/KL sales tax rebate (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)
30	Uttar Pradesh	26.80% or Rs.16.74 per litre whichever in higher as VAT	17.48% or Rs.9.41 per litre whichever in higher as VAT
31	Uttarakhand	25% or Rs.17/litre whichever is higher as VAT	17.48% VAT or Rs.9.41/litre whichever is higher as VAT
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6%	6%
33	Chandigarh	Rs. 10/KL cess +19.74% VAT	Rs. 10/KL cess + 11.40% VAT
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20% VAT	15% VAT
35	Daman and Diu	20% VAT	15% VAT
36	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
37	Puducherry	21.15% VAT	17.15% VAT

**Discovered Small Field Policy**

2737. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:  
 SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:  
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
 DR. K. GOPAL:  
 DR. UDIT RAJ:  
 SHRI OM BIRLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved addition of another 60 discovered small fields/un-monetised discoveries relinquished by ONGC and Oil India Limited to be auctioned later this year to various Indian/foreign companies under Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Policy Bid Round II in addition to the first round last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with number of contracts signed so far under DSF Policy with various companies and the revenue likely to be generated from these fields, company/field/State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has approved 69 marginal fields to be offered under the DSF Policy and if so, the details thereof along with number of such blocks auctioned and revenue generated by the Government so far, company/field/Statewise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether ONGC Officers Association has objected to sell the company's oil and gas production fields and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the production at the western offshore Panna/Mukta fields that were privatised in the 1990s and production from other fields such as KG D6 was also falling but ONGC has done well with its ageing fields and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the aims, objectives and salient features of the Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy?

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

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years due to various reasons such as isolated locations, small size, prohibitive development costs, technological constraints etc. Government brought out various policies for early monetization of discoveries made by National Oil Companies to enhance domestic production. Government had earlier allowed private participation in the Pre-NELP discovered fields round in 1992-1993. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, in September, 2015 the Discovered Small Field Policy was notified for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of ONGC and oil, which had not been put into production. Under the Policy 30 contract areas (43 fields) were awarded for development through International Competitive Bidding (ICB). The details are given in the enclosed Statement. National oil companies, Indian private companies and foreign companies either alone or in joint venture were eligible to bid for the offered small fields. It has also been decided to extend the Discovered Small Field Policy for future round of bidding. Therefore, 60 fields have been identified for award under DSF Bid Round-II in consultation with ONGC/OIL. These fields have 194.65 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent in place reserve of crude oil and natural gas.

(e) The majority of crude oil and natural gas production in the country is from the ageing fields operated by ONGC, OIL and Private/Joint venture companies which are on natural decline of production. The production potential from a field is highly dependent on the reservoir characteristics of the field such as - porosity, permeability, formation pressure, size/location of field, etc. leading to variable rate of production from different oil & gas fields. During the lifecycle of oil and gas production from a reservoir, initially production increases for a certain period of time, then it reaches to plateau production for couple of years, and thereafter, natural decline of oil & gas production is observed. In other words, the production potential of fields varies depending upon the reservoir characteristics of the oil & gas fields and dynamic in nature. The natural decline of production is a common phenomenon in oil & gas production.

Till the year 2012, under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy a total of 254 exploration



blocks were awarded for carrying out exploration and production activities. In addition to this, 28 Pre-NELP exploration fields and 28 discovered fields were awarded under various rounds of bidding, which also includes Panna-Mukta discovered fields.

In case of Panna-Mukta field, initial crude oil and natural gas production in 1994-95 was 0.136 MMT and 0.08 BCM respectively. The peak production for Panna-Mukta was attained in 2007-08 with crude oil production of 1.910 MMT and natural gas production of 2.14 BCM. Thereafter natural decline of oil and gas production was observed.

In KG-DWN-98/3, initial crude oil and natural gas production in 2008-09 was 0.129 MMT and 0.08 BCM respectively. The peak production for KG-D6 was in 2010-11 with crude oil production of 1.08 MMT and natural gas production of 20.40 BCM. Thereafter decline of oil and gas production was observed.

ONGC has arrested natural decline of crude oil and

natural gas production with application of state-of-art technologies, optimization of facilities, regrouping of structures, hub development etc.

(f) The salient features of new Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy are as follows:-

- Single License for conventional and unconventional Hydrocarbons.
- An Open Acreage Licensing Policy.
- Easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model
- Marketing & pricing freedom for the Crude oil and Natural gas produced.
- Zero royalty rates for deepwater and ultra-deepwater blocks for first seven years.
- Equal weightage to work programme and fiscal share
- No oil cess Custom duty exemption etc.

#### **Statement**

*Details of awarded 43 fields (30 Contract Areas) through international competitive bidding under Discovered Small Filed Bid Round-2016*

Sl. No.	Location	Contract Area Name (New)	Company Name	Status	Field Name	Expected Revenue net of Royalty (INR Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	AA/ONDSF/HILARA/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	Awarded	HILARA	24.2
2		AA/ONDSF/LAXMIJAN/2016	Megha engineering and infrastructures limited	Awarded	LAXMIJAN, BIHUBAR	2320.1
3		AA/ONDSF/PATHARIA/2016	Vijayasri bhaskar industries private limited	Awarded	PATHARIA	224.2
4		AA/ONDSF/BARSILLA/2016	Ramayna ispat Private Limited	Awarded	BARSILLA	1976.8
			BDN Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Awarded		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Duggar Fiber Pvt. Ltd.	Awarded		
			Mahendra Infratech Pvt Ltd	Awarded		
5		AA/ONDSF/CHARAIDEO/2016	OILMAX ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	CHARAIDEO	1937.7
6		AA/ONDSF/D1PL1NG/2016	Ramayna Ispat Private Limited	Awarded	DIPLING, SAPEKHATI,	6481
			BDN Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Awarded		
			Duggar Fiber Pvt Ltd	Awarded	SAROJINI	
			Mahendra Infratech Pvt Ltd	Awarded		
7		AA/ONDSF/DUARMARA/2016	OILMAX ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	DUARMARA	65.6
8		AA/ONDSF/JERA1PATHAR/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Awarded	JERAIPATHAR	63.1
9	Arunachal Pradesh	AA/ONDSF/KHEREM/2016	HINDUSTAN OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED	Awarded	KHEREM	633
			Oil India Limited	Awarded		
			Prize Petroleum Company Limited	Awarded		
10	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/ELAO/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	ELAO	28.4
11		CB/ONDSF/SOUTH PATAN/2016	South Asia Consultancy FZE	Awarded	SOUTH PATAN	257.6
12		CB/ONDSF/KHAMBEL/2016	Megha engineering and infrastructures limited	Awarded	KHAMBEL	41
13		CB/ONDSF/KAMBOI/2016	NIPPON POWER LTD	Awarded	KAMBOI	76.1
14		CB/ONDSF/WEST BECHRAJI/2016	NIPPON POWER LTD	Awarded	WEST BECHRAJI	433.2
15	Tamil Nadu	CY/ONDSF/NEDUVASAL/2016	GEMLABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	NEDUVASAL	251.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16		CY/ONDSF/KARAIKAL/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	Awarded	KARAIKAL	17.6
17	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/ACHANTA/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	ACHANTA	24.6
18		KG/ON DSF/BHIMANAPALLI/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	Awarded	BHIMANAPALLI	17.9
19		KG/ONDSF/KORA VAKA/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum & Energy Pvt Ltd.	Awarded	KORAVAKA	121.3
20		KG/ONDSF/SANARUDRAVA RAM/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	Awarded	SANARUDRAVA RAM	14.7
21	Rajasthan	RJ/ONDSF/BAKHRI TIBBA/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	Awarded	BAKHRI TIBBA	45.3
22		RJ/ONDSF/SADEWALA/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	Awarded	SADEWALA	32.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	VN/ONDSF/NOHTA/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Awarded	NOHTA	417.7
24	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B37/2016	Sun Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Awarded	B37,B-174, B-183,B-51	4288.2
25		MB/OSDSF/ B9/2016	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	Awarded	B-9,B-7,BRC	5295.7
26		MB/OSDSF/B15/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	Awarded	B-15.B-15A	331.6
27		MB/OSDSF/B127E/2016	Bharat Petro Resources Limited	Awarded	B-127E,B-153	1335.9
28		MB/OSDSF/B80/2016	HINDUSTAN OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED Adbhoot Estates Private Limited	Awarded Awarded	B-80	1334.4
29	Kutch Offshore	GK/OSDSF/KD/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Awarded	KD	1616.7
30	KG-Offshore	KG/OSDSF/GSKV1/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum & Energy Pvt Ltd	Awarded	GS-59, GS-KV-1	789.1

[*Translation*]

**NCERT Books**

2738. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:  
SHRI JANAK RAM:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is ready to provide adequate number of text books of all the subjects through its district sellers for the academic year, 2018-19;

(b) whether any dedicated cell has been constituted to resolve the grievances of parents regarding non-availability of NCERT text books on time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which the Government/ Central Board of Secondary Education is likely to resolve the grievances of the parents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is ready to provide adequate number of textbooks for the academic session 2018-19. All NCERT sales outlets are equipped with adequate stock to supply to the schools. NCERT has enlarged its distribution network of vendors across the country. The details of such (895) vendors have been uploaded on the NCERT website for the convenience of the schools and parents.

(b) and (c) NCERT has developed a dedicated portal to ensure availability of text books to all. Telephone numbers and e-mail address on which the complaints regarding non-availability of text books can be registered have been prominently displayed on the portal. The Publication Division of NCERT is continuously monitoring the progress of availability of textbooks for the academic session 2018-19. Complaints regarding non-availability of text books, if any, received are attended to and resolved by the the Publication Division of NCERT promptly.

#### **Employment Under PMEGP**

2739. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures adopted for creation of employment in non-agricultural sectors under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC), State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of employment opportunities provided to women entrepreneurs every year since the inception of the PMEGP till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The measures adopted for creation of employment in non-agricultural sectors under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the country by the Khadi and Village Industries

Commission (KVIC) are as under.

- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media about PMEGP scheme for the benefit of Rural and Urban areas.
- Awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- For speedy completion of EDP training, EDP training conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MoU executed between KVIC & MCR.
- RSETIs organize PMEGP awareness camps for the training of skill development and provide handholding in preparing project report and uploading PMEGP applications as well as supporting them in DLTF and follow-up with Bank in sanction and setting up the unit.
- To bring in transparency and expedite disbursement of Margin Money under PMEGP scheme, Ministry of MSME has introduced online Margin Money disbursement directly to financing bank branches. The new guidelines have been implemented from 1st July 2016.
- As per New PMEGP online guidelines, help desk are created to help PMEGP applicant.
- To boost the marketing of KVI product, 10% of financial allocation for trading activities will be allowed under PMEGP across the country. Retail outlets/business - selling Khadi products, Village Industry products procured from Khadi and Village Industry Institutions certified by KVIC and products manufactured by PMEGP/SFURTI units only permitted under PMEGP across the country.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of employment opportunities provided to women entrepreneurs every year since the inception of the PMEGP till date (up to 05.03.2018) is given in the enclosed Statement.

## Statement

No of projects set up by Women Entrepreneur Under PMEGP Since Inception

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)	2017-18 (As on 5.3.2018)	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>I. North Zone</b>												
1	Jammu and Kashmir	204	495	536	378	209	533	490	690	476	901	4912
2	Himachal Pradesh	75	134	181	186	240	334	316	260	198	214	2138
3	Punjab	50	307	251	232	165	220	390	148	454	318	2535
4	Chandigarh	6	10	5	16	21	16	4	14	14	14	120
5	Haryana	92	99	147	110	169	164	239	207	283	264	1774
6	Delhi	2	21	0	57	35	47	69	77	40	25	373
7	Rajasthan	116	329	450	463	531	256	379	394	314	239	3472
Total -I		544	1395	1570	1442	1370	1570	1887	1790	1779	1975	15323
<b>II. Central Zone</b>												
Total -II		0										
8	Uttarakhand	55	285	321	200	218	249	267	231	296	230	2352
9	Uttar Pradesh	820	1023	1076	1434	1076	1328	1132	1054	1387	1051	11381
10	Chhattisgarh	175	135	393	340	412	332	171	260	319	212	2749
11	Madhya Pradesh	86	326	525	563	804	612	673	291	512	311	4703
Total -II		1136	1769	2315	2537	2510	2521	2243	1836	2514	1804	21185
<b>III. N.E.Zone</b>												
Total -III		0										
12	Sikkim	2	21	0	26	21	29	13	41	11	10	174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	Arunachal Pradesh	22	14	15	83	43	108	230	14	104	10	643
14,	Nagaland	10	0	99	216	162	124	194	252	334	212	1603
15	Manipur	0	54	50	201	217	205	234	231	223	135	1550
16	Mizoram	0	65	138	145	233	361	447	462	128	73	2052
17	Tripura	0	56	117	254	299	257	146	127	452	147	1855
18	Meghalaya	0	144	107	203	137	139	143	160	142	22	1197
19	Assam	176	519	1000	1071	1541	1820	1256	739	1484	370	9976
	Total -III	210	872	1526	2199	2653	3043	2663	2026	2878	979	19049
<b>IV.</b>	<b>East Zone</b>											0
20	Bihar	29	53	86	991	638	632	357	545	915	368	4614
21	West Bengal	1139	2159	1218	1981	1483	735	718	426	802	310	10971
22	Jharkhand	35	91	167	283	320	406	278	282	292	127	2281
23	Odisha	373	422	570	539	883	529	510	649	942	542	5959
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	43	26	21	37	51	42	29	22	28	309
	Total -IV	1587	2768	2067	3815	3361	2353	1905	1931	2973	1375	24134
<b>V.</b>	<b>West Zone</b>								0			0
25	Gujarat	47	279	389	552	285	411	550	430	567	780	4290
26	Maharashtra	502	849	1066	823	980"	635	1195	678	783	711	8222
27	Goa	0	41	52	51	15	39	14	42	37	3	294
	Total- V	549	1168	1507	1426	1280	1085	1759	1150	1387	1494	12805



[English]

### Promotion of Manufacturing Sector

2740. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:  
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:  
SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:  
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the growth rate of the manufacturing sector has increased after implementation of the 'Make in India' initiative in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government is working with different States to remove dependencies on States to achieve the set targets under the 'Make in India' initiative, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has launched certain schemes for providing incentives to the manufacturing companies providing employments to persons belonging to economically weaker sections/ backward classes in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the manufacturing sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The year wise growth rate of manufacturing sector as reflected by Index of Industrial production with base 2011-12 after implementation of the 'Make in India' initiative in the country is given in the Table below:

Year	Growth Rate
2015-16	2.8
2016-17	4.4
April to December 2017-18	3.8*

\*Provisional

The slower growth during April-December 2017 as compared to the previous year has been primarily due to large scale destocking by manufacturing units, during the first quarter of the current financial year (April-June 2017), in the run up to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) w.e.f 1st July 2017. Slowdown in the growth rate of exports of sectors such as Ready Made Garments (RMG) of all textiles and Gems and Jewellery has also partly affected the performance of manufacturing sector during the current financial year. However, as per the latest available Index of Industrial Production the manufacturing sector production has seen strong rebound in recent months registering an increase of 10.7 percent in November 2017 and 8.4 percent in December 2017.

(b) Keeping in view the significance of the regulatory environment on business, a detailed plan of regulatory reforms has been implemented not only in the Central Government Ministries but also in States through the active engagements with State Governments. In this context, DIPP has been closely working with the State/UT Governments to help them identify constraints in doing business and improving overall business environment in their respective State/UT. To help the low scoring States, leader States have been requested to help and guide them in the implementation of the reforms and share the best practices.

(c) Government has approved a special package of Rs. 2600 crore for employment generation in leather and footwear sector to be implemented till 31st March, 2020. In the package, leather, footwear and accessories sector has been provided with special incentives for employment generation including introduction of fixed term employment considering the seasonal nature of the industry.

Government has also approved a special package of approx. Rs. 6000 crore for apparel sector. In the package, garment sector has been provided with special incentives for employment generation and fixed term employment has been introduced. Under the fixed term employment, a workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, allowances, wages and other statutory benefits. The Government will also contribute 12% of the wages of the



new employees in the EPF for all the sectors for next three years. Also, the facility of fixed term employment will be extended to all sectors.

(d) Government has under the National Manufacturing Policy granted 'Final Approval' to three National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), which are (i) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh (ii) Sangareddy (erstwhile Medak) in Telangana and (iii) Kalinganagar, Jajpur District in Odisha. In addition, 13 NIMZs have also been granted 'in-principle' approval.

Further, 122 Industrial Licences for Defence sector manufacturing have been issued since the launch of 'Make in India' initiative.

#### **NSIC Projects For Ex-Servicemen**

2741. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) in collaboration with the armed forces plans to set up incubation centres to provide modern technology and other skills to ex-servicemen for setting up their own ventures in the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of ex-servicemen likely to be benefitted therefrom yearly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) This Ministry approved a proposal of National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Ltd., a PSU under this Ministry, for setting up machinery & equipment on 20.12.2017 to impart training at Incubation Centre for Indian Army at 1 EME Centre, Secunderabad, Telangana with an investment of Rs.45 lakhs under ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promoting Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship) Scheme of the Ministry. Around 450 persons are likely to be trained in a year in this centre.

#### **Central Universities**

2742. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Universities such as Delhi University have not received A+ or A++ grade under the revised National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) rating scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the ratings of central universities have fallen down in the revised NAAC rating scheme; and

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to central universities to work towards better ratings and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The visit of NAAC peer team under the revised rating scheme will commence from March, 2018 onwards. As of now, Delhi University accreditation application is under process at NAAC.

(c) As per Rule 229(xi) of General Financial Rules 2017, the autonomous organisations are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements. NAAC rating is a part of MoU as a criterion of performance parameter.

#### **Upgradation of Adarsh Smarak**

2743. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:  
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:  
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans for upgradation of 100 Adarsh monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the particulars of such Adarsh monuments in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether tourist amenities at 100 Adarsh monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India will be upgraded to enhance visitor experience and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the historical monuments in Madurai (Tamil Nadu) are also being considered for such upgradation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has plans for upgradation of 100 Adarsh

monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

(b) The State/UT-wise list of 100 Adarsh monuments is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes Madam. Tourist amenities proposed to be upgraded include the parking, ticket counter, publication counter, cafeteria, toilet block, drinking water facilities, dustbins, benches, ramps (for the differently abled), pathways, singages, etc.

(d) and (e) There is no centrally protected monument in Madurai town. Hence, the question does not arise.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Adarsh Monuments (Phase I & II)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Adarsh Monuments Phase-I (Approved)	Sl. No.	Adarsh Monuments Phase -II (Approved)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1.	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur (NT)
				2.	Nagarjunakonda(T)
				3.	Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum (NT)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar (T)		
4.	Bihar	2	Vaishali - Kolhua (T)	4.	Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram(T)
				5.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda (T)
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	6.	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund (T)
6.	Goa	—	—	7.	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa (NT)
7.	Gujarat	3	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan (T)	8.	Champaner Monument, Champaner (T)
				9.	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal (NT)
				10.	Diu Fort (NT)
				11.	Dholavira (NT)
				12.	Sun Temple, Modhera( T)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Haryana		—	13.	Shikh Chill's Tomb (T)
				14.	Jal Mahal, Narnual (NT)
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	Masrur Rock Cut Temple (T)	—	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Martand Temple, Kashmir (NT)	15.	Pari Mahal, Srinagar (NT)
		6	Leh Palace, Leh (T)	16.	Ram Nagar Palace (T)
11	Jharkhand		—	17.	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhum (NT)
12	Karnataka	7	Group of monuments at Hampi (T)	18.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpatnam (NT)
		8	Group of Temples, Pattadakal (T)	19.	Group of Temples, Aihole (T)
				20.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar (NT)
				21.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur (NT)
				22.	Shravanbelagola (NT)
				23.	Gol- Gumbaz, Bijapur (T)
13	Kerala		—	24.	Bekal Fort (T)
				25.	Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur (NT)
				26.	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala (NT)
				27.	St. Francis Church, Cochin (NT)
14	Madhya Pradesh	9.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho (T)	28.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (T)
		10.	Royal Palace, Mandu (T)	29.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka (NT)
				30.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak (NT)
				31.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior (T)
				32.	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur. (NT)
15	Maharashtra	11.	Elephanta Caves (T)	33.	Aga Khan Palace, Pune (NT)
		12.	Daultabad Fort (T)	34.	Ajanta Caves (T)

1	2	3	4	5	6
				35.	Ellora Caves (T)
				36.	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara) (T)
				37.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri (T)
16	Manipur	—	—	—	—
17	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
18	Mizoram	—	—	38.	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram (NT)
19	Nagaland	—	—	39.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur (NT)
20	Odisha (Odisha)	13	Sun Temple, Konark (T)	40.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves (T)
21	Punjab	—	—	41.	Noar Mahal ki Sarai (NT)
				42.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal (NT)
				43.	Sanghol, Ropar (NT)
				44.	Dakkani Sarai (NT)
22.	Rajasthan	14.	Kumbhal Garh Fort (T)	45.	Deeg Palace, Jaipur (T)
				46.	Chittorgarh Fort (T)
				47.	Ranthambhore Fort (NT)
				48.	Arthuna Group of Temples (NT)
				49.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda (NT)
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram (T)	50.	Vellore Fort (NT)
		16.	Bahadreshwara Temple, Thanjavur (NT)	51.	Caves, Sittannavasal (T)
				52.	Fort Gingee (T)
				53.	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner (T)
				54.	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram (NT)

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Telangana (from June 2, 2014)		—	55.	Golkonda Fort (T)
26.	Tripura			56.	Ramappa Temple (NT)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17.	Taj Mahal, Agra (T)	57.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range (NT)
		18.	Fatehpur Sikri (T)	58.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi (T)
		19.	Sravasti (T)	59.	Residency, Lucknow (T)
		20.	Sarnath (T)	60.	Kalinjar Fort (T)
				61.	Agra Fort (T)
				62.	Akbar's Tomb (T)
				63.	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb (T)
				64.	Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa (NT)
28.	Uttarakhand	21.	Jogeshwara Temple (NT)	65.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi (NT)
				66.	Kushinagar (NT)
				67.	Lakhamandal (NT)
				68.	Sun Temple, Katarmal (NT)
				69.	Bajjnath Temple (NT)
				70.	Gopeshwar (NT)
29.	West Bengal	22.	Hazardwari Place (T)	71.	Adina Masjid (NT)
				72.	Temples at Bishnupur (T)
				73.	Koch Bihar Palace (T)
30.	Delhi	23.	Humayun's Tomb (T)	74.	Safdarjung Tomb (T)
		24.	Red Fort (T)	75.	Purana Qila (T)
		25.	Qutb Complex (T)		
		25.	Adarsh Monuments	75.	Adarsh Monuments
Grand Total = 100					

### Education in Border Areas

2744. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring in mainstream the youth belonging to the border

belt/area of Punjab;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for giving special incentives to the teachers teaching in the rural areas and especially the border areas so that the quality of the education and instructions may also improve for the youth of the said areas;

(c) whether the Government is planning or has in stock special funds for the development of infrastructure of schools in border areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As informed by Department of Youth Affairs, in order to mobilize, motivate and organize the youth including those belonging to border belt /area of Punjab, various programmes have been initiated. To enhance their participation and to develop democratic institutional mechanism and village based Youth Clubs and to empower them to become productive and responsible citizens, following programmes and activities are conducted by the Department of Youth Affairs through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in 623 districts across India, including border belt/area of Punjab. Some of the programmes/activities of NYKS are (i) Youth Club Development Programmes (ii) Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (iii) Promotion of Sports in rural areas (iv) Skill up-gradation Training Programme (v) Promotion of Folk Art and Culture, (vi) District Youth Convention, etc.

The centrally sponsored scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMS A) envisages inter-alia provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. Students of the age group of 14-18 years form the target group of the scheme.

One of the components of the scheme is introduction

of vocational education at secondary and senior secondary level. The aim is to increase employ ability of youth if they aspire to enter the work force. Providing vocational Education within the school curriculum gives students an exposure to the world of work and helps them to take conscious decisions about their future. The Vocational Education component has been approved in 238 schools of border districts of Punjab covering Eleven trades namely Apparel, Agriculture, Automobile, Beauty & Wellness, Construction, Healthcare, IT/ITeS, Physical Education & Sports, Retail Security, Travel & Tourism.

(b) The payment of salary and allowances and recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government through RMSA programme provides financial assistance/ salary for teachers in new secondary school and additional teachers in existing school. Further, the Department has also requested all States/UTs regarding ]the desirability of having a policy to fix a minimum tenure for teachers in rural areas.

(c) and (d) Under RMSA Scheme, every year State/ UT Governments propose their Annual Work Plan and Budget on basis of their requirement, for Central Assistance, which are examined and approved as per RMSA guidelines depending on the identified gaps in access in the State and physical & financial progress of earlier approved interventions.

A Statement showing approvals given in respect of Border Districts of Punjab under different components of RMSA for infrastructure development in schools is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Approvals under different Component of RMSA (Punjab- Border Areas)*

No of new Schools Approved	No of Schools Approved under strengthening	Girls Hostel approved	No of Schools Approved under Vocational Education	No of Schools Approved under ICT@ schools component
32	762	7	238	1018

**Projects Sanctioned under Swadesh  
Darshan Scheme**

2745. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven projects have been sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2017-18 alone, taking the total number of projects upto 67 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the targets and objectives for implementation of National Mission and 'Swadesh Darshan' schemes of renovation of pilgrimage places and spiritual promotion campaign in the country including Buddhist circuit;

(c) if so, the scheme-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the scheme-wise and State-wise details of funds provided and utilised for these schemes; and

(e) whether the Government has received request/proposals from various State Governments to include pilgrimage places for development and beautification under the above schemes during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government on the said requests/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. The list of 67 projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive aims to develop world class tourism infrastructure at selected/popular tourist sites/circuits in the country in a planned and prioritized manner on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness, sustainability, enriching tourist experience and to enhance employment opportunities. The projects sanctioned under the schemes are at various stages of implementation.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

The submission of proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under above schemes is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

**Statement**

*The Details of Projects Sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes*

<b>I. Swadesh Darshan Scheme</b>				(Rs. in crore)	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2014-15</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
Total of 2014-15				119.6	92.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Year 2015-16</b>					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom- Moreh.	89.66	61.32I
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12.	Mizoram	NorthEastCircuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora- Nameri-Kaziranga- Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	NorthEast Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala Sipahijala - Melaghar Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat - Ambikapur - Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
Total of 2015-16				1503.09	884.01
<b>Year 2016-17</b>					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi-Mailur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	NorthEastCircuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot- Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North East circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi -Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad- Patna- Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island- Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu- Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur- Basti- Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh- Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana- Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli-Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang Muthee - Beratlawnng Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit %	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1010.29
<b>Year 2017-18</b>					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort )-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort andKhandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
		Total of 2017-18		824.8	161.83
		Grand Total Till Date		5638.87	2148.17

**II. PRASHAD Scheme**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	6.77
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
<b>2015-16</b>				
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
<b>2016-17</b>				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.93
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49

1	2	3	4	5
<b>2017-18</b>				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganaga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Admn. Appl. only 30.01.2018
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	62.82	Admn. Appl. only 08.02.2018
Total			687.92	241.28

**Unique ID for Children**

2746. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to provide Unique ID for children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose of the same;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) managed by NIEPA, is the major source of data on all the parameters of education covering all its pillars viz., School, Teacher and Student. As an integral part of the U-DISE, the department of School Education & Literacy has initiated SDMIS in 2016-17 to collect child-wise data with Aadhar ID. Every student is provided a Unique Student ID generated through the system which would lead to the creation of a National level student-wise database giving full details of all students in all Government, Aided and Private schools from standard I to standard XII. This would also help to track all the students throughout the school-cycle.

**Investment under Make in India**

2747. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI V. ELUMALAI:  
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the investments in various sectors have declined in the country during the last four years and the current year, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the number of investment summits held, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed, total investment made by foreign companies under the 'Make in India' (Mil) initiative in the country during the said period, company and sector-wise including manufacturing sector;

(c) the details of estimated number of employments likely to be generated by the aforesaid investments under the Mil during the said period; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to boost investments including foreign investment under Mil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received since Financial Year 2014-15 has been steadily increasing to a record level and a total FDI of USD 208.99 billion from April 2014 to December 2017 has been received. The sector wise break up of FDI equity inflow received during April 2014 to December 2017 in top 10 sectors are enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) Investment promotion activities after launch of Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries / Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The details regarding these and employment generated are not maintained centrally.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to boost investments including foreign investment under Make in India initiative are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Sector wise details of FDI equity inflow - Top 10 sector*

(April, 2014 to December, 2017)

(Amount in US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Sector	FDI equity inflow
1	2	3
1	Services Sector (Fin. Banking, Insurance, Non Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	24636.91
2	Computer Software & Hardware	17008.01
3	Telecommunications	15918.86
4	Trading	11185.38
5	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	9781.30
6	Automobile Industry	8601.03

1	2	3
7	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	4762.06
8	Power	4066.75
9	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	3987.77
10	Hotel & Tourism	3777.94

**Statement**

*Steps taken under Make in India*

- Foreign Direct Investment** : FDI policy and procedure have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Key sectors that have been opened up for FDI include Defence Manufacturing, Food Processing, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Civil Aviation, Space, Private Security Agencies, Railways, insurance and Pensions and Medical Devices.
- Ease of Doing Business** : Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules. As a result of the measures taken to improve the country's investment climate, India jumped a massive 30 places to 100th in World Bank's ease of doing business rankings as per World Bank Group's 'Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs' report. This is driven by reforms in the areas of Starting a Business, Construction Permits, Getting Credit, Protecting Minority Investors, Paying Taxes, Trading across Borders, Enforcing Contracts, and Resolving Insolvency.
- Invest India** : Invest India has been set up as a Joint Venture Company (Not for Profit Company) between Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and various State Governments. Invest India is the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency of India and acts as the first point of reference for investors in India. Invest India is transforming the country's investment climate by simplifying the business environment for investors.



4. **IPR Policy** : The Government has simplified the process of patent and trademark registration. Some of key amendments done in the Patent Rules and Trade Mark Rules:

- (i) Patent Rules, 2003 have been amended and notified on 16.05.2016 to simplify procedures for disposal of patent applications. The salient amendments include:
- For the first time, refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
  - Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal, while the number of admissible adjournments has been limited.
  - Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another, utilizing specialized technical manpower more efficiently.
- (ii) The Government has notified the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 on 6th March, 2017 to streamline and simplify the processing of trade mark applications. Some of the salient features of the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 are as under:
- Number of Trade Mark (TM) Forms has been reduced from 74 to 8.
  - To promote e-filing of trade mark applications, a 10% rebate is provided for e-filing of trade mark applications vis-a-vis physical filing.
  - Modalities for determination and maintenance of well-known Trade Marks have been introduced.
  - The provisions relating to expedited processing of an application for registration of a trade mark have been extended right up to registration stage (hitherto, it was only up to examination stage).
  - Over all fees have been rationalized by reducing the number of entries in Schedule I from 88 to just 23.

#### **Aam Admi Beema Yojana**

2748. SHRI KESINENI MAWI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people covered under the Aam Admi Beema Yojana for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 in the country, State/Year-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of Union Government's contribution towards subsidy of the premium under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the average time period for disbursement of claims under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The State/UT-wise coverage under Aam Admi Beema Yojana during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Social Security Fund was set up by Government of India for extending insurance cover to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. LIC of India is entrusted with management of the Funds. As on 31.3.2017, Social Security Fund size was Rs.1152.75 crores. The details of contribution by Government to Social Security Fund are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Social Security Fund is not maintained State-wise.

(c) The processing of claim under Aam Admi Beema Yojana is completed promptly in a time bound manner on receipt of all relevant documents and required clarifications, and within 30 days from the date of receipt of all relevant documents and necessary clarifications.

#### **Statement-I**

*Coverage under AABY 2014-15,  
2015-16 and 2016-17*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	7704878	6902935	12880822
Arunachal Pradesh	27695	13013	13672
Assam	427595	242607	290671

1	2	3	4
Bihar	520926	605415	1044225
Chandigarh	5118	2669	6946
Chhattisgarh	1721516	4570675	2240656
Delhi	47746	103677	78149
Goa	50221	55309	53769
Gujarat	897894	980946	435490
Haryana	109379	1267273	1282668
Himachal Pradesh	75772	48328	50225
Jammu and Kashmir	104814	101330	109726
Jharkhand	341829	334975	282196
Karnataka	3117093	2589615	3040016
Kerala	1341006	854702	885142
Madhya Pradesh	7145760	4572068	4937725
Maharashtra	8098658	580605	575223
Manipur	29962	24241	23142
Meghalaya	25727	12557	14885
Mizoram	4588	4252	5227
Nagaland	7617	12490	14276
Odisha	2123801	2521383	2373491
Puducherry	96636	99132	81978
Punjab	1259911	68445	86041
Rajasthan	2024434	4439777	3883686
Sikkim	2566	2952	11110
Tamil Nadu	1277084	1303949	1306531
Telangana	2076886	3666723	5382603
Tripura	40804	30813	25386
Uttar Pradesh	1312517	7876133	1926354
Uttranchal	748170	779371	90152

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	437263	437338	298965
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1399	1399	1399
Lakshdweep	203	203	203
Daman and Diu	202	202	202
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4812	482	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>43208152</b>	<b>45107984</b>	<b>43733434</b>

**Statement-II**

*Contributions from Government for premium Subsidy to Social Security Fund / AABY Fund*

Year	Contributions (in cr.)
1988-89	20.00
1989-90	6.00
2000-01	158.32
2001-02	190.33
2007-08	1000.00
2008-09	1500.00
2011-12	100.00
2012-13	157.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3132.15</b>

**New National Employment Policy**

2749. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government is framing a new Sector-wise National Employment Policy to address the crucial issue of job creation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has held consultations

with various Ministries in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that huge job losses of engineers and skilled workers in IT, Telecom, Steel, Engineering and Mining, are posing a new challenge to the country's growing unemployment market and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the new Policy will include incentives for employers to create more jobs, reforms to attract enterprises and help for MSME industries, which are major job providers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Policy is expected to take up the twin issues of providing quality jobs to over 10 Million youth being added to the country's workforce every year and ensuring that more of these are created in the formal sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations have been held with various stakeholders including Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy. International Labour Organization (ILO) has recently been involved for formulation of the National Employment Policy.

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the half yearly financial reports of major IT companies indicate a decline in employment. The drop in the recruitment by the IT industry this fiscal year is due to several factors which inter-alia include:

- Some of the less complex, standard and repetitive jobs are being automated;
- Companies are improving their employee-utilisation levels and reducing bench strength; and
- Companies are employing people with specialised skillsets in newer areas such as data science, machine learning, artificial intelligence and internet-of-things. The growth

rate in these technologies and the nature of the business do not necessitate large-scale hiring.

As per NASSCOM, the Indian IT-BPM industry is expected to continue to be a net hirer and currently employs nearly 3.9 million people in this fiscal, an addition of 173,000 over last year.

According to NASSCOM the IT-BPM industry, both globally and in India, is witnessing unprecedented changes in technology. Current trend observed is the automation of entire sets of activities that are simple, standardised and rule-based. As a result, few job roles are expected to become redundant over the medium- to long-term. Driven by the impact of disruptive technologies - social, cloud, mobile, analytics, AI etc., the IT-BPM industry in India is fundamentally transforming its business model and building new offerings to emerge as the digital solutions partner. This structural change in the sector requires re-skilling, domain knowledge and enhanced technology competencies. However, these changes also mean that new sets of skills are needed and as such, these are throwing up opportunities for newer job roles.

The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing workforce is re-skilled/up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles. Most companies (large, medium & small) are also implementing rigorous training programs to re-skill/up-skill their existing employees in new and emerging technologies.

Job generation in MSME sector cuts across different Ministries of the Government of India. Government is implementing the following Schemes for enterprise creation and job generation:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): This is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 4.49 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin

money subsidy of Rs 9416.02 crore providing employment to an estimated 37.57 lakh persons since PMEGP's inception till 31.12.2017.

- (ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI): It is a cluster-based scheme for development of khadi, village industries and coir clusters by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centers, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. SFURTI Scheme has been revamped. A total assistance of Rs. 139.58 crore has been released benefitting 59,900 artisans.
- (iii) A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurs (ASPIRE): was launched on 18.3.2015 to set up a network of technology centres and to set up incubation centres to accelerate entrepreneurship and also to promote start-ups for innovation and entrepreneurship in agro-industry. Under ASPIRE, 62 Livelihood Business Incubation (LBI) centres have been approved.
- (iv) Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC): Ministry of MSME through KVIC is implementing various schemes to encourage Khadi and village industry sector. During the FY 2017-18, employment generated in the Khadi and Village Industry sector is estimated at 138.74 lakhs.
- (v) Coir Board: Ministry of MSME through Coir Board is also implementing various Schemes/programmes through its field level offices to assist entrepreneurs to set up new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in all coconut producing States. More than 7 lakh employment has been generated in the Coir Sector.
- (vi) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE): The scheme facilitates credit to the MSE units by covering collateral

free credit facility (term loan and /or working capital) extended by eligible lending institutions to new and existing micro and small enterprises. The corpus of CGTMSE has been enhanced from Rs. 2500 crore to 7500 crore. The Scheme has extended guarantee cover to over 28 lakh enterprises leading to huge employment generation.

- (vii) Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) -Ministry launched MSE-CDP for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters. Scheme provides for creation of tangible "assets" as Common Facility Centers (CFCs) like Common Production/ Processing Centre (for balancing/correcting/ improving production line that cannot be undertaken by individual units), Design Centres, Testing Facilities, Training Centre, R&D Centres, Effluent Treatment Plant, Marketing Display/Selling Centre, Common Logistics Centre, Common Raw Material Bank/ Sales Depot, etc.
- (viii) MSME-Tool Rooms/Technology Development Centre (MSME-TRs/TDCs): 18 MSME-Tool Rooms/TDCs have been setup across the country to assist enterprises in their technological upgradation by providing precision toolings, trained manpower & consultancy in the area of tool & die making etc. During FY 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, these centres have trained 1,07,070 persons with commensurate employment generation.
- (ix) Credit linked Capital subsidy Scheme (CLCSS): CLCSS facilitates technology upgradation of small scale industries, including agro & rural industrial units by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy (limited to maximum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs). Since inception and upto 30.11.2017, a total of 48,618 units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of Rs. 2904.53 crore.

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting

employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has also announced a booster package of Rs 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services inter-alia consisting of a portal ([www.ncs.gov.in](http://www.ncs.gov.in)) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

#### **Retail Outlets**

2750. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a four member Committee/ Panel to sort out the issue of the closure threat of Retail Outlets due to eviction notices from landlords in various parts of the country due to the rising value of realty and retail boom, which are driving landlords to evict Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) tenants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Committee has decided to empower OMCs for negotiating higher rentals with their existing landlords and give them powers to even buy the property at market determined rates and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of growing number of eviction suits filed in various courts, the OMCs are asked to make efforts for out- of-court settlement within the framed guidelines and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) After dismantling of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) w.e.f 01.04.2002 in the Petroleum Sector, the management of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take their own decision in the matter of marketing

and distribution of petroleum products through their respective network of Retail Outlet dealerships. OMCs have informed that they explore the possibilities for a negotiated settlement for renewal of lease/purchase on strength of tenancy protection wherever available. Where tenancy protection is not available, OMCs make efforts to secure the site based on negotiated settlement for lease or purchase at market rates. In the event of negotiations failing, the OMCs explore available legal options.

*[Translation]*

#### **Production and Export of Organic Products**

2751. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the share of India in the global food market at present;

(b) the details of the products produced under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for the production of organic products;

(c) whether the APEDA has received some complaints regarding the certification agencies;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the export of organic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per WTO's World Trade Statistical Review 2017 (based on trade in 2016), India's share in the global food market is 2.2%.

(b) The details of the category wise production under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A complaint was received by the Government in December 2017 on the approval granted by one of the accredited Certification Bodies for farm input. The complaint was investigated and explanation

was sought from the Certification Body. The complainant was informed accordingly.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to promote export of organic products are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*The details of the category-wise production of organic products under NPOP during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Category	Production (MT)
1	Oilseeds	299717.807
2	Sugarcane	281660.331
3	Cereal & Millets	195552.107
4	Fiber Crops (Cotton)	155136.889
5	Pulses	62329.045
6	Tea	39129.259
7	Spices & Condiments	36718.417
8	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	29523.906
9	Fruits	27851.918
10	Vegetables	24339.49
11	Dry Fruits	8241.284
12	Coffee	6208.72
13	Ornamental Plants and Flowers	5517.076
14	Others	5030.906
15	Plantation Crops other than Tea & Coffee	2550.773
16	Fodder Crops	486.95
17	Tuber Crops (Potato)	110.934
<b>Total</b>		<b>1180105.812</b>

Source: Information provided by the accredited certification Bodies under NPOP on Tracenet/APEDA

**Statement-II**

*Steps taken to Promote Export of Organic Products*

The following steps are taken to promote the export of organic products:

1. Extension of scope of product categories such as Organic Animal feed processing and handling, Organic Mushroom, Sea weed and Aquatic plants and Green house production in National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) to diversify and widen organic products basket for export;
2. Inclusion of new products such as Tusser, Cocoon, Honey, Lac, Medicinal Plants & Herbs, Roots and Tubers under existing standard for collection of non cultivated material of plant origin/forest produce in NPOP;
3. Inclusion of Silk worm rearing for cocoon production and wool under existing standard Livestock category in NPOP;
4. Inclusion of new Certification Bodies making total number of Certification Bodies accredited under NPOP as 28;
5. Extension of scope of accreditation to extended to three Certification Bodies for certification of Livestock and Apiculture;
6. Capacity building programme for the Evaluation Committee members on NPOP and audit procedures, State Government Officials on NPOP and Tracenet Operations;
7. Outreach programme is conducted at different states;
8. Consultative meeting with the accredited Certification Bodies and operators on the updation made on NPOP and procedure for simplification of Tracenet system;
9. European Commission and Switzerland has recognized the NPOP equivalency to their regulation for unprocessed plant products. USDA has granted conformity assessment for certification as per USDA NOP standards. APEDA is continuing efforts for

getting equivalence with Canada, Korea, Taiwan and Japan through regular correspondences. Taiwan has conducted the onsite verification of the implementation of NPOP in November 2017 after completion of documentation review for granting equivalency of NPOP with Taiwanese Organic Standards. Taiwan has also submitted the application to APEDA for bilateral equivalency;

10. The Government organizes Indian pavilion at two international food fairs held in Nuremberg, Germany and Anaheim, USA exclusively for organic products and;
11. The Government also organized 19th Organic World Congress in Delhi NCR wherein 36 international buyers were hosted by APEDA. Total number of product categories discussed for trade was 37 with total 283 trade queries. There were more than 286 buyer seller meets generating trade enquiry worth more than Rs 68 crores.

[English]

**Collaboration with Private Companies to Promote Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

2752. DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has collaborated/proposes to collaborate with some Non-Governmental players to promote "Swadesh Darshan Scheme";

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

(c) the manner and extent to which such collaboration will help to improve the tourism in the country specially in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme under which Ministry provides central financial assistance to States/UTs/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Ministry does not collaborate

with Non-Governmental entities under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Employment in Informal Sector**

2753. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to improve the quality of employment in the informal sector of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the contribution of the informal sector in the employment generation in the country;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide social security to the people working in the informal sector;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any effective measure to ease the criteria for getting loan to encourage employment generation and to promote the informal sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the NSSO survey results, the category-industry sector wise distribution of workers during 2011-12 is given below:

Worker	Industry Sector		
	Unorganized	Organised	Total
Informal	82.6	9.8	92.4
Formal	0.4	7.2	7.6
Total	83.0	17.0	100.0

The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial

investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).

A Scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers are provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government is paying the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government is also paying the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

(c) to (e) The Government has enacted Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 for the welfare of unorganized workers. The Act provides for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganized workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Government through the National Social Security Board. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is a health insurance scheme which provides health and maternity benefits to the unorganized workers, listed in the schedule I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This scheme covers BPL and 11 other defined categories namely Building & Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway porters, Street Vendors. Besides this, the scheme is also applicable to MGNREGA workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi workers, Domestic workers, Sanitation workers, Mine workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi drivers. For insurance against death and disability, Department of Financial

Services implements schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). Ministry of Labour and Employment implements Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) which covers death and disability along with a scholarship component for 2 children studying in class 9th to 12th standard.

MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Loan under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment.

*[English]*

#### **Post-Matric Scholarship**

2754. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJA:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal students who got the post-matric scholarship, pre-matric scholarship in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of Non-Governmental Organizations and voluntary organizations working for the welfare of scheduled tribals in various State/UTs-wise including the details of financial assistance provided to them during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Ministry is implementing the schemes Pre-Matric Scholarships and Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students in the country. The State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries under these schemes during the last three years, including Kerala and Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of Non-Governmental Organizations and Voluntary Organizations working for



the welfare of scheduled tribes in various States/UTs, and the details of financial assistance provided to them under

the three schemes during the last three years, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15 Beneficiaries	2015-16 Beneficiaries	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	325
2	Andhra Pradesh	75812	79602	39466
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2594
4	Bihar	40700	37095	0
5	Chhattisgarh	228626	225705	207956
6	Daman and Diu	0	0	356
7	Goa	0	0	3721
8	Gujarat	179169	138465	188593
9	Himachal Pradesh	3996	5798	1972
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37813	6131
11	Jharkhand	93533	0	91464
12	Karnataka	0	0	52096
13	Kerala	0	30010	14464
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	364167	151611
15	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16	Manipur	40126	0	22401
17	Meghalaya	0	0	3273
18	Mizoram	0	0	9843
19	Nagaland	0	42048	18780
20	Odisha	203301	221243	222837
21	Rajasthan	187508	0	0
22	Sikkim	408	0	297

1	2	3	4	5
23	Tamil Nadu	0	15750	6602
24	Telangana	105672	0	28966
25	Tripura	44598	53516	16723
26	Uttar Pradesh	9869	5322	8760
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	5687
28	West Bengal	0	0	29249
Total		1213318	1256534	1134167

*Details of Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15 Beneficiaries	2015-16 Beneficiaries	2016-17 Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	0	167
2	Andhra Pradesh	82091	49239	65173
3	Arunachal Pradesh	630	0	22564
4	Assam	102800	116693	29423
5	Bihar	6463	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	139447	148660	135586
7	Daman and Diu	320	0	328
8	Goa	1332	4270	1924
9	Gujarat	218570	163989	192322
10	Himachal Pradesh	5189	8079	3739
11	Jammu and Kashmir	21000	21000	13854
12	Jharkhand	81768	0	63029
13	Karnataka	134988	140891	109943
14	Kerala	13225	0	15834
15	Madhya Pradesh	188145	197176	263176
16	Maharashtra	175000	175000	163321
17	Manipur	57828	66928	59995

1	2	3	4	5
18	Meghalaya	79011	74608	54900
19	Mizoram	62410	57330	42072
20	Nagaland	40133	45140	44404
21	Odisha	130960	165100	176579
22	Rajasthan	246249	275669	126965
23	Sikkim	2705	3053	2605
24	Tamil Nadu	11092	20060	23574
25	Telangana	171329	171329	112236
26	Tripura	22261	28374	21001
27	Uttar Pradesh	7500	0	5322
28	Uttarakhand	25269	27796	15401
29	West Bengal	79230	73357	85901
Total		2107093	2033741	1851338

**Statement-II**

*Details of Funds released 2014-15 to 2016-17 under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Vountary organisations working for the Welfare of STs.*

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of NGO's/ VO's	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	3443334	25263164	16058361
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	44975364	9569894	45605089
3	Assam	10	8755425	5785170	13766060
4	Chhattisgarh	4	4943900	1620270	6596669
5	Gujarat	9	21372227	4338188	11193835
6	Himachal Pradesh	6	17074044	0	27733860
7	Jharkhand	9	65726048	20519422	40575895
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4035911	0	0
9	Karnataka	13	24888744	22725348	38909904

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Kerala	7	9907370	9625460	11355052
11	Madhya Pradesh	12	10189512	6654020	15278404
12	Maharashtra	13	19697375	3377213	20295458
13	Manipur	12	21091546	6346350	39406207
14	Meghalaya	2	67215218	27479208	60692770
15	Mizoram	3	4039560	0	4016475
16	Nagaland	2	3215437	0	0
17	Odisha	23	30398337	19079568	45737410
18	Rajasthan	•3	8331000	3182749	6783268
19	Sikkim	2	2564384	5454113	5205330
20	Tamil Nadu	4	3509519	1181790	3891019
21	Telangana	3	2375010	1976326	63786629
22	Tripura	3	1715310	1582470	6602040
23	Uttarakhand	6	11866736	1766858	11263873
24	Uttar Pradesh	3	6904581	2218403	3448897
25	West Begnal	22	45252818	37791760	31533450
26	Delhi	2	1511290	0	907171
Grand Total		192	445000000	217537744	530643126

*Details of Funds released during 2014-15 to 2016-17 under the Scheme of Strengthening  
Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NGO/VO's	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	5207920	193107731	27094085
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4271709	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh	1	3925448	0	3963499
4	Gujarat	4	194219225	171232411	285792943
5	Jharkhand	1	4442520	2107200	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	13	57103228	14357845	42004939

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Maharashtra	4	3600400	0	15838410
8	Odisha	17	26507661	104081259	192941396
9	Rajasthan	3	9665119	0	14877810
10	Telangana	1	41056770	48075810	71975792
Total		46	350000000	532962256	654488874

*Details of Funds released during 2014-15 to 2016-17 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.*

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of NGO's/VO's	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Assam	3	7232000	0	9300000
2	Karnataka	1	6360000	0	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	1	3044800	0	0
5	Nagaland	2	10392000	0	2448000
6	Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	3120000
Grand Total		9	27028800	0	14868000

#### **Joint Venture of SAIL**

2755. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Steel Authority of India Limited has given its approval to enter into a joint venture with the world's largest steelmaker for manufacturing high end automotive steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed joint venture is likely to set up a Rs. 15,000 crore auto grade steel plant project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) to (d) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Arcelor Mittal (AM) have signed an MoU on 22.05.2015 to explore the possibility of setting up an automotive steel manufacturing facility under a

Joint Venture (JV), in India. The proposed JV will construct a state-of-the-art cold rolling mill and other downstream finishing facilities in India that will offer technologically advanced steel products to India's rapidly growing automotive sector.

A task force team comprising representatives from both SAIL and AM has been working on detailed due diligence and preliminary feasibility study and all other issues for setting up a JV Company. The Board of Directors of SAIL, in its meeting held on 12th December 2017, has approved the proposal for signing of a legally non-binding Term Sheet with Arcelor Mittal for entering into a Joint Venture for Automotive Steel Business.

[Translation]

#### **Funds for Toilets in Schools**

2756. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of toilets in all the schools of the country has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the target for completion of the said construction work;

(c) the total amount of funds being spent over this work;

(d) whether there is also the participation of the State Governments in this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under Section 19 provides for norms and standards for a school. The appropriate Governments have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including toilets in schools as per the RTE norms. All States and UTs have been advised to comply with the provision of the RTE Act, 2009 which inter alia states that every school building should have separate toilets for boys and girls. Construction of toilets in schools across the country to ensure adequate number of toilets as per student strength in the school or upgradation of schools is a continuous process.

The Ministry supports States and Union Territories (UTs) for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including toilet facilities in schools across the country at elementary level through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and at secondary level through Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Ministry of Human Resource Development annually approves Work Plan & Budget of the States and UTs for various activities including drinking water and toilet facilities under SSA and RMSA schemes based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) database and proposals received from States/UTs.

Under SSA, since its inception in 2001 till 31.12.2017, 10.54 lakh toilets have been sanctioned in elementary schools, out of which States/UTs have reported construction of 9.95 lakh toilets. Under RMSA since inception of scheme in 2009-10 till 28.02.2018, 70,244

toilets in secondary schools have been sanctioned, out of which States/UTs have reported construction of 49,636 toilets.

Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative 4.17 lakh toilets in 2.61 lakh Government elementary and secondary schools were constructed/re-constructed in one year upto 15th August, 2015 in association with States, UTs, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private corporates, to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools.

States/UTs are advised regularly in various meetings and workshops to complete the works in a time-bound manner.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 1062.27 crore under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rs. 60.48 crore under RMSA has been allocated during the years 2014 and 2015 to States and UTs specifically for construction and repair of toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative aimed to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools. Ministry of Finance has sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 162.67 crore through Swachh Bharat Kosh for construction/re-construction of 25,324 toilets in schools in the States during the period from December, 2014 to May, 2016. PSUs and private corporate have contributed in construction of 1,45,102 school toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative.

Further, details of approved outlay/estimate under SSA and RMSA for toilets in government elementary and secondary schools respectively across the country during the three years are as under:

Year	SSA	RMSA
	Approved outlay/ estimate for toilet	Approved outlay/ estimate for toilet
2015-16	391.16	5.48
2016-17	318.12	34.64
2017-18	211.63	6.02

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. SSA and RMSA schemes support States and UTs for various approved activities including toilets in Government school buildings as per the fund sharing pattern. The fund sharing pattern is in

the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States (including UTs with legislature) and 90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States. The central government funds 100% in case Union Territories without legislature.

[*English*]

### **Strengthening of IPR**

2757. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage the Innovation Industry in India by liberalizing parameters such as market and price control;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide fair access to foreign companies in India regarding IPR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has taken various steps to strengthen the IPR regime in the country keeping in view our developmental needs. The steps undertaken inter alia, include the following:

- (i) The National IPR Policy, 2016 was adopted on 12.05.2016 as a vision document to guide future development of IPRs in the country.
- (ii) To have synergy between different IP offices, the administration of Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, along with their associated Registries, has been transferred to the DIPP. Subsequently, under the Finance Act, 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged in the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.

(iii) The Patent Rules, 2003 and the Trademark Rules, 2002 have been amended whereby the IP processes have been re-engineered to streamline them and make them more user-friendly.

(iv) Manpower in the Intellectual Property offices has been augmented significantly through creation of new posts. Recruitment has been completed for 459 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs, in addition to the earlier 130. The number of Examiners of Trademarks and Geographical Indications has also been augmented through 59 examiners on regular basis in addition to the existing 63, as also 84 examiners on contract. This augmentation of manpower has already had a salutary effect on the examination and disposal of patent and trademark applications.

(v) An IPR enforcement handbook has also been prepared, which is a ready reckoner for police officials across the country in dealing with IP crimes of counterfeiting and piracy.

(vi) Special provisions have been made for startups and MSMEs.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various steps to build an eco-system for innovation in the country and thereby encourage the innovation-based industry in India. Programmes like Atal Innovation Mission and Startup India have been undertaken that encourage innovation and entrepreneurship. Necessary safeguards and controls are put in place as per the provisions in law and changes are made, as required, in public interest.

(e) India has a Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime. India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs, which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. As per TRIPS, to which India is a signatory, each Member has to accord to the nationals of other Members no less favourable than that it accords to its own nationals with regard to the protection of intellectual property, subject to certain exceptions.

**NIOS Exams**

2758. SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any data of the students appeared in the On Demand Exams in NIOS during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the total registered students passed and failed in April and October » exams during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the other Education Boards students appeared in On Demand Exams during the last five years and the details of passed students, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State /UT-wise details of students registered and passed in the On Demand Exams of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State /UT-wise details of the total number of students registered and passed in April and October exams during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State /UT-wise details of the students of other Education Boards registered and passed in On Demand Exams during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise On Demand April/October Examination result status for the last 5 years*

**Secondary****2013-14**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	38	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	164	16
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5	Bihar	73	23
6	Chandigarh	63	14
7	Chhattisgarh	8	0
8	Delhi	2177	371
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	6	2
12	Gujarat	15	6
13	Haryana	175	54
14	Himachal Pradesh	27	8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0
16	Jharkhand	9	5
17	Karnataka	16	5
18	Kerala	173	41
19	Madhya Pradesh	139	21
20	Maharashtra	507	70
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	97	5
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	3	0
25	Odisha	123	28
26	Puducherry	0	0
27	Punjab	24	6
28	Rajasthan	904	159
29	Sikkim	0	0
30	Tamilnadu	11	0
31	Telangana	11	1
32	Tripura	12	1



1	2	3	4
33	Uttar Pradesh	360	78
34	Uttarakhand	255	58
35	West Bengal	327	59
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		5720	1040

*State/ UT-wise On Demand April/October Examination  
result status for the last 5 years*

**Secondary**

**2014-15**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	82	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	200	37
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5	Bihar	77	12
6	Chandigarh	83	12
7	Chhattisgarh	11	1
8	Delhi	2261	426
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	14	2
12	Gujarat	154	35
13	Haryana	198	65
14	Himachal Pradesh	21	6
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
16	Jharkhand	8	5
17	Karnataka	32	7
18	Kerala	221	83
19	Madhya Pradesh	315	64

1	2	3	4
20	Maharashtra	457	79
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	67	13
23	Mizoram	20	3
24	Nagaland	1	0
25	Odisha	80	20
26	Puducherry	2	0
27	Punjab	19	5
28	Rajasthan	1304	346
29	Sikkim	0	0
30	Tamilnadu	79	11
31	Telangana	87	13
32	Tripura	228	75
33	Uttar Pradesh	313	64
34	Uttarakhand	236	58
35	West Bengal	374	87
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		6946	1546

*State/UT-wise On Demand April/October Examination  
result status for the last 5 years*

**Secondary**

**2015-16**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	45	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1
3	Assam	106	15
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5	Bihar	75	16
6	Chandigarh	110	17

1	2	3	4
7	Chhattisgarh	28	3
8	Delhi	1873	388
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	7	2
12	Gujarat	238	52
13	Haryana	281	78
14	Himachal Pradesh	13	2
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
16	Jharkhand	5	2
17	Karnataka	107	22
18	Kerala	177	41
19	Madhya Pradesh	194	47
20	Maharashtra	535	81
21	Manipur	2	0
22	Meghalaya	32	7
23	Mizoram	16	3
24	Nagaland	2	0
25	Odisha	70	10
26	Puducherry	1	0
27	Punjab	41	5
28	Rajasthan	934	271
29	Sikkim	0	0
30	Tamilnadu	57	6
31	Telangana	57	13
32	Tripura	40	9
33	Uttar Pradesh	395	93
34	Uttarakhand	181	51
35	West Bengal	338	82
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>1328</b>

*State/UT-wise On Demand April/October Examination  
result status for the last 5 years*

**Secondary**

**2016-17**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	104	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1
3	Assam	231	51
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5	Bihar	81	13
6	Chandigarh	138	33
7	Chhattisgarh	99	33
8	Delhi	2538	1041
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	133	40
12	Gujarat	244	45
13	Haryana	229	79
14	Himachal Pradesh	39	3
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10	1
16	Jharkhand	18	5
17	Karnataka	73	15
18	Kerala	244	70
19	Madhya Pradesh	403	82
20	Maharashtra	708	180
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	56	7
23	Mizoram	33	13
24	Nagaland	6	5
25	Odisha	48	7
26	Puducherry	1	1

1	2	3	4
27	Punjab	38	11
28	Rajasthan	1017	471
29	Sikkim	2	0
30	Tamilnadu	72	17
31	Telangana	151	28
32	Tripura	272	123
33	Uttar Pradesh	420	154
34	Uttarakhand	368	128
35	West Bengal	417	115
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		8197	2780

*State/UT-wise On Demand April/October Examination  
result status for the last 5 years*

**Secondary  
2017-18**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	1
3	Assam	246	56
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
5	Bihar	130	23
6	Chandigarh	149	31
7	Chhattisgarh	82	26
8	Delhi	2541	779
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	183	44
12	Gujarat	359	56
13	Haryana	154	60

1	2	3	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	56	11
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6	1
16	Jharkhand	83	20
17	Karnataka	180	37
18	Kerala	288	84
19	Madhya Pradesh	131	35
20	Maharashtra	731	133
21	Manipur	2	0
22	Meghalaya	47	14
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	3	2
25	Odisha	68	19
26	Puducherry	3	3
27	Punjab	51	12
28	Rajasthan	622	213
29	Sikkim	0	0
30	Tamilnadu	120	24
31	Telangana	42	4
32	Tripura	123	61
33	Uttar Pradesh	391	122
34	Uttarakhand	284	97
35	West Bengal	413	81
36	Lakshadweep	4	0
Total		7504	2051

*State Wise on Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 years)*

**Sr. Secondary  
2013-14**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	288	86

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
4	Assam	299	58
5	Bihar	543	173
6	Chandigarh	220	54
7	Chhattisgarh	23	2
8	Delhi	9378	2049
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
	Daman and Diu	0	0
9	Goa	9	6
10	Gujarat	61	23
11	Haryana	841	268
12	Himachal Pradesh	62	13
13	Jammu and Kashmir	17	6
14	Jharkhand	77	28
15	Karnataka	170	33
16	Kerala	1122	266
17	Lakshadweep	2	1
18	Madhya Pradesh	405	71
19	Maharashtra	713	112
20	Manipur		
21	Meghalaya	24	1
22	Mizoram	2	1
23	Nagaland	1	0
24	Odisha	287	35
25	Punjab	72	13
26	Rajasthan	1004	235
27	Sikkim	1	0
28	Tamil Nadu	46	7
29	Telangana	112	5
30	Tripura	24	11
31	Uttar Pradesh	1968	522

1	2	3	4
32	Uttarakhand	1068	220
33	West Bengal	959	203
34	Puducherry	3	0
Total		19805	4503

*State Wise on Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**2014-15**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	620	166
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
4	Assam	269	41
5	Bihar	512	104
6	Chandigarh	298	89
7	Chhattisgarh	105	18
8	Delhi	10294	2346
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	11	1
12	Gujarat	410	62
13	Haryana	716	223
14	Himachal Pradesh	50	13
15	Jammu and Kashmir	14	2
16	Jharkhand	61	11
17	Karnataka	148	13
18	Kerala	1370	290
19	Lakshadweep	3	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	482	75

1	2	3	4
21	Maharashtra	730	130
22	Manipur	1	1
23	Meghalaya	27	2
24	Mizoram	26	10
25	Nagaland	2	0
26	Odisha	285	40
27	Punjab	115	23
28	Rajasthan	1106	287
29	Sikkim	3	0
30	Tamilnadu	302	47
31	Telangana	223	26
32	Tripura	680	161
33	Uttar Pradesh	1788	478
34	Uttarakhand	1169	222
35	West Bengal	1053	233
36	Puducherry	8	4
Total		22885	5118

*State Wise on Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**2015-16**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	695	139
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
4	Assam	238	40
5	Bihar	430	92
6	Chandigarh	364	89
7	Chhattisgarh	254	51

1	2	3	4
8	Delhi	7971	1881
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	31	8
12	Gujarat	544	100
13	Haryana	1167	278
14	Himachal Pradesh	65	21
15	Jammu and Kashmir	33	2
16	Jharkhand	82	20
17	Karnataka	263	32
18	Kerala	1810	371
19	Lakshadweep	4	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	438	71
21	Maharashtra	611	113
22	Manipur	6	1
23	Meghalaya	29	11
24	Mizoram	13	2
25	Nagaland	3	2
26	Odisha	173	50
27	Punjab	161	21
28	Rajasthan	1092	299
29	Sikkim	1	0
30	Tamil Nadu	198	29
31	Telangana	229	33
32	Tripura	638	165
33	Uttar Pradesh	2684	632
34	Uttarakhand	1082	242
35	West Bengal	970	208
36	Puducherry	3	0
Total		22284	5004

*State Wise on Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 years)*

**Sr. Secondary  
2016-17**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	821	191
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0
4	Assam	359	64
5	Bihar	515	104
6	Chandigarh	457	101
7	Chhattisgarh	439	110
8	Delhi	8093	2505
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	99	28
12	Gujarat	632	97
13	Haryana	773	262
14	Himachal Pradesh	105	28
15	Jammu and Kashmir	15	2
16	Jharkhand	68	18
17	Karnataka	315	29
18	Kerala	2294	454
19	Lakshadweep	4	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	446	80
21	Maharashtra	721	115
22	Manipur	3	1
23	Meghalaya	32	8
24	Mizoram	15	3
25	Nagaland	2	2
26	Odisha	241	34

1	2	3	4
27	Punjab	158	55
28	Rajasthan	1276	443
29	Sikkim	3	0
30	Tamilnadu	201	39
31	Telangana	390	70
32	Tripura	669	236
33	Uttar Pradesh	2137	636
34	Uttarakhand	1351	347
35	West Bengal	1450	274
36	Puducherry	0	0
Total		24089	6336

*State wise on Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**2017-18**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	88	19
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	2
4	Assam	437	81
5	Bihar	734	84
6	Chandigarh	390	91
7	Chhattisgarh	410	88
8	Delhi	7845	2054
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	47	14
12	Gujarat	723	115
13	Haryana	583	207

1	2	3	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	203	31
15	Jammu and Kashmir	28	5
16	Jharkhand	316	43
17	Karnataka	660	94
18	Kerala	2087	425
19	Lakshadweep	4	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	546	58
21	Maharashtra	695	100
22	Manipur	2	0
23	Meghalaya	21	4
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Nagaland	11	4
26	Odisha	286	30
27	Punjab	129	33
28	Rajasthan	1057	274
29	Sikkim	0	0
30	Tamilnadu	284	42
31	Telangana	247	46
32	Tripura	149	76
33	Uttar Pradesh	2446	767
34	Uttarakhand	1238	266
35	West Bengal	1204	198
36	Puducherry	1	1
Total		22881	5252

**Statement-II**

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary****April 2013**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1684	680
2	Andhra Pradesh	3153	1793

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2677	1406
4	Assam	2259	810
5	Bihar	12606	5544
6	Chandigarh	1627	789
7	Chhattisgarh	838	452
8	Delhi	22688	10882
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	2553	1668
12	Gujarat	788	496
13	Haryana	29439	16948
14	Himachal Pradesh	3445	1392
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1051	299
16	Jharkhand	2795	1645
17	Karnataka	841	330
18	Kerala	4843	3008
19	Lakshadweep	13	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	12381	7641
21	Maharashtra	6852	4268
22	Manipur	1565	680
23	Meghalaya	1597	416
24	Mizoram	1747	839
25	Nagaland	3455	1151
26	Odisha	10573	3968
27	Puducherry	3	2
28	Punjab	5987	3073
29	Rajasthan	8922	4442
30	Sikkim	1035	337
31	Tamilnadu	562	323
32	Telangana	187	75
33	Tripura	2164	594

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	10019	6382
35	Uttarakhand	8815	5727
36	West Bengal	8535	4036
Total		177699	92105

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**April 2014**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1149	527
2	Andhra Pradesh	1308	994
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2713	1328
4	Assam	2187	835
5	Bihar	10262	6096
6	Chandigarh	1243	461
7	Chhattisgarh	1165	602
8	Delhi	17065	7238
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	2164	1289
12	Gujarat	1424	956
13	Haryana	20847	11935
14	Himachal Pradesh	3062	1333
15	Jammu and Kashmir	801	358
16	Jharkhand	2952	2057
17	Karnataka	883	404
18	Kerala	4538	2369
19	Lakshadweep	12	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	10778	7211
21	Maharashtra	6547	3669

1	2	3	4
22	Manipur	1308	666
23	Meghalaya	1420	372
24	Mizoram	1692	719
25	Nagaland	2091	808
26	Odisha	6978	3667
27	Puducherry	12	4
28	Punjab	4454	1822
29	Rajasthan	12720	5969
30	Sikkim	749	223
31	Tamilnadu	586	251
32	Telangana	176	112
33	Tripura	1289	564
34	Uttar Pradesh	8589	5412
35	Uttarakhand	6715	4086
36	West Bengal	7184	3373
Total		147063	77711

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**April 2015**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	681	271
2	Andhra Pradesh	1625	1355
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2740	1886
4	Assam	2296	1030
5	Bihar	8915	4759
6	Chandigarh	1422	540
7	Chhattisgarh	1261	798
8	Delhi	16412	7702
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0



1	2	3	4
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	2382	1449
12	Gujarat	1986	1500
13	Haryana	17546	8594
14	Himachal Pradesh	3162	1861
15	Jammu and Kashmir	950	253
16	Jharkhand	3015	2064
17	Karnataka	879	364
18	Kerala	4790	2502
19	Lakshadweep	3	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	14702	8899
21	Maharashtra	6935	3915
22	Manipur	1110	612
23	Meghalaya	1449	393
24	Mizoram	1074	522
25	Nagaland	2155	322
26	Odisha	5028	2508
27	Puducherry	17	10
28	Punjab	5251	2590
29	Rajasthan	12433	7604
30	Sikkim	621	207
31	Tamilnadu	720	284
32	Telangana	188	53
33	Tripura	1027	578
34	Uttar Pradesh	8489	5516
35	Uttarakhand	6186	4064
36	West Bengal	6432	3141
<b>Total</b>		<b>143882</b>	<b>78146</b>

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**April 2016**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	440	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	2567	1371
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2195	1069
4	Assam	2191	580
5	Bihar	4860	1102
6	Chandigarh	1696	466
7	Chhattisgarh	964	490
8	Delhi	20306	4839
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	2732	1171
12	Gujarat	2897	2052
13	Haryana	16071	3867
14	Himachal Pradesh	2655	850
15	Jammu and Kashmir	809	242
16	Jharkhand	2077	1075
17	Karnataka	829	433
18	Kerala	4688	1839
19	Lakshadweep	1	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	16964	10032
21	Maharashtra	6190	2094
22	Manipur	1088	570
23	Meghalaya	1438	240
24	Mizoram	907	216
25	Nagaland	1297	316
26	Odisha	3612	1378
27	Puducherry	21	1

1	2	3	4
28	Punjab	5612	2516
29	Rajasthan	15726	9040
30	Sikkim	540	150
31	Tamilnadu	732	330
32	Telangana	379	158
33	Tripura	1061	525
34	Uttar Pradesh	9123	2857
35	Uttarakhand	6612	3344
36	West Bengal	5729	1934
Total		145009	57247

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**April-2017**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	389	119
2	Andhra Pradesh	2838	1042
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2431	1333
4	Assam	2551	762
5	Bihar	2870	906
6	Chandigarh	1763	545
7	Chhattisgarh	2087	126
8	Delhi	18955	5735
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	2497	1274
12	Gujarat	3883	1858
13	Haryana	13586	4344
14	Himachal Pradesh	2457	894
15	Jammu and Kashmir	802	199

1	2	3	4
16	Jharkhand	3077	890
17	Karnataka	968	459
18	Kerala	5808	2507
19	Lakshadweep	17	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	16118	4626
21	Maharashtra	6074	2658
22	Manipur	1227	318
23	Meghalaya	1404	224
24	Mizoram	670	253
25	Nagaland	975	304
26	Odisha	2299	747
27	Puducherry	35	8
28	Punjab	6326	2365
29	Rajasthan	15489	8298
30	Sikkim	847	344
31	Tamilnadu	871	285
32	Telangana	399	174
33	Tripura	1136	689
34	Uttar Pradesh	8166	3441
35	Uttarakhand	6738	2845
36	West Bengal	5609	1869
Total		141362	52443

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**Oct.2013**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1107	302
2	Andhra Pradesh	2923	2025
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1930	960
4	Assam	1688	589

1	2	3	4
5	Bihar	12192	6576
6	Chandigarh	988	325
7	Chhattisgarh	971	361
8	Delhi	13697	4616
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1092	629
12	Gujarat	774	532
13	Haryana	21202	10262
14	Himachal Pradesh	3039	1105
15	Jammu and Kashmir	798	285
16	Jharkhand	1773	944
17	Karnataka	463	135
18	Kerala	2241	1041
19	Lakshadweep	7	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	12264	6653
21	Maharashtra	3141	1371
22	Manipur	1983	1102
23	Meghalaya	1377	278
24	Mizoram	1982	716
25	Nagaland	3226	2101
26	Odisha	5601	2105
27	Puducherry	1	0
28	Punjab	3490	1108
29	Rajasthan	21461	12170
30	Sikkim	780	165
31	Tamilnadu	281	76
32	Telangana	170	79
33	Tripura	1532	502
34	Uttar Pradesh	7402	4639
35	Uttarakhand	8882	5621
36	West Bengal	6831	2154
<b>Total</b>		<b>147289</b>	<b>71532</b>

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**Oct. 2014**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	622	157
2	Andhra Pradesh	2654	1987
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2225	989
4	Assam	1905	457
5	Bihar	12029	5454
6	Chandigarh	912	276
7	Chhattisgarh	1553	622
8	Delhi	11836	3744
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1133	669
12	Gujarat	1493	977
13	Haryana	18564	8307
14	Himachal Pradesh	2935	979
15	Jammu and Kashmir	892	226
16	Jharkhand	2059	846
17	Karnataka	384	79
18	Kerala	2761	1069
19	Lakshadweep	5	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	16748	8313
21	Maharashtra	3597	1622
22	Manipur	1475	739
23	Meghalaya	1555	335
24	Mizoram	1476	517
25	Nagaland	2563	847
26	Odisha	4706	1864

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	44	14
28	Punjab	4131	1445
29	Rajasthan	27212	17013
30	Sikkim	576	77
31	Tamil Nadu	353	97
32	Telangana	202	90
33	Tripura	1217	348
34	Uttar Pradesh	7943	4743
35	Uttarakhand	10604	5885
36	West Bengal	6021	1573
Total		154385	72360

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary  
Oct. 2015**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	450	79
2	Andhra Pradesh	2767	832
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1910	375
4	Assam	1695	372
5	Bihar	7070	1328
6	Chandigarh	943	199
7	Chhattisgarh	1249	359
8	Delhi	10569	1666
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1593	482
12	Gujarat	2464	1519
13	Haryana	14787	3446
14	Himachal Pradesh	2408	919

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	901	151
16	Jharkhand	1062	351
17	Karnataka	347	75
18	Kerala	2670	796
19	Lakshadweep	1	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	16770	7380
21	Maharashtra	3356	1195
22	Manipur	1285	706
23	Meghalaya	1569	158
24	Mizoram	1088	168
25	Nagaland	1954	741
26	Odisha	3201	530
27	Puducherry	9	2
28	Punjab	4244	1550
29	Rajasthan	22954	14804
30	Sikkim	410	102
31	Tamil Nadu	457	77
32	Telangana	293	66
33	Tripura	1441	838
34	Uttar Pradesh	9259	5947
35	Uttarakhand	9230	4610
36	West Bengal	4733	1177
Total		135139	53001

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary  
Oct. 2016**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	296	108
2	Andhra Pradesh	3268	1830

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2088	820
4	Assam	2004	244
5	Bihar	3263	738
6	Chandigarh	1122	308
7	Chhattisgarh	1716	1297
8	Delhi	12720	3309
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1514	296
12	Gujarat	2947	1405
13	Haryana	12489	3682
14	Himachal Pradesh	2596	1179
15	Jammu and Kashmir	524	150
16	Jharkhand	2191	267
17	Karnataka	494	136
18	Kerala	3190	851
19	Lakshadweep	3	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	15025	6115
21	Maharashtra	3207	554
22	Manipur	1099	388
23	Meghalaya	1198	123
24	Mizoram	797	224
25	Nag Aland	1335	254
26	Odisha	2363	749
27	Puducherry	9	5
28	Punjab	4799	1902
29	Rajasthan	18587	9717
30	Sikkim	464	152
31	Tamil Nadu	458	130
32	Telangana	571	340
33	Tripura	1420	748

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	7531	2576
35	Uttarakhand	6930	2490
36	West Bengal	4691	983
Total		122909	44071

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary**

**Oct. 2017**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	257	51
2	Andhra Pradesh	2965	1092
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2445	1013
4	Assam	2043	441
5	Bihar	2198	450
6	Chandigarh	1100	192
7	Chhattisgarh	3759	640
8	Delhi	12316	3254
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1016	413
12	Gujarat	4017	2451
13	Haryana	10733	2820
14	Himachal Pradesh	1971	426
15	Jammu and Kashmir	588	111
16	Jharkhand	1114	369
17	Karnataka	639	209
18	Kerala	3332	1273
19	Lakshadweep	6	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	11735	1354
21	Maharashtra	2412	858
22	Manipur	1146	457

1	2	3	4
23	Meghalaya	1267	231
24	Mizoram	694	124
25	Nagaland	950	304
26	Odisha	1855	332
27	Puducherry	32	9
28	Punjab	5072	1520
29	Rajasthan	15748	7957
30	Sikkim	577	114
31	Tamil Nadu	605	139
32	Telangana	705	323
33	Tripura	1798	224
34	Uttar Pradesh	5545	2389
35	Uttarakhand	6473	1113
36	West Bengal	4073	937
Total		111186	33590

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**April 2013**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2489	859
2	Andhra Pradesh	10617	5357
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2718	989
4	Assam	1898	441
5	Bihar	13547	7251
6	Chandigarh	2387	926
7	Chhattisgarh	654	280
8	Delhi	45122	16169
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1273	424
12	Gujarat	1054	488
13	Haryana	34371	14672
14	Himachal Pradesh	8235	3086
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1818	360
16	Jharkhand	3083	1549
17	Karnataka	1990	1013
18	Kerala	15878	7811
19	Lakshadweep	134	85
20	Madhya Pradesh	6365	3235
21	Maharashtra	4138	1760
22	Manipur	1005	528
23	Meghalaya	275	15
24	Mizoram	2612	984
25	Nagaland	2042	636
26	Odisha	1294	142
27	Puducherry	13	1
28	Punjab	3129	1148
29	Rajasthan	4972	1509
30	Sikkim	1244	251
31	Tamil Nadu	609	282
32	Telangana	802	252
33	Tripura	1376	307
34	Uttar Pradesh	17177	8821
35	Uttarakhand	12767	4446
36	West Bengal	13911	4107
Total		220999	90184

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**April 2014**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2397	829
2	Andhra Pradesh	5369	3832
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3165	1362
4	Assam	1876	604
5	Bihar	12055	6206
6	Chandigarh	2618	933
7	Chhattisgarh	787	459
8	Delhi	42445	14699
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1148	531
12	Gujarat	1274	704
13	Haryana	29695	13374
14	Himachal Pradesh	7210	3756
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1478	392
16	Jharkhand	4208	2391
17	Karnataka	2148	984
18	Kerala	16269	8399
19	Lakshadweep	159	39
20	Madhya Pradesh	6347	3867
21	Maharashtra	4010	1827
22	Manipur	944	625
23	Meghalaya	288	84
24	Mizoram	2638	1087
25	Nagaland	1383	941
26	Odisha	8578	371

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	32	9
28	Punjab	3326	1078
29	Rajasthan	6758	2492
30	Sikkim	1089	281
31	Tamil Nadu	663	240
32	Telangana	577	244
33	Tripura	974	328
34	Uttar Pradesh	16659	8973
35	Uttarakhand	12558	5007
36	West Bengal	14992	4858
Total		216117	91806

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**April 2015**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1983	717
2	Andhra Pradesh	4993	4171
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3597	1949
4	Assam	1787	649
5	Bihar	12328	7065
6	Chandigarh	2782	983
7	Chhattisgarh	1357	834
8	Delhi	39504	13521
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	1089	348
12	Gujarat	1778	1058
13	Haryana	28007	13094
14	Himachal Pradesh	6670	3509

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1764	498
16	Jharkhand	3712	1916
17	Karnataka	1567	610
18	Kerala	20915	10486
19	Lakshadweep	47	9
20	Madhya Pradesh	9901	5504
21	Maharashtra	4084	1631
22	Manipur	875	378
23	Meghalaya	362	71
24	Mizoram	2242	930
25	Nagaland	1203	128
26	Odisha	4751	2057
27	Puducherry	20	12
28	Punjab	3691	1461
29	Rajasthan	7812	3451
30	Sikkim	899	210
31	Tamil Nadu	801	304
32	Telangana	434	123
33	Tripura	928	428
34	Uttar Pradesh	18456	10954
35	Uttarakhand	12513	4977
36	West Bengal	11993	4836
Total		214845	98872

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**April 2016**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1598	576
2	Andhra Pradesh	5605	3582

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3541	1547
4	Assam	1541	475
5	Bihar	8393	2666
6	Chandigarh	2730	859
7	Chhattisgarh	1092	539
8	Delhi	36555	9521
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	993	348
12	Gujarat	2479	1379
13	Haryana	23940	5718
14	Himachal Pradesh	5826	2994
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1508	385
16	Jharkhand	2453	1118
17	Karnataka	1180	475
18	Kerala	23068	9697
19	Lakshadweep	28	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	11158	5951
21	Maharashtra	3805	1152
22	Manipur	915	547
23	Meghalaya	419	177
24	Mizoram	1688	640
25	Nagaland	850	207
26	Odisha	3454	1303
27	Puducherry	16	4
28	Punjab	3629	1487
29	Rajasthan	8839	4549
30	Sikkim	742	184
31	Tamilnadu	791	276
32	Telangana	1049	700
33	Tripura	943	577



1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	18510	5426
35	Uttarakhand	12769	4503
36	West Bengal	9756	3022
Total		201863	72587

*State Wise April Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**April 2017**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1348	426
2	Andhra Pradesh	6761	2555
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3876	2075
4	Assam	1467	449
5	Bihar	6402	1872
6	Chandigarh	2592	754
7	Chhattisgarh	3638	375
8	Delhi	29891	10517
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	949	572
12	Gujarat	3119	1761
13	Haryana	19237	6857
14	Himachal Pradesh	4353	1571
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1310	:307
16	Jharkhand	2978	757
17	Karnataka	1429	383
18	Kerala	23769	8368
19	Lakshadweep	69	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	13877	4708
21	Maharashtra	3173	1264

1	2	3	4
22	Manipur	1107	257
23	Meghalaya	398	111
24	Mizoram	1259	666
25	Nagaland	563	120
26	Odisha	2859	1117
27	Puducherry	27	9
28	Punjab	3904	1378
29	Rajasthan	10418	4012
30	Sikkim	639	166
31	Tamil Nadu	826	304
32	Telangana	1093	525
33	Tripura	1103	672
34	Uttar Pradesh	18012	7009
35	Uttarakhand	12972	4294
36	West Bengal	8799	2879
Total		194217	69092

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**Oct. 2013**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1618	458
2	Andhra Pradesh	8158	5842
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2472	802
4	Assam	1424	336
5	Bihar	11303	5306
6	Chandigarh	1794	627
7	Chhattisgarh	832	350
8	Delhi	30236	9572
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	692	227
12	Gujarat	713	333
13	Haryana	24503	10229
14	Himachal Pradesh	6910	2773
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1485	344
16	Jharkhand	2430	931
17	Karnataka	743	157
18	Kerala	8689	3710
19	Lakshadweep	75	35
20	Madhya Pradesh	6847	2880
21	Maharashtra	2473	916
22	Manipur	1165	633
23	Meghalaya	353	149
24	Mizoram	3437	1123
25	Nagaland	1675	794
26	Odisha	1080	148
27	Puducherry	6	2
28	Punjab	2432	703
29	Rajasthan	7413	2135
30	Sikkim	1160	294
31	Tamil Nadu	349	77
32	Telangana	774	299
33	Tripura	9431	223
34	Uttar Pradesh	15745	8531
35	Uttarakhand	13276	4815
36	West Bengal	13940	3242
Total		177145	68996

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**Oct. 2014**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1450	427
2	Andhra Pradesh	7524	6054
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2808	899
4	Assam	1500	308
5	Bihar	16123	5871
6	Chandigarh	2103	608
7	Chhattisgarh	1237	396
8	Delhi	28894	8428
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	583	197
12	Gujarat	1012	506
13	Haryana	24416	9802
14	Himachal Pradesh	5756	2150
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1602	435
16	Jharkhand	3254	1573
17	Karnataka	863	230
18	Kerala	10955	4552
19	Lakshadweep	111	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	9305	4033
21	Maharashtra	2376	892
22	Manipur	939	404
23	Meghalaya	443	191
24	Mizoram	3346	1201
25	Nagaland	1110	375
26	Odisha	8555	4331

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	13	2
28	Punjab	2837	858
29	Rajasthan	9242	3617
30	Sikkim	916	193
31	Tamilnadu	402	77
32	Telangana	827	504
33	Tripura	910	294
34	Uttar Pradesh	16067	7774
35	Uttarakhand	16629	5874
36	West Bengal	12368	3071
Total		195026	75708

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**Oct. 2015**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	1322	346
2	Andhra Pradesh	7755	5458
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2770	400
4	Assam	1208	263
5	Bihar	9146	2572
6	Chandigarh	2235	612
7	Chhattisgarh	1161	388
8	Delhi	26336	5577
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	695	216
12	Gujarat	1689	764
13	Haryana	20367	4293
14	Himachal Pradesh	4582	1450

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1485	250
16	Jharkhand	1960	602
17	Karnataka	576	110
18	Kerala	13531	4315
19	Lakshadweep	45	6
20	Madhya Pradesh	10978	5159
21	Maharashtra	2501	871
22	Manipur	1156	690
23	Meghalaya	611	104
24	Mizoram	2083	564
25	Nagaland	1043	186
26	Odisha	3299	864
27	Puducherry	5	0
28	Punjab	2853	723
29	Rajasthan	10336	5077
30	Sikkim	765	135
31	Tamil Nadu	505	107
32	Telangana	1315	447
33	Tripura	1019	470
34	Uttar Pradesh	19093	11481
35	Uttarakhand	17426	5920
36	West Bengal	8425	2209
Total		180276	62629

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**Oct. 2016**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	880	336
2	Andhra Pradesh	7737	4256
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2992	1052

1	2	3	4
4	Assam	1159	215
5	Bihar	6151	1162
6	Chandigarh	2216	526
7	Chhattisgarh	2468	1624
8	Delhi	22837	6714
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	536	112
12	Gujarat	2165	785
13	Haryana	17150	4239
14	Himachal Pradesh	3865	1578
15	Jammu and Kashmir	913	156
16	Jharkhand	1598	411
17	Karnataka	617	160
18	Kerala	13431	3762
19	Lakshadweep	27	5
20	Madhya Pradesh	10318	2039
21	Maharashtra	2113	347
22	Manipur	885	132
23	Meghalaya	312	37
24	Mizoram	1378	457
25	Nagaland	717	130
26	Odisha	2643	1045
27	Puducherry	14	0
28	Punjab	2940	919
29	Rajasthan	9703	3680
30	Sikkim	560	192
31	Tamil Nadu	492	123
32	Telangana	1237	800
33	Tripura	803	105

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	15714	5245
35	Uttarakhand	14510	3450
36	West Bengal	7752	1670
Total		158833	47464

*State Wise October Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary**

**Oct. 2017**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	708	188
2	Andhra Pradesh	7305	5437
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2666	1213
4	Assam	958	201
5	Bihar	5562	1612
6	Chandigarh	1977	582
7	Chhattisgarh	5870	558
8	Delhi	19329	5773
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	393	212
12	Gujarat	3013	1541
13	Haryana	14001	4695
14	Himachal Pradesh	3239	1137
15	Jammu and Kashmir	998	202
16	Jharkhand	1608	555
17	Karnataka	726	180
18	Kerala	13961	4259
19	Lakshadweep	40	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	8400	1143
21	Maharashtra	1315	326

1	2	3	4
22	Manipur	993	388
23	Meghalaya	258	74
24	Mizoram	1191	335
25	Nagaland	540	172
26	Odisha	1905	764
27	Puducherry	10	0
28	Punjab	3103	607
29	Rajasthan	9828	4758
30	Sikkim	526	123
31	Tamil Nadu	594	106
32	Telangana	1321	378
33	Tripura	1252	239
34	Uttar Pradesh	14449	5510
35	Uttarakhand	12800	1726
36	West Bengal	6227	1655
Total		147066	46649

*Slate Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary (Board other than NIOS)**

**2013-14**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	15	2
5	Bihar	12	1
6	Chandigarh	10	2
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
8	Delhi	556	95
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	0	0
18	Kerala	11	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	84	11
20	Maharashtra	34	6
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0
25	Odisha	9	2
26	Punjab	0	0
27	Rajasthan	323	53
28	Sikkim	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0
30	Telangana	5	0
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	74	22
33	Uttarakhand	58	8
34	West Bengal	68	12
35	Puducherry	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		1265	217

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary (Board other than NIOS)  
2014-15**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	11	2
5	Bihar	10	1
6	Chandigarh	29	0
7	Chhattisgarh	5	1
8	Delhi	704	99
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	98	19
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	2	1
18	Kerala	23	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	85	13
20	Maharashtra	51	2
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0
25	Odisha	3	1
26	Punjab	0	0

1	2	3	4
27	Rajasthan	421	88
28	Sikkim	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	4	0
30	Telangana	3	0
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	51	8
33	Uttarakhand	78	12
34	West Bengal	98	16
35	Puducherry	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		1677	265

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary (Board other than NIOS)**

**2015-16**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	13	3
5	Bihar	28	4
6	Chandigarh	35	3
7	Chhattisgarh	15	1
8	Delhi	854	184
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	162	32
13	Haryana	0	0

1	2	3	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	1	0
18	Kerala	6	2
19	Madhya Pradesh	103	19
20	Maharashtra	30	7
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Mizoram	6	0
24	Nagaland	0	0
25	Odisha	18	4
26	Punjab	0	0
27	Rajasthan	285	83
28	Sikkim	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	11	1
30	Telangana	5	1
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	63	15
33	Uttarakhand	56	17
34	West Bengal	94	17
35	Puducherry	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		1781	393

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary (Board other than NIOS)**

**2016-17**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	0

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	77	11
5	Bihar	27	1
6	Chandigarh	96	19
7	Chhattisgarh	66	28
8	Delhi	1110	479
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	175	31
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	25	11
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	7	1
18	Kerala	22	6
19	Madhya Pradesh	85	12
20	Maharashtra	76	14
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0
25	Odisha	9	3
26	Punjab	0	0
27	Rajasthan	350	162
28	Sikkim	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	11	2
30	Telangana	12	3
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	116	37
33	Uttarakhand	158	53

1	2	3	4
34	West Bengal	134	41
35	Puducherry	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		2558	914

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Secondary (Board other than NIOS)**

**2017-18**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	19	9
5	Bihar	39	3
6	Chandigarh	60	9
7	Chhattisgarh	20	7
8	Delhi	965	263
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	192	17
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	20	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	25	1
17	Karnataka	22	1
18	Kerala	14	4
19	Madhya Pradesh	74	16
20	Maharashtra	49	11

1	2	3	4
21	Manipur	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Mizoram	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0
25	Odisha	5	0
26	Punjab	0	0
27	Rajasthan	202	61
28	Sikkim	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	6	1
30	Telangana	9	0
31	Tripura	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	95	17
33	Uttarakhand	84	29
34	West Bengal	100	20
35	Puducherry	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		2001	473

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary (Board Other Than NIOS)**

**2013-14**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	15	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	47	6
5	Bihar	157	12
6	Chandigarh	53	13
7	Chhattisgarh	6	1



1	2	3	4
8	Delhi	3343	537
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	3	0
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	20	1
18	Kerala	149	19
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	233	34
21	Maharashtra	176	14
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	108	8
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0
29	Rajasthan	345	45
30	Sikkim	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	5	0
32	Telangana	73	1
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	349	71
35	Uttarakhand	208	25
36	West Bengal	245	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5535</b>	<b>819</b>

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary (Board Other Than NIOS)**

**2014-15**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	21	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	35	3
5	Bihar	215	15
6	Chandigarh	84	20
7	Chhattisgarh	65	3
8	Delhi	4656	899
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	291	34
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	33	1
18	Kerala	355	26
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	216	23
21	Maharashtra	197	23
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	160	13

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0
29	Rajasthan	425	104
30	Sikkim	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	154	11
32	Telangana	86	4
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	362	50
35	Uttarakhand	327	32
36	West Bengal	328	49
Total		8010	1311

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary (Board Other Than NIOS)**

**2015-16**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	39	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	48	6
5	Bihar	215	12
6	Chandigarh	144	40
7	Chhattisgarh	192	30
8	Delhi	5408	993
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	376	62
13	Haryana	0	0

1	2	3	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	56	3
18	Kerala	433	37
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	215	27
21	Maharashtra	188	16
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	140	19
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0
29	Rajasthan	387	113
30	Sikkim	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	78	10
32	Telangana	109	12
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	350	71
35	Uttarakhand	340	44
36	West Bengal	427	67
Total		9145	1563

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary (Board Other Than NIOS)**

**2016-17**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	47	5

1	2	3	4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	122	26
5	Bihar	272	31
6	Chandigarh	301	55
7	Chhattisgarh	238	50
8	Delhi	4212	1068
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	377	55
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	31	2
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0
17	Karnataka	138	11
18	Kerala	623	41
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	185	18
21	Maharashtra	298	33
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	133	10
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0
29	Rajasthan	595	173
30	Sikkim	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	65	6
32	Telangana	228	35
33	Tripura	0	0

1	2	3	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	586	118
35	Uttarakhand	506	87
36	West Bengal	645	66
Total		9602	1890

*State Wise On Demand Examination Result Status  
(Last 5 Years)*

**Sr. Secondary (Board Other Than NIOS)  
2017-18**

Sl. No.	State	Registered	Pass
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	31	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	187	13
5	Bihar	445	23
6	Chandigarh	224	38
7	Chhattisgarh	251	36
8	Delhi	3997	812
9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
10	Daman and Diu	0	0
11	Goa	0	0
12	Gujarat	382	37
13	Haryana	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	101	7
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16	Jharkhand	166	6
17	Karnataka	149	8
18	Kerala	435	15
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	375	25

1	2	3	4
21	Maharashtra	274	13
22	Meghalaya	0	0
23	Manipur	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	185	6
27	Puducherry	0	0
28	Punjab	0	0
29	Rajasthan	480	108
30	Sikkim	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	132	11
32	Telangana	144	20
33	Tripura	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	584	91
35	Uttarakhand	350	38
36	West Bengal	553	52
Total		9445	1359

#### Legal Cases of Oil Companies

2759. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies such as HPCL, BPCL and IOCL are fighting legal cases in various courts across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that a major share of their revenue is being spent on legal battling or on arbitration;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the cases pending in various courts across the country and particularly IOCL cases, which are pending in Andhra Pradesh-Telangana High Court including arbitration cases;

(d) the details of number of disputes relating to the marketing division of IOCL in respect of Retail Outlets in various courts across the country and legal expenses being borne by IOCL during the last three years particularly court cases pending from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the company-wise details of legal-expenses relating to marketing issues during each of the last three years; and

(f) the detailed measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce legal burden on companies and settle the disputes amicably out of the courts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) At present, HPCL, BPCL and IOCL are engaged in 4613, 3785 & 8999 number of legal cases respectively in various courts across the Country. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay professional fee to advocates engaged by them on case to case basis.

(d) Number of disputes relating to Retail Outlets of IOCL in various courts across the country along with legal expenses during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of disputes in respect-of Retail Outlets	Amount spent on legal expenses (Rs. in crores)
2015-16	2122	2.80
2016-17	2047	2.63
2017-18 (FY-till Jan'18)	1988	1.84

Information in respect of Retail Outlets from Telangana & Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Number of Litigations	Number of Arbitration cases	Amount spent on legal expenses (Rs. in crores)
2015-16	12	0	0.13
2016-17	16	3	0.37
2017-18 (FY-till Jan'18)	20	0	0.34

(e) OMC-wise legal expenses relating to Marketing issues during last three years are as under:

Year	Amount spent on legal expenses (Rs. in crores)		
	HPCL	BPCL	IOCL
2014-15	9.25	6.29	-
2015-16	9.59	5.30	11.80
2016-17	11.47	7.00	11.29
2017-18 (Till January, 2018)	-	-	11.70

(f) IOCL has informed that a conciliation policy to settle disputes amicably out of the court has been formulated. Litigation is resorted to only as a last resort in case negotiation/discussion fails to deliver desired settlement.

#### **Model Schools in Backward Areas**

2760. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government to start model schools in educationally backward blocks of various States, particularly, Bundelkhand;

(b) whether any central financial assistance has been provided for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to release more funds to State for excellent education and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Model Schools envisaged setting up of one model school in each educationally backward block (EBBs) of the country as a benchmark of excellence. However, the scheme was delinked from the support of the Government of India with effect from 2015-16 and stands transferred to States/UTs in the light of higher devolution of funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission,

(b) During 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 978.61 Crore was released to States/UTs under the scheme. No funds have been released during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), States/UTs submit the proposals for grant of funds in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B). The Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Ministry approves the viable proposals as per norms of the scheme, on the basis of available funds in consultation with the states/UTs. Funds are released to the states/UTs during the year based on the approvals and progress made.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 o' Clock.

**11.03 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

**12.00 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

*(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri Bheemrao B. Patil and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

*...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from some Members on different matters. The matters though important warrant interrupt business of the day is not required. Therefore, I have not allowed notices of Adjournment Motion.

*...(Interruptions)*

**12.01 hrs.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGRWAR): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith V Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8840/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 170(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2018 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8841/16/18]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST g AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8842/16/18]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following' papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8843/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2016-2017. (ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the tSTfeR of j Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8844/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8845/16/18]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the EEPC India (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the EEPC India (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8846/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad,

for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8847/16/18]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—

- (i) The Spices Board (Registration of Exporters) Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. MKT-REGN/0002/2017 in Gazette of India dated 17th January, 2018.

- (ii) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Secretary (Spices Board) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 152(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th February, 2018.

- (iii) The Spices Board Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.156(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

- (iv) The Spices Board (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 157(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

- (v) The Spices Board (Quality Marking) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 158(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

- (vi) The Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) (Amendment) Rules, 2018

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 159(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

- (vii) The Spices Board (Meeting) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th February, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8848/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th January, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8849/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE(SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 199(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to increase BCD tariff rate on Chickpeas falling under Tariff heading 0713 20 00 from 40% to 60% by invoking Section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8856A/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8850/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8851/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sikkim 5 University, Gangtok, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8852/16/18]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8853/16/18]



(9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8854/16/18]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2016- 2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and 6 Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2016-2017.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8855/16/18]

(13) A copy of the All India Council for Technical Education [Staff Car Driver (Special Grade)] Recruitment Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 2-42/AICTE/Estt/Spl. Grade for Driver/2017 in Gazette of India dated 12th January, 2018 under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8856/16/18]

**12.04 hrs.**

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 136th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 133rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry\*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 136th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 133rd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**12.05 hrs.**

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

##### **Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): On behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause 9(1)(e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8857/16/18.

3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to the other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 9(1)(e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to the other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.06 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *Introduced*

(i) **Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2018\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 12.03.2018.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.07 hrs.

(ii) **Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto....*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, no doubt, I have given notice for Adjournment Motion but still as this Bill is being introduced, I want to stick to my Adjournment Motion. But at the same time, I would like to raise my objection to the introduction of this Bill because this Bill is on the premise that anyone can be prosecuted, or his property can also be acquired without his being found guilty by the court of law. ...*(Interruptions)* There are two specific provisions which are against the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country. It is that you cannot restrain a person from going to the court of law to get justice. This Bill restrains the person to go to the court of law. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then, the other provision is that this Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 listed today lacks teeth to deal with fugitives. We have multitude of laws like PMLA, SARFAESI, IBC to deal with white collar crimes. ...*(Interruptions)* Why do we need another law? The only difference is to confiscate the assets of alleged fugitive economic offenders before conviction. *Prima facie*, these

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 12.03.2018.

provisions in the proposed Bill may seem very novel but they are likely to bypass judicial scrutiny since it is based on the premise of 'guilty' till proved innocent as against 'innocent until proved guilty' ...*(Interruptions)*

The Supreme Court in 2016 had specifically in a landmark judgement by a Constitution Bench clearly stated that no individual can be penalised without being convicted.

So, no individual can be penalised without being convicted and no one can be denied access to justice, which is a facet of Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution. ....*(Interruptions)*

I, therefore, urge upon this House and also the Minister to go back and re-draft ...*(Interruptions)* the Bill because this is a provision which goes against the fundamental right of citizens of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* You may have two or three persons before you. ...*(Interruptions)*

But there is every possibility that if at all it becomes a law, it is going to be misused against any citizen of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Madam, the Parliament is already copotent and his Bill cannot be opposed at the time of consideration. Under Rule 72 (i) it is already planned.

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of law in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, to preserve the sanctity of the rule of law in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: I introduce the Bill.

12.11 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon, Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...*(Interruptions)*

#### (i) Need to consider reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Private Sector jobs

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): The Government extends reservations for historically marginalized Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in government jobs and educational institutions. This has improved the economic and educational status of SCs and STs. As per Population Census Data, gap in literacy rate between total population and SCs has reduced from 22.2% (1981) to 6.9% (2011). For the STs, the gap has reduced from 27.22% (1981) to 14.03% (2011).

However, NSSO data has shown that the share of SCs and STs in private enterprises is much less than their share in the population. SC entrepreneurs and their businesses also face discrimination in accessing inputs and services. It was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who first argued for compensatory policies in private sector in a representation to the Southbrough Committee in 1919. I would like to request the Government to consider a proposal for reservation of SCs and STs in the private sector to correct historical injustices.

#### (ii) Need to provide stoppage of Gorakhdham Express (train no. 12555/12556) at Manakpur railway junction in Uttar Pradesh

*[Translation]*

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH (Gonda): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards the issue of providing stoppage of Gorakhdham

Express at Manakpur railway junction of North Eastern Railway.

Manakpur junction, which is situated between Gonda and Gorakhpur is an important junction of the North Eastern Railway. Four large sugar mills and a modern unit of Indian Telephone Industries are also located at this place. The offices and employees of these factories often have to come to Delhi for official purpose.

World famous Chhapaiya, the birth place of Lord Swaminarayan is also located near Manakpur and thousands of devotees from across the world visit this place. Thousands of pilgrims go to Ayodhya Darshan from Manakpur junction. Due to non-stoppage of major trains coming from and going to Delhi all these passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience.

It is worth mentioning that Gorakhdham Express 12555/12556 which runs between Gorakhpur and Hissar via Delhi arrives at Gonda junction 5 to 15 minutes before the scheduled time, which can be confirmed from the Railway record.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways that while considering the difficulties being faced by the people, stoppage of Gorakhdham Express 12555/12556 should be provided at Manakpur junction.

**(iii) Job reservation for locals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I was consistently raising some logistic and important issues since UPA-I which are also the part of the commitment of Election Manifesto of 16th Lok Sabha Election held in 2014. Out of various issues, the issue of protection to the local youths for employment in group "B" (NG) and Group "C" post of Andaman and Nicobar Administration is now burning issue.

The constitutional restrictions have compelled the UT Administration considering recruitment of mainlanders, which lead to resentment amongst the local un-employed youth of this territory.

Education standard in the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is below the education standard of mainland's Schools/Colleges. So, the aspiring educated

youths who are bona-fide residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not able to compete with the mainlanders.

Now un-employment is a major issue. As on date, out of almost 4 Lakh population of the territory, around 50,000 educated youth have registered with the employment exchange, which is alarming. So, the employment generation is major challenge in the territory at this stage.

It would not be out of place to mention here that every state has certain 6\* reasonable restriction for employment by specific Acts passed by the State Govt. through the Legislative Assembly.

Hence, I request the Government of India for the Promulgation of regulation Andaman and Nicobar Islands Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) under Act, 44 or Bill under Article 371 (after Article 371K enforced in Andhra Pradesh) for the benefit of local educated youth who are bona-fide residents of this Territory.

**(iv) Need to ensure post-retirement benefits to retired employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY (Ranchi): It is requested that payment of Gratuity, revised arrear and other allowances is pending for several years in respect of retired employees of the Government of India organisation Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited located in Dhurva of Ranchi, my Lok Sabha Constituency. The employees of HEC who retired from 1st January 1997 to September 2008 have not been paid their gratuity, revised arrear and other allowances. They have neither been paid salary nor their statutory dues and the mobilise funds the land being used by HEC has been sold out to the Government of Jharkhand for Rs. 800 crore. The hon. Minister of Heavy Industries and HEC management were giving assurances that all the pending dues would be paid after the Government of Jharkhand receives money. However, no payment has been made so far. Several retired employees are unable to get their treatment done. Most of them have lost their life in absence. Of proper treatment due to paucity of funds. A tripartite agreement

was reached among the HEC management involving also the officers of Labour Department with regard to payment of Gratuity revised arrear and other allowances. So far all the CMDs of the HEC Management have supported the payment of gratuity, revised arrear and other allowances. I met HEC officers in this regard. I have raised this matter several times in the House. It appears that HEC officers are not paying any attention to it, owing to which payment is not being made to HEC officials.

Therefore, the Government is requested to ensure the payment of outstanding amount of above mentioned Gratuity, revised wage arrear, salary and statutory dues and other allowances at the earliest. The people will be compelled to launch an agitation if the outstanding amount is not paid.

**(v) Regarding Delhi's Land Pooling Policy**

*[English]*

DR. UDIT RAJ (North West Delhi): The Land Pooling Policy has been amended solely at the whims and fancies of the DDA to an extent that each farmer would be required to arrange Rs. 2 crore per acre for External Development Charges. Farmers would have to consolidate at least 70% of contiguous land, which is improbable to happen, in a delineated Sector on their own. Farmers would be provided only 1.10 of FAR as compared to FAR of 2.0 in the rest of Delhi. Small and marginal farmers with less than 5 acres of land have been excluded from the policy. Consolidation of fragmented land in the respective zone has been removed and if DDA would have to acquire any parcel of the land then the cost of such acquisition would have to be borne by the farmers. All these discretionary changes would result into complete failure of the entire Land Pooling Policy. None of these ill-conceived conditions were ever part of the original land pooling policy. It was expected that only well deliberated original Policy will be notified and the implementation of the policy will be in accordance with the Land Pooling Regulations.

The Hon'ble Urban Development Minister may be requested to recall the ill-conceived amended land pooling policy and restore the original land pooling policy in its true form and manner.

**(vi) Need to provide relief to farmers who suffered loss of crops caused by heavy hailstorms in Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): The crop of farmers of Conch, Urai and Mauth Tehsil under my parliamentary constituency Jalaun - Garautha - Bhoganipur was destroyed by hailstorms on last 10-11 February.

The crops of potato, wheat and mustered have been affected the most by hailstorm alongwith rains. 50 to 90 per cent loss of crops can be attributed to hailstorm in several parts of districts Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Mahoba, Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur of Bundelkhand. Whereas, the farmers are suffering contant heavy losses from Anna animals in Bundelkhand on one hand, several small and medium farmers have been devastated by natural calamity like hailstorm on the other hand.

Hence, I demand from the Union Government to provide compensation to the farmers of Bundelkhand at the earliest in view of the calamity faced by them.

**(vii) Need to set up fast track courts for conviction of rapists in the country**

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (Missikh): There is a spurt in the incidence of physical exploitation and even rape of small girls in the country these days. People are suffering from some mental disorder that is why an eight year old girl was raped in Delhi recently and in a henious incident of rape a three year old girl was raped in Gurgaon last week.

I demand from the Government of India to make such a legal provision to award death sentence to the rape convicts within six months. So, through you, the Government is requeste to set up dedicated.

Fast track courts for the conviction of rapists in the country so as to provide speedy and understanding justice to the rape victims. We need to create such a legislation which would terrorise the perpetrators of such henius acts of rape and physical exploitation.

**(viii) Need to implement development programmes under additional central assistance for Left-Wing Extremism affected districts.**

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) aimed at development was run by the Government of India in approximately 82 districts of various Left Wing Extremism infested regions. Thereafter, its nomenclature was changed to additional central assistance. Rs. 30 crore were initially allocated through the scheme and it included 11 districts including Aurangabad, Gaya districts of Bihar. Although developmental works in LWE areas were sanctioned by the Committee comprising of officers, however these were also sanctioned by certain competent officers on the recommendations of elected public representatives.

Currenty, the scheme has been discontinued by the existing Government and being implemented by the concerned States, however, it is no longer effective and is not in syn with the effective implementation by the Union Government, and therefor, it has impeded development in the affected areas. I have made a request in this regard several times through the House but get unsatisfactory reply.

If sanction is provided to the development works in LWE areas. On the recommendation of elected public representatives through the erstwhile IAP and ACA then it will help check terrorist strikes in the concerned areas to considerable extent and it can help bringing the persons deflected from the main stream in the nation and society building programmes.

It is again requested that Additional Central Assistance (ACA) should be resumed by the Union Government to take development measures for the LWE affected areas in the light of recommendations made by hon. Members of Parliament/MLAs.

**(ix) Regarding increasing man-animal conflicts**

*[English]*

SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI (Dibrugarh): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government to a very important subject. Over the last few years, there have been growing incidents of man-animal conflicts taking

place in various parts of the country. The ever-shrinking forests and grasslands in the country have contributed to such conflicts. In my State Assam, a number of houses as well as several acres of standing crops have been destroyed by wild elephants in the recent past. Many people and wild animals have lost their lives in such incidents. On February, 11 last, four elephants were killed on the railway track near Hawaipur in Assam. The Guwahati-Silchar Fast Passenger train hit the herd of elephants which led to death of four pachyderms. I therefore, urge upon the Minister for Environment and Forest and Climate Change to take appropriate steps to curb incidents at the earliest.

**(x) Need to early construction of approach road to road over bridge connecting Belsand of Sitamarhi district and Tariyani block of Sheohar district, Bihar.**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Shihar): I want to draw the attention of Government to the matter of public importance. Basaul R.C.C. bridge has been constructed in approximately 3 years in my constituency of Sitamarhi District on Belsand. Chhatauni road. But, due to lack of land acquisition approach road has not been constructed till now whereas it was necessary to complete the land acquisition before the commencement of bridge construction work by Government. Presently communication is continue via diversion but during rainy season communication is obstructed due to water logging as a result general public face lots of difficulties. The construction of approach road of this life line road bridge between Belsand of Sitamarhi District and Tareyani block of Shivhar district is essential because Basaul bridge is not useful for public which is constructed with the cost of crores.

Hence I request the Government to expedite the construction of approach road on Belsand-Chhatauni path under my constituency Sitamarhi so that there will be easy conveyance by above said bridge & by road.

**(xi) Need to accord Scheduled Tribe status to Gorkhas**

*[English]*

SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH (Tezpur): Government had assured the Gorkhas in 2016 for their inclusion under

Scheduled Tribes order, 1950, and a Committee was constituted under the Joint Secretary Mr. Ashok Pai and later under Smt. Bishu Maine, to examine granting ST status to 11 communities viz. Bhujel, Gurang, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunwar, Thami, Yakhha and Dhimal - living in Sikkim and other Gorkha-dominated States and areas, and 13 Sub-Communities in Assam. There is over one crore Gorkha population in the country. Over 35 lakhs live in the North Eastern Region and it is regretted to note that in many states, Gorkhas are sometimes seen as foreigners or illegal settlers or non-locals. Gorkhas living in the northeast are involved in the development and economic activity in the Region.

Therefore, I demand the Union Government to immediately grant Scheduled Tribes status to 13 Gorkha communities in the country.

**(xii) Regarding urbanization in India**

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (North Central Mumbai): By the year 2030, India's urban population is widely estimated to increase from 37.3 crore in 2011 as per the Census definition to more than 60 crore. 10 crore urban households will be middle class up from 2.2 crore households. Cities will drive four-fold increase of per capita income and 70% of employment will be generated in cities.

Nevertheless, the true extent of urbanisation is neither captured by the administrative definition nor by the census definition of urban due to which the effects of urbanisation on economic growth and poverty reduction are being underestimated.

Hence, in order to increase the productivity dividend of urban areas, augment the capacity of the Government to provide services and fulfil the objectives of Smart Cities Mission, I earnestly request the Government to explore the merits of determining alternative & objective criteria defining an urban area that best captures the character of urbanisation in India.

**(xiii) Need to handover possession of land of HMT Watches, Tumkur in Karnataka to ISRO.**

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): Government of India has decided to close CPSU HMT

watches which is located at Tumkur in my Parliamentary Constituency. Valuable land property amounting to 120 acres was decided to be handed over to ISRO as per a decision taken by the Union Government. ISRO had to deposit the value of the land belonging to HMT watches, Tumkur as per the agreement. But so far there is no progress in this regard which is creating some sort of doubt in the minds of the general public of my parliamentary constituency.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to handover possession of land belonging to HMT watches, Tumkur in Karnataka to ISRO as early as possible.

**(xiv) Need to enhance monthly emoluments paid to cooks engaged in Mid-day Meal Scheme and make their jobs permanent**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): The National Nutrition Assistance Programme (NP-NSPE) had been started from 15th August, 1995 for improvement in admission of primary classes, Retention and presence including for the improvement in nutrition level in children. MDMS because scheme of cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme in year 2001 under which every Government and Government Added Schools were provided for 200 days 8-12 gram daily protein and minimum level of 300 calorie to their children. The scheme had been extended to cover the children of not only government schools, it is for Government added and local bodies also. Shiksha Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Abirory Shiksha (AIE). The functioning of this scheme is of cook. But under Mid Day Meal Scheme 2005 the cooks of Government schools are getting very less salary of 1250 Rupees. In 12 months only 10 months salary has been paid. Cooks are in position to work like slaved labour. Cooks are being removed from school without any reason which is against law and human rights. By leaving the cooking work in their homes for their family and school, they work regularly in school. But their family members sleep without food.

I request to the Government that they have to be declared as Fourth Grade Government employ according their condition, minimum 1000 rupees by salary.

Immediately call back to cooks removed from their work. All cooks to be issued with appointment letter, all cooks linked with healthy security insurance and also arrange a pair of uniform for cooks in a year.

**(xv) Need to rejuvenate river and canal systems of Upper Kuttanad Region in Kerala**

*[English]*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikara): The agrarian community in Upper Kuttanad region, comprising of Thiruvalla, Chengannur, Mavelikkara, and Karthikappally Taluks, is home to thousands of farmers and common people.

The once richly irrigated region fed by Pamba-Achankovil, Varattar, Puthanpallyaar, and Kuttamperur rivers is rapidly drying up. The paddy cultivation in upper Kuttanad region depends upon the network of canals and rivers and as they are drying up with ill-maintained canals, the entire region is v facing severe depletion in paddy cultivation.

I would request the Government to declare Central Water Commission as nodal agency and dispatch an expert team to Kuttanad at the earliest to conduct a physical inspection and to convene a meeting with various stakeholders, including officials of Central and State Governments and peoples' representatives to chart an immediate course of action and launch a programme to rejuvenate the rivers and canal systems of Upper Kuttanad Region and revive paddy cultivation and allied activities.

**(xvi) Need to convert level Crossing No. 78 between Mettur and Pavoorchatram in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu into a manned level crossing**

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI (Tenkasi): I wish to bring the following important issues causing difficulties to the farmers of my Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency.

There is an Unmanned Level Crossing (LC No 78) located between Mettur and Pavoorchatram Railway Station on Tenkasi — Ambasamudram Tirunelveli Line. This LC is used by farmers and the locals of nearby villages Ariyapuram, Thippanampatty, Avudaiyanur, Nattanpatti etc. These villages are located on both sides

of the Railway line and this railway line runs between Narayanaparkulam & Kaikondankulam water Reservoirs.

I wish to state that this LC is the only way of transport of agricultural products and livelihood. It is good that Railways has a policy decision of converting all LCs to Railway over Bridge (ROB) or Railway Under Bridge (RUB) for people safety; but it will not apply in this case as it is a low lying land and RUB will not be feasible due to water logging & no necessary land is there to build ROB. Currently a contract person is on duty on LC-78.

I request the Railway Ministry to appoint a permanent Railway Staff on LC-78 and convert it into a manned LC, which will only solve the difficulties faced by farmers and also loss of human lives.

**(xvii) Need to provide pension benefits to ex-employees of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited**

SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (Cuddalore): More than 5000 retired employees of NLC India, (formerly Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd) are not getting Pension benefits because they had been left out from the EPS 1995 Scheme by NLC India. Though NLC announced the Employees Group Contributory Superannuation Scheme in year 1997 wherein the amounts collected from employees were deposited with Life Insurance Corporation India and the interest derived was to be paid as pension to the employees. This scheme failed. The EPS-95 scheme was not implemented by NLC and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tiruchirapalli till 2003. NLC included the employees who were working in November 2003 in their pension scheme and left out the 5000 retired employees. Because of this mistake, now 5000 employees who retired before 2003 could not get their pension benefits.

The Madras High Court in its verdict in 2010 had ordered the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tiruchirapalli to get applications from the employees left out in EPS 1995 scheme to examine the matter. But it was not implemented. A Public Interest Litigation was filed by 20 members and verdict on it was pronounced in 2012. But the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tiruchirapalli had filed an appeal against the verdict making things worse for those who rendered 30 to 40 years of service and retired.



They are all now 75-85 years old. They are paying the penalty for the dereliction of duty on the part of NLC and RPFC, Tiruchirapalli.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to make suitable amendments in EPS-95 and issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities to include the 5000 retired employees in the ambit of the Pension scheme and provide them pension benefits immediately.

**(xviii) Need to appoint an eminent person as a permanent Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University, West Bengal**

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Visva Bharti University was set up by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore to bring the knowledge of the world to India. It became a Central University by an Act of Parliament, initiated by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, in 1951. It has been a premier institution of learning in the country, especially in Fine Arts, Music, Humanities etc. The University is in doldrums because of inaction by the H R D Ministry of Central Government. The last permanent Vice Chancellor Dr. Sushanto Dutta Gupta was removed about 2 years ago after certain irregularities were established against him after a probe headed by High Court Judge. Since then the then Pro-VC, Dr. Swapan Dutta was acting as Vice Chancellor of University. There have been numerous representations made to the Union HRD Minister to appoint a regular Vice Chancellor. He had always said that a Vice Chancellor is going to be appointed very soon. But nothing happened. The acting V C retired on 27.01.2018 and the university has no head till 3rd February. This led to chaos. There have been clashes between sections of the faculties and non-teaching employees with nobody to control them. It is learnt that the present indecision is due to the differences among the ruling party on VC selection. The Central Government has again appointed an acting V C only on 3rd February. Acting V C, Prof. Sabuj Koli Sen also retired recently, so that there was no acting V C in the University for 10 days, leading to chaos. If the government issues a fresh advertisement as it is planning, the process will take a year and a half by which time this great institution will suffer further damage. Now the government has extended Prof. Sen's tenure as acting V C, pointing to its laxity in managing affairs of the university.

I demand that an eminent person be appointed immediately as the permanent Vice Chancellor of the University without any further delay, so that Tagore's dream University could be saved.

**(xix) Need to establish Sub-Regional Science Centres at Keonjhar, Jeypore and Khandapada in Odisha**

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAagatsinghpur): The Government of Odisha have submitted a proposal to the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata as well as Ministry of Culture for establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre (SRSC) at Keonjhar, Jeypore, and Khandapada in Odisha in order to popularise developments in science and technology as well as to inculcate the Scientific temper in society, especially among the rural students. Since these centres are based on learning through models and exhibitions, they could enable students, teachers and general public to develop interest in scientific enquiry, creativity and logical curiosity easily. So to foster scientific temper, the proposal for establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre at Keonjhar and Jeypore was submitted in 2010 and proposal for establishment of the SRSC at Khandapada has been made in 2015. However, the decision in respect of all the proposals has been pending with Ministry of Culture.

In this regard, I urge upon the Minister of Culture to take necessary steps to finalise the said proposals to facilitate establishment of Sub-regional Science Centre at Keonjhar, Jeypore and Khandapada in Odisha at the earliest.

**(xx) Need to establish an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Karimnagar, Telangana**

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): India is regarded as one of the leaders in information technology and associated services. The Indian Institutes of Information Technology IIITs provide the country with education and training for the required manpower and develop new knowledge in the IT space. Four IIITs were set up by way of the MIT Act, 2004 and recently the Government passed the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017 to set up another twenty institutes of national importance by way of public-private partnership.

To set up such an institute, a proposal from the State Government would have to be approved by the Union Government after considering a host of factors such as capital investment, eligible industry partner, expertise of such partner, free land made available by the State, etc. Upon acceptance, the Centre enters into an MoU with the State, which will outline details such as the investment proposal of capital and the commitment of the centre, state, and the industry partner in ensuring autonomy of the institutes, among others.

While some states in the country have had multiple sanctioned IIITs, the newly formed State of Telangana has yet to establish its first HIT due to lack of sanction by the Centre. The Chief Minister, Shri K. Chandrashekharao has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Union Minister of Human Resource Development regarding this issue. The State Government of

Telangana has assured to provide land, financial support and any other assistance required to establish this important institute in Telangana.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to sanction the establishment of an Indian Institute of Information Technology at Karimnagar, Telangana at the earliest to further develop the IT sector in Telangana.

**(xxi) Need to set up a Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad in Kerala**

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the project of Coach Factory at Palakkad announced in the rail budget of 2008. The Raebaref Coach factory which was also announced in the

same budget became operational very soon. A foundation stone for the Palakkad Factory was laid in 2012. However, Ministry of Railways is going ahead with new coach factory projects in various other states. Though the Palakkad Coach Factory was envisaged as a PPP project, railway has not found a private partner. However PSUs like SAIL and BEML have expressed their willingness for a Joint Venture with Railways to set up this coach factory. Ministry of Railways have not responded to these proposals for JV. Hence, along with new proposals for coach factories in other parts of the country, I urge

upon the Government to take immediate steps to set up Coach Factory at Palakkad for which foundation stone was laid six years ago in 2012.

**(xxii) Need to rehabilitate displaced tribals affected by Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (Araku): I would like to draw kind attention of the Government regarding the need to raise a very important issue pertaining to the R& R Package, and RoFR issues pertaining to the tribal population who are displaced in the submergence of the Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh which is a national project.

I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Government that around 70 percent of the families suffering displacement are tribals in the polavaram project submergence villages. The survey was conducted and 3650 Families were being identified in possession of 13155 acres which come under the Polavaram project submergence. All these tribal families are dependent on the cultivation of these forest lands for generations. Though the lands were identified, the State Government has put the land pattas under hold as they have to be granted alternate land if they are given pattas. All these tribals will be put to endless suffering and will become landless and jobless with the fear of losing their livelihood if they are being displaced without rehabilitation and resettlement. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, to kindly intervene in the matter under given circumstances and render justice to the poor tribal farmers and their families who are solely dependent on the forest land for their livelihood and render Justice at the earliest.

**(xxiii) Regarding implementation of UJJWALA Yojana and Housing for All Scheme in Lakshadweep**

MOHAMMED FAIZAL (Lakshadweep): Even though Lakshadweep is under the Central Government, the implementation of the Ujjwala Yojana which envisages LPG connections to households of BPL families has not been thought off till date. Similarly Housing for all scheme is yet to be implemented. It is against the beautiful slogan Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas. Therefore Ministry of Home Affairs may intervene and do the needful.

**(xxiv) Need to set up Skill Development Centres in  
Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar  
Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): In developed country the Skilled workforce percentage is 60-90, whereas in India this is only 15%. Today country is struggling with "Economic Development without employment" and the problem of unemployment is becoming huge. Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area in the field of industry and employment due to which they are in condition to move towards big cities in lack of training it employment-related training is being given for different industries then youth will be away from anti-social activities.

So, I request to Government that Skill Centres to be established in my constituency Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh under 'Skill India' scheme of the Ministry of Kaushal Vikas so that employment can generate for the unemployed youths of the district.

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 13th March, 2018 at 11a.m.

**12.12 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of  
the Clock on Tuesday, March 13, 2018/  
Phalguna 22, 1939 (Saka).*

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