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Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 23, 2018/Shravana 01, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to raise an important matter
...(Interruptions)

HON'BLE SPEAKER: You will be allowed to raise the matter at 12:00 pm.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rodmal Nagar - Not Present.

Higher Education Commission of India

[Translation]

*61. PROF. SUGATA BOSE:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to repeal the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1951 and set up Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) ;

(b) if so, the salient features including the composition of the proposed Commission along with its aims and objectives and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has sought the views of eminent educationists and the public on the proposed HECI and if so, the details in this regard;

(d) the extent to which the Government feels that the quality of higher education can be improved across the country and the funds disbursement to central universities will be made in a transparent way; and

(e) the time by which the said Commission will be set up?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

(b) to (d) At the time of establishing the UGC, total number of Higher Educational Institutions were very small in number in the country. There were only 20 universities and nearly 500 colleges with a total enrolment estimated to be 0.21 million. Over the last six decades the size, scale and complexities of India's Higher Education Sector has increased manifold and it is now considered to be one of the largest Higher Education Systems in the world with over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges, both in public and private sector. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is at 25.2% with a total enrolment estimated to be about 35.7 million.

With the increase in number of Higher Educational Institutions, the expert committees such as Hari Gautam Committee recommended that the regulator should focus on promotion of quality teaching and research and usher measures to bring the much needed reforms in the higher education sector. The draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 now proposes to enable the Commission to perform its role effectively in attaining standards and enhancing quality in higher education.

The proposed Higher Education Commission of India will focus largely on promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and grant of autonomy of higher educational

institutions. The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

Further, the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 has been put in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. The Ministry has received 9,926 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on the public feedback.

(e) The Ministry is in the process of finalization of the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 based on the suggestions/comments received from various stakeholders viz. Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: Madam Speaker, the Government won the Vote of No Confidence on Friday night but the reply that the hon. HRD Minister has given us on Monday morning does not inspire much confidence in the future of higher education in our country. The Government seems on its way to establishing a Higher Education Commission which will be dominated by bureaucrats rather than academics. My question regarding the transparency in funds disbursement to Central universities has gone un-answered.

As you know, Madam Speaker, over the last four years I have made various suggestions on how to achieve both, broad access and excellence in higher education. In our quest for excellence I urged the Government on the floor of this House on 17th July, 2014 to invest in ten of the most promising established universities, both Central and State, that may have gone into some decline of late but can be turned around through visionary leadership and judicious strategic investment. Sadly, not one Central or State university has made it to the List of Institutes of Eminence to be given autonomy and financial support.

May I ask the hon. HRD Minister whether he believes that not a single existing Central or State university has the potential to become a world class institution even though a non-existent private

institution can be declared to be one of the six institutes of eminence? Is it the Government's policy to demoralise our best public universities and starve them of resources to enable their own favoured industrialists to make unconscionable profits at the expense of our youth?

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it is a separate question and the question asked by hon'ble Member is totally different, but I will reply to both these questions. [English] Let me make it very clear that the concept of the Institutes of Eminence is that we have to support the public institutes and give them complete autonomy so that they achieve the world-class status in the next decade. We have 900 universities but only one institute, the Indian Institute of Science, is in the top 200. We have to make more impression in the first 200 institutes of world ranking and, therefore, this scheme was devised. It is not the end.

The first list of six educational institutions includes public and State universities. I am very hopeful of the success when ultimately the whole design will be over. The entire job was entrusted to an empowered Committee headed by Shri Gopaldaswami. Very eminent people were the members of this Committee. They saw 117 Presentations and after that suggested the first list of the Institutions. Our commitment is that we are going to give extra Rs. 1000 crore to all the three public sector institutes, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, IIT, Delhi and, IISc, which have already been recognised in the first list of six institutions. We are not giving any paisa to the private sector institutions.

As far as the non-existing universities are concerned, we have a special category 'Greenfield' category which includes institutes which are not in existence but have a vision/plan to become a world-class institute. Prof. Sugata Bose knows very well that the world-class universities like Stanford have really come out of endowments by the industries. From that basic endowment they have created such universities which became the world-class universities. Likewise, 11 institutes had applied in that category out of which only one has been suggested. As I said, this is not the end of the story.

The main Question was different. The question here is about the UGC's revamp. Let me tell you the situation

when the UGC came into existence in 1956. What was the situation then? We had only 20 universities, 500 colleges and only two lakh students. What is the present status? We now have 900 universities, 40,000 colleges and 3,54,00,000 students. So, the very context has changed.

Earlier the UGC had a mixed function of regulator as well as the fund provider. Now, we want to separate both the functions. There will be no bureaucratisation. There will be complete academic presence....*(Interruptions)* Let me complete the answer. I am not yielding.

HON. SPEAKER: A Bill is also coming on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do not answer him.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: A Bill is also coming on this.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You do not answer him.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Member of your own party is getting reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH JAVEDKAR: I am not yielding. We had put it in public domain and received 10,000 suggestions. Taking cue from the suggestions, we have made changes in the draft which was first offered to us. In the committee of 17 people, 14 will be academicians. So, it will be an academician-led UGC and academician-led separate funding agency. It will not be a Government body but an independent body headed by the academicians.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: Thank you hon. HRD Minister for assuring us that academics and not ideologues or bureaucrats will have a majority in the revised draft Bill that will come before us. Madam, Speaker, my first Supplementary was directly related to the Question that we have posed because the Higher Education Commission is being established to improve

the quality of higher education in our country and the point that I made was that there are three public institutes; two IITs and one IISc that have been included in the first list of Institutes of Eminence but among the three private universities there is one non-existent private university. This means that you have recognised its potential. The question that I asked the HRD Minister was that does not a single Central or State University have the potential to become a world-class institution. There are so many Central universities but not one university has been included. I can understand that the Government can only provide extra funds for ten public institutions but will the HRD Minister tell us that he is prepared to give genuine and substantive autonomy to all Central universities and all promising State Universities? Why not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Absolutely, yes. You will be happy to know that UGC has already passed the graded autonomy regulation norms and the graded autonomy regulation system in which any university, Central, State or otherwise, which has achieved NAAC ranking of 3.25 and above, that is A+ and above, will be accorded autonomy. Sir, 70 universities have been granted complete autonomy under this graded autonomy regulation system.

With regard to the Institutes of Eminence tag, today there are three public institutes; two IITs and one IISc, but I am very sure that when the next list will come it will definitely have the State and Central universities also.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is taking so many drastic steps to change so many institutions. For example, the UGC is a reputed organisation. I do not know as to why the present hon. Minister is so interested in changing the UGC and is bringing a new organisation called 'Higher Education Commission of India'. Actually, this is a brainchild of the UPA Government. When Shri Kapil Sibal was the Education Minister, he introduced this kind of a system. He introduced not only this, but also many other things. Whatever the UPA Government did, the NDA Government is now implementing. The NEET examination was also brought by the UPA Government. They insisted on it because of which the students in the States are affected.

Now, you want to bring a new Commission. Whatever is happening now is nothing but old wine in a

new bottle. That is what you are doing. Nothing is going to happen with the coming up of this new institution. The UGC is a reputed organisation. Why can the hon. Minister not take steps to strengthen the UGC, instead of bringing a new thing? That is what we are expecting. Our AIADMK Party is against the abolition of the UGC. We are against abolishing the UGC. Throughout Tamil Nadu and other Southern States, all the people are saying that you must not bring this kind of a thing. Do not bring it indirectly under your control. It is because the UGC is an autonomous body. Despite what you are saying, we know what is going to happen because we are already suffering from this NEET examination. Therefore, Madam, through you, I am requesting the Government that they must not bring once again whatever the UPA had introduced as if they are bringing something new, which affects the whole organisation. Let them strengthen the UGC, instead of spending on another institution.

HON. SPEAKER: Please give a short reply. Ask a short question also. Two Members will not ask questions at the same time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: My answer will satisfy you also. We are not converting the UGC into a bureaucratic body. It will remain independent. The name change is happening because the UGC was essentially a Grants Commission, that is, the University Grants Commission. As I said, the context has changed from 20 universities to 900 universities; from 2 lakh students to 3.75 crore students; and from 500 colleges to 40,000 colleges. The whole scenario has changed. The UGC has to concentrate on the quality of education and maintenance of standards of education. To that end, this body is created. ...(Interruptions) The UPA reference which you are giving is not valid because at that time, it was an idea of subsuming not only AICTE, NCTE, but also the Indian Medical Council, Agriculture Education, Medical Education, Sports Education, that is, combining everything into one. This is not that effort. ...(Interruptions) The AICTE will remain separate; the NCTE will remain separate; and the Indian Medical Council will remain separate. All agencies will remain separate. Only because the context has changed, we are separating funding function into a different entity which will not be bureaucratic and which will be headed by an academician. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. Now, let there be a short question and a short answer.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam, we have just heard the hon. Minister and it is completely misleading. This new proposed Act is against federalism. It is heavily loaded in favour of the Central Government. It is heavily loaded in favour of the Minister's Advisory Council. My pertinent question to the hon. Minister is this. Is this not against the federalism? If this becomes a Bill, will this not be against the Dalits, the Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections.

HON. SPEAKER: Ask the question. We will discuss this Bill later.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam, this is the whole intention that the Government wants to take away the States' powers as well.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, let me tell you very clearly and unequivocally that the change proposed is just to segregate the granting function and the regulatory function to improve the quality. It is not to impinge upon the States' rights. So, the States will be taking care of the State universities as well as private universities. We are not going to interfere. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let me tell you once again that there will be no change in the reservation policy of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs at all.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam Speaker, being a Member of Parliament, I do not understand the answer given by hon. Minister. An organisation which has not even been registered so far has been declared as an Institute of Eminence. There are a lot of very good IITs in our country. There are very good Universities in our country and very good organisations in public sector also. But why has the Government declared an organisation which is not even registered so far as an Institute of Eminence?

As far as UGC is concerned, I totally support the views expressed by Dr. Thambidurai Ji. Why is the Government changing UGC? Now UGC is paralysed because the Government is going to change the pattern

of UGC. Has the Government taken any public opinion? Have you referred it to the Standing Committee? I am also a member of the Consultative Committee under your leadership. You have not discussed it in that Committee either. Why is it being changed without any discussion?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Today, I have not brought any Bill in this regard. Today, we are discussing this matter in the Question Hour. So, the Bill will come to you and the Standing Committee. It will be discussed in all the forums. It will be a changed Bill from the first draft. The first draft was just for putting it before the public. We have received 10,000 reactions from students, teachers, universities, State Governments and from everybody. We have taken note of all those suggestions. We have amended the draft accordingly. So, the draft which will go to the Cabinet is a changed Bill. This changed Bill will come before you also wherein all your concerns have been fully addressed to.

Secondly, there will be two Commissions now. One will remain as a Grants Commission and we can call it anything. One will take care of grants and the other will perform the regulatory functions. So, these are two different functions which need to be done by two different agencies. That is the whole idea.

As far as non-existent universities are concerned, let me tell you, there was a Green Field Category which means those universities which are not in existence but there are industries which are ready to give Rs. 5000 crore to Rs. 10000 crore for putting up a university. So for creating a world class university, that was a separate category. Eleven institutes applied for that category. It was not the Ministry which scrutinized those proposals. It was the Empowered Committee headed by Shri Gopalaswami which scrutinized the proposals. It came out with this suggestion.

As I said, our intention is to create 20 world class universities in the next ten years. Therefore, the first list is out. Let us hope and wait, everything will be good.

HON. SPEAKER: You ask a short question.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Madam, the contents of the draft Bill has already come out. It has already been leaked. It is already on the website. Osmania University, which is a traditional university, is there in India. But today why is an autonomous body like the UGC being tried to be removed? They are trying to

bring it under the Government. You had appointed an autonomous body to deal with all these grants and everything. So, let it go on. If at all you want to do something, you do some improvement in that. Give some more grant to them.

HON. SPEAKER: You can discuss it when the Bill comes up for discussion.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, it has not been leaked. Rather, we have ourselves put it on the website for public reaction and suggestions. Now we have received 10,000 suggestions. We are not setting up any separate body but we are dividing that body into two. There will be one autonomous body as a regulator and another body will take care of grants. We are just dividing the two functions. That is all.

Price/Tariff Formula for LNG

*62. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present price/tariff fixation formula being followed by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and Gujarat Gas Ltd. for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from the terminal to the end user along with the date on which the same came into force;

(b) the details of price/tariff fixation formula followed in the past for the purpose;

(c) the details of criteria and tenure laid down/set for revision of the said tariff formula;

(d) whether the Government proposes to consider deregulating the LNG distribution sector from terminal to end users in Gujarat allowing other Public Sector Undertakings to make it more competitive on the lines of sectors like telecom and electricity for the benefit of the end users; and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is being imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers and it is being traded in the country on market based mechanism. As provided under Section 22 of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, through notified regulations dated 20.11.2008, PNGRB is fixing transportation tariff for transportation of re-gasified LNG through transmission trunk pipelines from terminal to end users connected to such trunk pipelines. Gujarat Gas Ltd is a local distribution entity authorized by PNGRB to lay, build, operate or expand City or local natural gas distribution networks in various Geographical Areas in various states including Gujarat. The provisions of the PNGRB Act, 2006 provides for fixation of the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for the sale of natural gas to its retail consumers.

(b) Prior to PNGRB, Tariff commission/committees constituted by Ministry were determining tariff for trunk pipeline and few entities were fixing negotiated pipeline tariffs. PNGRB was formed in 2007, and also fixes the transportation tariff for trunk natural gas pipelines.

(c) The details of criteria and tenure laid down/set for revision of the set transmission pipeline tariff formula as per Clause 9 of *Schedule A* of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Regulations, 2008, dated 20.11.2008 is at Annexure.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no pipeline in the country to transport LNG in liquid form from the LNG terminal to end user directly. The LNG after re-gasification is being transported in the gaseous state through the trunk gas pipelines from terminals to end consumers of such pipelines. PNGRB has notified the relevant regulations to transport the natural gas which includes re-gasified LNG through trunk gas pipelines on common carrier or contract carrier principle at the regulated tariff fixed by PNGRB. Further, the provisions of the PNGRB Act also provide to transport the natural gas including re-gasified LNG through city gas distribution pipelines on common carrier or contract principle after the end of exclusivity period.

Annexure**Clause 9 of Schedule A of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Regulations, 2008, dated 20.11.2008**

- (1) The unit natural gas pipeline tariff shall be determined for the natural gas pipeline over its economic life and levelized during-
 - (a) The period applicable for the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff;
 - (b) The period of five consecutive years after the end of the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff; and
 - (c) The period between any two consecutive tariff reviews.
- (2) The initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff including its apportioning over all tariff zones shall be determined based on provisional computations.
- (3) The final computations in respect of the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff shall be made considering the adjustments required for-
 - (a) The actual capital and operating costs or that normatively assessed by the Board, whichever is lower as specified under clause 4 and 5;
 - (b) Volume consideration as per item (a) of sub-clause (1) of clause 6; and
 - (c) Volume conversion into its energy equivalence as per item (b) of sub-clause (2) of clause 6.
- (4) The entity shall adjust with the customers, the difference between the natural gas pipeline tariff recovered based on the provisional computation under sub-clause (2) and that recoverable as per the final computation under sub-clause (3) ;
- (5) The final unit natural gas pipeline tariff as specified under sub-clause (3) shall apply for the period upto the first tariff review until the time the same is revised by the Board;
- (6) The entity shall submit for Board's approval the data for determination of the unit natural gas pipeline tariff after the notification of these

regulations in the form and timeframe specified under regulation 5 alongwith the provisional computations of the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff including the apportioning of the same over all tariff zones;

Provides that the final computations of the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff including apportioning of the same over all tariff zones shall be submitted three months before the last date of the period applicable for the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff.

(7) The entity shall submit computation of the unit natural gas pipeline tariff including apportioning of the same over all tariff zones in the form specified under regulation 5 at the time of each tariff review within three months of the-

(a) End of the last year of the five consecutive years after the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff; or

(b) End of the preceding tariff review period:

Provided that the computation shall consider the actual cost, financial and operational data or that normatively assessed by the Board, whichever is lesser as per clauses 4 and 5 in respect of the period specified under sub-clause (a) or (b) , as the case may be.

(8) Adjustments on account of the following variations during the five consecutive years after the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff or any tariff review shall be made in the DCF calculations on a prospective basis by considering the remaining period of the economic life of the project, namely:

(a) The variations on account of the actual performance with respect to the capital and operating costs which when compared with the normative parameters identified under clause 4 and 5;

(b) The variations in respect of the volumes under Explanation to sub-item (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 6; and

(c) The variations in the energy equivalence under sub-clause (2) to clause 6.

(9) The Board may, after on its own or on the entity's request, carry out a review of the unit natural gas pipeline tariff any time between two tariff reviews, as the case may be, considering-

(i) Applicable nominal rate of income tax used for grossing-up the rate of return on capital employed;

(ii) Sudden change in any parameter used in the determination of the unit natural gas pipeline tariff.

(10) The provisional and final initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff for the period of five consecutive financial years after the initial unit natural gas pipeline tariff fixed after any tariff review thereafter shall continue to apply till the time the same is revised by the Board.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA (Rajkot): Madam Speaker, five year agreement is signed with the companies for laying NLG pipe. After five years PNGRB fixes tariff of pipeline. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the names of companies for which terms of five year agreement has expired and the names of companies for which term of agreement is about to complete. The time by which tariff of pipelines is likely to be determined so as to provide benefit to the consumers?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, perhaps the hon'ble Member is asking about gas pipeline. Pipeline is not laid for LNG in the country and it is not transported. LNG is transported after re-gasification process. Hon'ble Member has asked about the tenure of companies in Gujarat and in reply, I would like to state that Gujarat Gas Limited has been assigned gas distribution work in various cities. As per the information available with me, the work of Gujarat Morbi area, the constituency from where hon'ble Member hails, has been assigned to GGL, though, he has asked the question about LNG. The tenure of work will be coming to an end in the year 2019. After that PNGRB can determine a new tariff plan.

[English]

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Madam, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is a crucial fuel component which, through means of expansion of application, can answer India's need for fuel and reliance on conventional fuel.

I would like to know whether the Government has decided to expand infrastructure for natural gas in the country by adding more import terminals and use LNG in rail and shipping transport.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam Speaker, I am congratulating the young hon. Member for raising a very pertinent question.

The Government is actively considering to use LNG as a transportation fuel in major transportation sectors.

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Women have good intelligence.

[English]

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Whether it is in the mining sector or railway sector, the Government is very much considering this proposal. This is a very new, cost effective and clean proposal.

Apart from that, the hon. Member has also asked about the expansion plan of the Government. She would be more than happy to know that in the eastern part of India, for the first time, this Government is spending more than Rs. 15,000 crores in laying of pipelines. Apart from that, in the eastern coast, one LNG Terminal has already started its work at Dhamra in Odisha. Another LNG Terminal is coming up at Ennore in Chennai. For the first time, beyond the western and northern parts of India, southern and eastern parts of India are going to be connected with a huge gas grid. This is the priority of the Government.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Madam, the Government is trying to promote bio fuels so that we reduce our dependence on imports. When the value of dollar is rising, it is very important; it improves environment, helps rural economy, produces rural jobs and also helps in Swachh Bharat. I am talking about natural gas here. The substitute of that is biomethane and the Government wants to promote it.

Is this programme totally left only to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy or has the Ministry for Petroleum and Natural Gas got anything to do with it? What are the targets set for itself and what percentage of natural gas will be replaced by biomethane? When will it be done and is there a budget for it?

My second small supplementary is this. The natural gas pipelines all over Europe distribute natural gas to the consumers. But some of the consumers, especially farmers in Europe also upload natural gas. Now, are our natural gas pipelines designed both for consumption as well as for uploading by the villagers or the farmers?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Madam, again this is a very futuristic question. Though it is not related to the present Question, with your permission, I would like to answer the hon. Member's supplementary.

Regarding biomethane, the Government is working in a collective way. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation are coming together in this regard. In this year's Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has announced an ambitious project called Gobar Dhan which means converting the entire cattle dung waste to biomethane and biogas. As technologies are available, they can be converted to pure CNG. Yes, in certain European countries, the reverse supply network has already started. India has an ambition to create a new economy model. Like the way we are planning for doubling the income of our farmers, this is a priority strategy and Gobar Dhan is meant for that. All the three Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, as we are the off-takers, we are actively considering the proposal. But this is not the stage to quantify as to how much will be replaced and how much will be added.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati K. Maragatham – Not present.

Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh.

UGC Journals

*63. @SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the list of University Grants Commission (UGC) Journals was full of errors and if so, the details thereof;

@ Since Shrimati K. Maragatham was not present, Hon. Speaker allowed Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh to ask supplementary question.

(b) whether the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of many Journals removed from the UGC list does not match the actual ISSN, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the instances of factual errors hit the credibility of the list itself; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by UGC in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) UGC has addressed the problem of predatory and sub-standard journals claiming to publish scholarly articles. Accordingly, the Standing Committee of UGC on notification of journals has been constituted which, after due verification, has removed 4102 substandard journals. UGC currently recognizes only the following categories of academic journals:

- (i) Journal indexed in Web of Science or Scopus
- (ii) Journals recommend by the Standing Committee and Language Committee- suggested by experts primarily in the field of languages
- (iii) Journals recommended by Universities

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Madam, my specific supplementary to the hon. Minister of HRD is as follows. Is the Government aware of the fact that a large number of articles being published in the ISSN and ISBN journals are duplication in nature? A lot of plagiarism is going on and writers and scholars, just to get a job in the universities or colleges, are publishing articles overnight without doing any research in the field. If they are true, then what are the steps taken by the Government to mitigate and control this type of a situation in the country?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, a very important supplementary has been raised by the hon. Member. Let me answer very clearly that what has been published in some very reputed newspapers is really not a good story. There are reports stating that from one dingy room, 87 journals are getting published or some such stories are coming up. We have taken note of it. We are asking all the universities to review their

recommendations about the journals to be recognised by UGC for promotion and accreditation. Those recommendations should be reviewed by the universities by 30th August. By that time, they should review and give us the final recommendations as to which are genuine journals. We do not want any predatory journals to exist.

As far as plagiarism is concerned, we have already mandated all the universities to scan each PhD thesis submitted through a software whereby plagiarism gets exposed.

Last but not the least, we have revised the API score for promotion of college teachers. We have said that the burden of research should be taken away from college teachers. The University teachers will continue to do the research but college teachers should teach properly and engage in social or student activities. That is the purpose. Therefore, with all these three steps put together, we will end this menace of predatory journals.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, I am not quite familiar with the English words used by the Minister. He said, 'predatory journals'. 'Predatory' means something which gobbles up something else. 'Predatory' is not the same as 'plagiarism'. While he is referring to 'predatory', is it a journal which is swallowing up? So, I do not know why he has used this word repeatedly. It is a perversion of the English language, if you permit me to say so.

Madam, my specific question is this. I am told that as a progressive step, a number of journals have been eliminated on the advice of an organisation which I cannot name in this House but which is based in Nagpur. There is, for instance, a journal called *Remarking* published from Agra which was a high class social science journal and that has been eliminated. The Minister always says that there is a Standing Committee and Language Committee. These Committees are manned by people who, again, owe their allegiance to an organisation based in Nagpur.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not level such allegation.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I have not named anybody. Otherwise, you will delete that.

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever it may be, this is not fair.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I want to know whether the Minister will find out a way in which free thinking and free expression can exist in this country and not be wiped out by people with a very narrow, sectarian mindset.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, first of all, our Government is committed to complete free thinking and there is space for free thinking in every sphere of life.

Secondly, as Prof. Saugata Roy has raised objection to the term 'predatory', I will take tuition from him and he may give some good words.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: 'Plagiarism' is different from 'predatory'. 'Predatory' is something which eats up something else.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, we should not mix up two things. There are certain journals which are called 'predatory'. They are journals which may not be genuine, but which are being recognised as genuine journals. That is a different category and 'plagiarism' is a different thing where you are copying from something and submitting it as your own work. You can quote something, but you cannot present somebody else's knowledge as your knowledge. Therefore, these two are different things.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, I will see dictionary as to what is being referred to here!

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Madam, actually a predatory journal is really unfamiliar to us. But in recent times, in Hyderabad and in Mandasaur also, a number of predatory journals have been exposed. So, it is a menace for the academic world also. The term 'predatory journal' was first coined by Jeffrey Beall, a Librarian at the University of Colorado in Denver. I would like to say that a country is recognised as literate, educated and advanced or not by the number of scientific and other journals published from that country. In so far as India is concerned, I do not know how many journals are published every year.

I would like to know from the Minister as to how does one find out whether a journal is 'predatory' or not. What is the mechanism does the Government have in identifying a journal as to whether it is 'predatory' or not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, it is a good question.

There is a Standing Committee which looks into the issue of recognition of journals for research purposes. As of 2nd May, 2018, 26,000 journals are recognised. Out of this, SCOPUS, a world body which deals essentially in the domain of science, has recommended 11,000 journals and Web of Science and SCOPUS have recommended another 11,000 journals and the remaining 4,000 are recommended by universities, ICSSR and Standing Committee and so, these are the things where we are going to review it because as far as SCOPUS is concerned, there is no controversy throughout the world. Therefore, we will ensure that social science publications get their due recognition. Then, a point was raised by Prof. Saugata Roy about one journal. We will definitely come back to him. More importantly, as Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhary is saying, we have taken note of an expose which has come forthree days in a prominent newspaper and we are going to rectify the things. We will review the whole list in the next three months.

[Translation]

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

*64. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:
SHRI RAMESHWAR TELI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) currently operation in the country, State/UT wise;

(b) the number of EMRSs presently being run by the Central Government, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the Government has planned/proposes to open EMRSs in various locations including one in every block across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the teachers and the students in EMRSs across the country along with the funds allocated/being allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in EMRSs?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A total of 284 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned as on date, out of which 214 have been reported functional. The number of EMRSs currently operational in the country, State/UT wise is at Annexure-I.

(b) As per extant guidelines, each State Governments/UT Administration would be solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of EMRSs. State Government/UT Administration may opt for any feasible/suitable mode of management whether by autonomous education societies; public-private partnership with reputed educational institutions; in arrangement with the State Department of Education or any other mode found suitable. All State Governments/UT Administration are encouraged to set up a society/use an existing registered education society for the management of the EMRSs. A Management Committee may be constituted for each EMRSs which could include, among others, reputed local NGOs involved with education. The tasks of school admissions, appointment of teachers, 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. The capital cost for the school complex, including hostels and staff quarters is Rs. 12.00 crore with a provision to go up to Rs. 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands. As per guidelines, Recurring cost during the first year (2010) for schools was @ Rs. 42000/- per child which has now been enhanced to Rs. 61,500/- per students per year. The recurring cost includes staff salary, expenditure on students for mess, uniforms, text books, toilet items etc, contingencies like water and electricity charges, office expenses, remedial classes, sports activities, medical expenses, study tour, co-curricular activities etc.

(c) As per budget announcement for 2018-19, by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an EMRS. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya

Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. As per census 2011 figures, there are 564 sub-districts i.e. blocks/taluka/tehsil having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Out of these sub-districts, at present 102 sub-districts have Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) .

(d) and (e) As per extant guidelines the responsibility for the management of the School including student admission, staff recruitment, personnel policy/administration estate management etc. rests with the State Government. The details of the teachers in EMRSs across the country is not centrally maintained. However, the details of students enrolled in these EMRSs State-wise is at Annexure-I. A Statement on recurring grants released during last four years for the EMRSs is attached at Annexure-II.

Education is an essential and effective tool for personal growth and for reaping the benefits of socio-economic development interventions, Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to improve the quality of education in EMRSs including insisting on availability of teachers, smart classes, providing Computer labs, updating science laboratory, provision for extra classes for mathematics, Science and English, coaching etc.

Annexure-I

State wise details of the student enrolled in EMRSs

Sl. No.	States	Number of functional EMRSs	Number of students enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	240
3.	Chhattisgarh	25	6780
4.	Gujarat	27	10172
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	210
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	120
7.	Jharkhand	7	2829
8.	Karnataka	10	2385
9.	Kerala	2	600

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32	10270	18.	Tamil Nadu	7	1553
11.	Maharashtra	18	4103	19.	Telangana	11	4160
12.	Manipur	3	1170	20.	Tripura	4	1680
13.	Mizoram	2	400	21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	630
14.	Nagaland	3	583	22.	Uttarakhand	2	279
15.	Odisha	14	5340	23.	West Bengal	7	2662
16.	Rajasthan	15	5350	Total		214	65231
17.	Sikkim	4	915				

Annexure-II*Recurring grants released during last four years for the EMRSs*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1260.00	680.00	680.40	757.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.40	120.80	50.40	100.80
3.	Chhattisgarh	4126.24	1725.57	1756.02	2226.84
4.	Gujarat	2503.62	3168.90	3802.26	3930.78
5.	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	88.20	88.20	88.20
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	504.00	504.00	806.40	957.60
8.	Karnataka	680.40	1000.00	999.60	999.60
9.	Kerala	388.50	350.00	221.76	244.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3290.80	3008.88	3370.92	3643.28
11.	Maharashtra	916.96	1083.60	1512.00	1663.20
12.	Manipur	0.00	75.00	239.40	302.40
13.	Mizoram	100.00	345.45	168.00	168.00
14.	Nagaland	200.34	200.34	183.96	222.60
15.	Odisha	2683.29	2142.00	2242.80	2242.80
16.	Rajasthan	1381.80	1381.80	1633.80	1970.00
17.	Sikkim	320.30	300.00	300.30	354.48
18.	Tamil Nadu	264.00	352.80	378.00	504.00
19.	Telangana	2520.00	1272.00	1344.00	1377.60

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
20.	Tripura	655.20	0.00	730.80	705.60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	195.44	208.70	189.00	252.00
22.	Uttarakhand	126.00	151.20	0.00	367.06
23.	West Bengal	1049.16	1049.16	1049.16	1049.16
Total		23311.45	19208.40	21747.18	24127.28

[Translation]

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Madam Speaker, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister. There was an objective behind setting up of these Adarsh Eklavya Vidyalaya and after approval 284 Eklavya Vidyalayas has started functioning in the country. Out of these 214 schools have been set up in the country. The main reason for asking this question is that when the said scheme was implemented during NDA regime in tribal and particularly hilly areas, the objective was to maintain quality and standard in the education sector. When we raise such matter with the Government of India and the State Government, then I would say that when such scheme was formulated special attention was paid towards the aspect of quality. But when the State Government monitor the setting up of these schools, it is done as per the norms prescribed under the scheme. The Government of India provides grants to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. I would like to say that I have visited several such schools and I have seen the quality, particularly teachers of these schools. The Prime Minister announced in the year 2011 to set up these schools in development blocks, sub-divisional headquarters. Total 65,231 students are studying in these schools. When such a large number of students study in these schools, I would like to ask as to whether the Ministry is likely to make any arrangements for teachers in these schools?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, I just want to know one thing. One of the officers sitting in the officer's gallery was taking a note of this Side. He was standing and counting and taking a note of this Side. Is it permissible? ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: No, there is nothing like that.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What happened?

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: If you take his notepad, you will know, what he has written.... (Interruptions) . He is there and going out. ... (Interruptions) . Who is he? ... (Interruptions) .

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I will go through it. I will see.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I don't know what happened.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: What note he was taking? I will check it. I cannot say anything now. An officer sitting in the gallery - I am not looking at them.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I have not seen him.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What privilege? An officer sitting in the gallery, I do not know, what he is noting.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: How can I tell as to what they are doing there.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I do not know which officer was sitting in the gallery and what has he noted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, he belongs to the staff of Parliamentary Affairs. He is entitled to sit here, he is allowed to sit here...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is sitting there only.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: He is sitting here...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have not noticed what he is doing. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Let the officer note it down. He is sitting there for it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, what is this? As per rules nobody is allowed in officers gallery.

HON. SPEAKER: The Officer can sit there.

SHRI MALIIKARJUN KHARGE: No one is allowed to view or note down anything from here. [English] and he is looking and counting the people of this side and taking note of it. When we raised this issue, he ran away. ...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: No, it is not like this.

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He was sitting. Why? What is this? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADKER): It is being telecast live on T.V. as to who is speaking and what is speaking, even winking by someone is caught on T.V. camera. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I will look into it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing everybody to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Is that officer authorized to take notes? The Minister is saying that he is authorized for that. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this.

...(Interruptions) ...*

HON. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have not taken his name.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Everybody is standing and speaking something.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It should not happen. Kharge ji whatever you have said, again all of you ..

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have allowed Kharge ji only.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, I have not noticed what you are saying. I will see into it. But officers can sit there also. Moreover, everything is being shown on television as to who is sitting and where he is sitting. I don't think there is anything wrong in it. Still, I will look into it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Madam, State Governments are responsible for running Eklavya Model Residential Schools. They constitute a society to run these schools. State Governments are responsible for the recruitment and appointment of teachers in these schools, imparting training to them and for other miscellaneous works also. The Central Government has no role in it. I can't say if in future any responsibility is given to the Central Government, but at present State Governments are responsible for all these matters.

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Madam Speaker, as the Hon'ble Minister has mentioned in his reply, a grant of Rs. 12 crores used to be given under this Head initially when these schools were started. It was 16 crores especially for the rural areas. You will notice that the recurring grant which was 42 thousand rupees per child in 2010 has been increased to 61 thousand 500 rupees per year today. We have made all types of arrangements in this regard. My only submission is that we are giving substantial amount of grants to such organisations especially for tribal areas and we are comparing them with Navodaya Vidyalayas. We had started these schools on the basis of the concept of Navodaya Vidyalaya and CBSE curriculum. I think the Hon'ble Minister should ponder over if we really want to bring these schools at

par with Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas. I just want to submit that the concept of CBSE curriculum and Navodaya Vidyalayas should be considered in this regard.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Madam, I would like to quote a figure in reply to this question. The performance of these schools is cent percent in several States and 60-70 percent of students are passing with first divisions. These schools are giving good results. Students of these schools are qualifying for the prestigious exams, like Net, IIT and IIM also. I have a list with me. These schools are providing quality education. So far as the recruitment and salary of teachers is concerned, it pertains to State Government only...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: If you want to ask anything, take permission. It will not go on like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAS TELI: Madam Speaker, I had asked five questions regarding Eklavya Model Adivasi Vidyalaya and I got the reply to all five questions. Madam, 15% of Assam's population belongs to tribal people and more than 20 assembly seats are such from where non-tribal people cannot contest. Through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that only one Eklavya Model Adivasi Vidyalaya was sanctioned for Dalvadi Baxa in 2013, whereas the list I have shows that there are 27 such schools in Gujarat, 25 in Chhattisgarh and 10 in Karnataka, but Assam has only one.

I have mentioned that there are 20-25 reserve seats in Assam from where non-tribal people cannot contest, but Assam is the only State where there is only one Eklavya school. It was mentioned by Arun Jaitely ji also in his Budget speech that such a school would be opened in each block having less than 50% of tribal population i.e. upto 20000 tribal people. There is only one school in Assam and I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether there is any proposal for more such schools in Assam. The Chief Minister of Assam himself is tribal. Therefore, there should be at least 10-20 schools in this State. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the names of the districts in Assam where these schools are proposed to be opened.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Hon'ble Speaker, as has been announced in the budget, Eklavya Model Residential Schools will be opened in every block having a population of more than 20,000 or 50% plus. The all India work-out in this regard is around 564. I will provide a list to the Hon'ble Members about the districts and the places exactly where these schools will be opened in Assam. Many schools will be opened there.

[English]

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM: Hon. Madam Speaker, in my Namakkal Constituency, in the Senthamangalam Scheduled Tribe Assembly Constituency, Kolli Malai area is situated. For this Constituency, I would request the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs to kindly allocate one Eklavya Model Residential School at Kolli Malai so that the tribal children there will be benefited. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Hon'ble Speaker, I will provide the information whether the said place is covered under the block.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You will get his intimation.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Madam Speaker, the population of tribal areas in this country, as per 2011 Census, is exceeding by eight to 8.5 per cent. So, roughly 10 per cent of the population of this country belongs to tribal people.

I would just to inform the hon. Minister that only 214 schools have started. In this regime of four years, how many such schools have started?

Madam, 650 more Districts are there in this country. In every State, there are predominant Tribal areas. So, when is he going to complete the remaining Districts to start their residential schools imparting good quality education?

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Hon'ble Speaker, in the next three years, 564 will be completed and during this year, perhaps 150 schools are going to be completed. The sequence regarding block-wise, district-wise and state-wise priority has been prepared according to population and work would be completed accordingly.

[English]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Thank you, Madam Speaker, for the opportunity. There were seven Eklavya schools that had been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh in 2014, but to some technical problems, these seven schools did not start; and there were court cases on these issues also.

I would like to know whether the Union Government/Union Ministry has taken any action to see that these seven schools are opened. These funds are also lapsed. There is a news in papers that these funds are going to go back to the Union Government because of this problem.

Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Members as to what is the status of opening of these seven schools in Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There are 14 Eklavya schools in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Hon'ble Speaker, there are 14 optional in that list for Andhra Pradesh and 7 are under litigation and I have no information regarding that. I'll see that. If there is anything like that I'll see that.

HON. SPEAKER: 14 are already there.

[English]

Strike by Students/Teaching Faculty

*65. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students and teaching faculty of the Manipur University are on strike for more than two months demanding the removal of the present Vice-Chancellor;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to sort out the matter at the earliest in the interest of the broader academic careers of the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Manipur University Students' Union (MUSU) are on strike since 30.05.2018 for various demands. Manipur University Teachers Association (MUTA) joined the agitation from 11.06.2018.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has constituted a Fact Finding Committee headed by former acting Chief Justice of Meghalaya High Court.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has given an answer in a very brief way. My specific question was about the strike by the students and faculty of Manipur University demanding the removal of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Manipur University.

Madam, Manipur University is a Central University, and the strike was started on 30th of May this year and it continues till now. Manipur University has, in total, five schools of studies, 31 PG Departments and 20 Centres comprising of 4,000 students in the University Campus.

It has 90 affiliated colleges, one constituent college and also one autonomous college which has almost more than 60,000 students. There are, at the moment, 16,000 students appearing for the sixth semester – third year, B.A., B.Sc. – and are looking forward for their examination results. The University is completely closed since 30th May, 2018. Our team has met hon. Visitor of the University, the President of India. At the same time, the Chief Minister of Manipur along with his team has come and met all the ministries of Union Government. Still, the matter is not solved. Everything has been stopped. Now, the Manipur Assembly Session is also going on. I am afraid of what is happening there. Curfew is imposed in Imphal East and Imphal West Districts. The answer given to my question is not satisfactory. I have expected more explanation to that. I have got some suggestions also which I would like to put in my second supplementary.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Member has raised a very important issue. As, he will give suggestions in his next supplementary, I welcome them. The issue is that they are on strike. Therefore, we dispatched our officers to solve this issue. They held discussions with students and teachers. They came back and reported that the matter will be resolved very soon.

Unfortunately, it did not happen like that. Therefore, we have, now, appointed a fact-finding committee under the Chairmanship of an Ex-Chief Justice of Meghalaya High Court, Mr. Nandakumar. That Committee has been given only one month's time. It has started functioning. They will ensure a dialogue with everybody. We want to arrive at a peaceful solution at the earliest.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: I have also forwarded a letter dated 18th June to the hon. Visitor. The letter has already reached the hon. Minister of HRD. I think, it is in his custody. In spite of all these things, the matter is not solved. It is a question of more than 70,000 students against one person – our respected Vice-Chancellor of the Manipur University. The Hon. Minister is a good friend of mine. He is a very sensitive and a knowledgeable person. I respect him. In the broader interest of the students, I would like to give him a suggestion. At the moment, why can he not suggest the retirement of Vice-Chancellor for the time being? This is the moot question in the University campus. The strike is for removing the Vice-Chancellor. If he is given a good advice ...* to retire voluntarily ...* he will get better posting for that.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, the issue is not about just removing somebody but the issue is about settling the dispute, if any. Therefore, what we have said is that if students have any genuine demand about infrastructure, repairing, etc., that can be addressed immediately. If they want improvement in functioning, that is also welcomed. Therefore, an all-round dialogue will happen with the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to express my gratitude to hon'ble Minister. That is a Central University and I do not want to talk much about that. But this matter must come to the notice of the House and the country that Imphal University. I, through this House, would like to tell that hon'ble President and Prime Minister have already visited it. All the activities run smoothly all the year round there.

Another thing I want to bring to your notice is that there is also a centre of Amarkantak Tribal University there. That also falls into the category of Central University. This issue of Manipur is quite sensitive. The way hon'ble Minister has set up a committee, I think is a right step. But, I, through you, would like to request

* Not recorded

hon'ble Minister that there is a mindset of a Central University and that is to encompass everyone in that. Since the present government of Manipur came into power and during the rule of other governments also, the University never became operational. It has been the hideout of underground units.

This fact must have been in the notice of hon'ble Member of Parliament...(Interruptions) He knows it...(Interruptions) I do not want to rake up this issue, but if a University runs smoothly for one year and suddenly such type of situation arises, it is really unfortunate...(Interruptions) I appreciate the steps taken by hon'ble Minister...(Interruptions)

Madam, through you, I request the hon'ble Minister that the report regarding the University must be presented in the House. Many faces will be exposed...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is giving the reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let me answer...(Interruptions) See, the Committee will do its job. But, over and above that, I have already discussed it in detail. I have been in touch with the Chief Minister. ...(Interruptions) I have asked the Chief Minister also that he should prevail upon and talk to all and ensure that the solution is arrived at the earliest. He has also assured me that he will make all efforts and will solve the issue at the earliest.

[English]

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

*66. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

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

(a) the quantum of fund a subscriber of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme can withdraw in case of unemployment;

(b) whether EPFO has made changes in the rules in respect of withdrawal for the subscribers who are unemployed;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits that the unemployed subscriber gets out of these changed rules;

(d) the time by which the new rules are likely to be made applicable; and

(e) whether the Government has restricted the withdrawal of employer's contribution from the EPF before the age of 58, if so, the details thereof and the likely effects of the said decision on the workers working in private factories and who have enrolled themselves in EPF Scheme along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Paragraph 69(2) of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 enables a member to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund on ceasing to be an employee in an establishment for a continuous period of two months immediately preceding the date on which he makes an application for withdrawal. The requirement of two months waiting period shall not, however, apply in cases of female members resigning from the services of the establishment for the purpose of getting married.

(b) and (c) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 222nd meeting held on 26.06.2018 has considered a proposal for insertion of paragraph 68HH in EPF Scheme, 1952 to enable a member who is no longer in employment for a continuous period of one month, to avail 75 per cent of the total fund standing to his credit.

(d) A gazette notification amending the EPF Scheme, 1952 for giving effect to the above proposal is yet to be issued.

(e) No, Madam.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to put my question.

Madam, under Employees Pension Scheme 1995, about 60 lakh employees get pension. Some get Rs. 800/- others get 1,000/-, Rs. 1200/- and Rs. 1500/-. Hon'ble Minister Javadekar ji is present here. On 15th January 2014, Javadekar ji had demanded one thing and at that time, he was the spokesperson of the BJP. It was demanded that full recommendations as suggested by the Koshyari Committee be accepted and more than

Rs. 3000/- should be provided as pension. At that time, it was an issue of 60 lakh pensioners. Not only this, he had also filed his petition before Committee on Petitions. The Committee on Petition had written to the government to accept the recommendations of the Koshyari Committee. I, through you, want to ask the government whether the demand made officially by the BJP at that time would be accepted by the government or if it is just another jumla?

HON. SPEAKER: Don't ask like this. Just ask if you accept the demand. What is 'jumla' in it, it is just a demand.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Madam, there has been a discussion in the entire country regarding EPS 95. I would like to inform that we had fixed a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- when we came into power. Nobody is getting lesser than that. I would like to tell that I respect the feelings of all the employees and I talked to the Consultative Committee in this regard on 5th January 2018. The problem is that several cases are pending in the High Courts at present. We have decided that after cases are decided in the High Courts, we will consult all the parties concerned and take a decision in this regard.

Madam, I, through you, would like to bring into the notice of this House that EPS pension fund is a pool fund. In this, the contribution of the government is only 1.16 percent. The entire money in this fund is contributed by the employees. This thing is being taken into account that in order to provide benefits to one group of employees, the other pensioners should not incur loss. I would like to assure the House that we will take a final decision after the verdict of the High Courts.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Madam, hon'ble Minister has not given a reply to my question.

My second question pertains to the fact that the Chief Economist of the State Bank of India, Shri S.K. Ghosh has presented a report to the government. As per the report, the data of EPFO is in a poor state. He has hinted towards it. In the report, he has said that one crore accounts are under suspicion and 30 to 40 per cent data is inaccurate. If the report of the Chief Economist of the State Bank of India is to be taken at face value, a question mark is put on what the Hon. Prime Minister had said during Non-confidence Motion.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the Government whether it has taken cognizance of the

report presented by the Chief Economist of the State Bank of India regarding EPFO accounts and if it is so, what the Government has to say in this regard?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Madam, through you, I would like to tell that some decline in data of EPFO payroll has been talked about. It has been brought to our notice. We have immediately taken action in this regard. I would like to state that the data of new enrolled employees is immediately sent by the institutions.

12.00 hrs

However, the data of the employees who leave the jobs reaches after some delay. Due to this interval, it takes one to two months to reach EPFO. It involves difficulties. We are revising it.

I would like to say that we are giving attention to data on monthly basis. What is pertinent is that more than 41 lakh people have been registered in EPFO from September till today. We are taking action effectively. If the Hon. Member has any complaint in this regard, let him give in writing and we will get it resolved.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, your time is getting over, so ask a short question.

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT: Hon. Speaker, thank you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that the amount of one thousand rupees being received by each employee under Employees' Pension Scheme at present is even less than the amount which a labourer gets in a month under MGNREGA. In my opinion, if a person has worked at a place throughout his life and like the Hon. Minister has said that the Government doesn't have to make contribution in it and it is the employee's money and if they are demanding a return of increased amount which the Koshyari Committee has also recommended, then, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to immediately increase it.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Madam, as I have told that the provision of minimum pension of one thousand rupees has been made by our Government. How much is the government's contribution in this regard is known to everyone. We are not in the process of giving somebody by cutting someone else's share. Whatever pension we tend to increase, it will be on the basis of equality for all.

I am aware of the Hon. Member's feeling. We will take action in this regard as per the suggestions received.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Social Security Schemes**

*67. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether only 17 per cent of the total labourers in the country are covered under the benefits of social security schemes at present and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes a complete overhaul of the social security system in the interest of the labourers and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the scheme prepared in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amalgamate the existing 15 laws into one "labour code" and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the labour unions are not convinced that the changes are necessary, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the consent of the States is essential for amending the existing laws and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data is maintained centrally. However, number of contributory members in EPFO & Insured Persons in ESIC, as on 31.3.2017, are 4.71 crore & 3.19 crore respectively.

(b) to (e) The Second National Commission on Labour had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE) has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws.

As regards the Code on Social Security, the draft of the Labour Code on Social Security and Welfare, 2017

was placed on the website of the Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE) on 16th March, 2017 for consultations and comments of the stakeholders. Continuing the pre-legislative consultative process, the revised draft of Labour Code on Social Security, 2018 has been placed on the website of the Ministry on 1st March, 2018 for information of all stakeholders, and also inviting suggestions/comments/inputs from Employers' Organisations and Central Trade Unions recognized by the Central Government (MoLE) and the State Governments and other Stakeholders. This Code amalgamates and subsumes 15 Labour Laws, as follows:-

1. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008
2. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923
3. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
4. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
5. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
6. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
7. The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946
8. The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
9. The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare (Cess) Act, 1976
10. The Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976
11. The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976
12. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976
13. The Cine Workers Welfare (Cess) Act, 1981
14. The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981
15. The Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996

The details of the Code and further explanations are available on the Ministry's website <https://labour.gov.in>. The proposal at present is in pre-legislative consultation stage. The Ministry will take and consider inputs from all

stakeholders, including State Governments before finalizing the policy/code.

[English]

Guidelines for Allocation of Gas

*68. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has framed any guidelines for allocation of gas to the upcoming power plants and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry of Power has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Domestic gas is being allocated to various sectors as per Gas Utilization Policies of the Government issued from time to time and availability of gas. The order of priority of allocation of domestic gas under New Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2010 is as given under:

- i. Existing gas-based urea plants
- ii. Existing gas-based LPG plants
- iii. Existing grid-connected and gas-based power plants
- iv. City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector (PNG-Domestic & CNG-Transport)
- v. Other sectors.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in 2014 has accorded highest Priority to City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector (CNG-Transport & PNG-Domestic) and put it under no cut category.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Power (MoP) had introduced a scheme for the revival of Stranded gas based power plants for the years 2015-16 & 2016-17 which was discontinued by MoP from 31.03.2017. MoP has sought certain incentives like waiver of Marketing margin and 50% reduction in transportation tariff which are

commercial decisions and were covered in the above mentioned scheme.

MoP has also requested for the priority allocation/reservation of gas for stranded power plants. The allocation of domestic gas, including for power plants is governed by prevailing policies as detailed above. LNG is imported under open general license on mutually agreed terms between buyer and seller.

Upgradation of ESI Hospitals

*69. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning/has any proposal to upgrade the facilities in all Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals functioning in West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of ESI hospitals where Intensive Care Units and Sick Newborn Care Units have been set up in West Bengal during the last four years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Trauma Centre in the ESI Hospital at Uluberia in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Madam. ESI Corporation has taken a number of initiatives to upgrade facilities in all ESI Hospitals functioning in West Bengal. The details are as under:

- ESI Corporation has given "In Principle" approval for increasing bed strength of ESI Hospitals in West Bengal by 50%
- Additional fund of Rs. 200 per Insured Person per annum is given to State Government of West Bengal in view of more than 70% bed occupancy in all ESI Hospitals which is to be utilized for improvement of functioning of the ESI Scheme, West Bengal.

(b) One ICU and one Newborn ICU (NICU) is running at ESI Hospital, Maniktala and ESI Hospital, Kamarhati respectively. ESIC Medical College hospital, Joka is also having ICU, NICU and PICU facilities.

(c) and (d) Proposal has been received at ESIC Headquarters for setting up of a trauma center at ESIS Hospital Uluberia. However, in view of fewer number of Trauma cases reported to the said hospital, Director Insurance Medical Service (DIMS), West Bengal has been asked to strengthen the existing orthopedics and surgical departments of the hospital, for managing trauma cases. However tie-up arrangement is in place for management of such cases.

[Translation]

Network of Drug Addiction in Education Campuses

*70. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the network of drug addiction is spreading in the education campuses which is causing several difficulties for the youth in completing their higher education;

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

(c) the names of the Universities/University campuses which have been identified by the Government so far as places where drugs are sold and drug addiction is rampant; and

(d) the various efforts made by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) There is no confirmed report to conclude that the network of drug addiction in education campuses is spreading and causing difficulties for the youth in completing their Higher Education. Nevertheless, the Government is committed to create a drug free healthy educational environment in various education campuses. For this purpose, special awareness measures are taken in various educational institutions and especially on 26th June every year on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to sensitize the students against drug hazards. The Government is creating awareness among the youth through print, electronic and social media besides conducting

workshops in education campuses about the harmful effects of drugs.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed guidelines on 'Safety of Students on and off Campuses of Higher Educational Institutions'. These guidelines have been issued to all HEIs on 27th January, 2016 and are also available on the UGC Website, www.ugc.ac.in. Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) should mandatorily put in place a broad-based "Students Counseling System" for the effective management of problems and challenges faced by students. It should be a unique, interactive and target-oriented system, involving students, teachers and parents, with the resolve to address common student concerns ranging from anxiety, stress, fear of change and failure to homesickness and a slew of academic worries. It should bridge the formal as well as communicative gaps between the students and the institution at large. Teacher counselors, trained to act as the guardians of students at the college level, should remain in close touch with the students though out the year, cater to their emotional and intellectual needs and convey their growth report and feedback on attendance, examination results etc. to their parents at regular intervals of time. Teacher counselors can coordinate with wardens of hostels and exchange personal details of students, academic record and behavior patterns for prompt pre-emptive or corrective action. University-wise details on drug abuse is however, not centrally maintained.

The UGC has issued a circular to all Vice Chancellors on 2nd April, 2013 (details available on www.ugc.ac.in) regarding strict adherence to the provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition Of Advertisement And Regulation Of Trade And Commerce, Production, Supply And Distribution) Act, 2003 and its Rules i.e. Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008. The UGC circular enjoins upon all concerned inter alia to display boards prominently stating that sale of cigarettes and tobacco products in an area within a radius of 100 yards of the University is strictly prohibited, sensitization of teaching and non-teaching staff of the University and its affiliated Colleges and organizing competitions in promoting a tobacco-free campus. Another circular was also issued on 27th August, 2013 by UGC for implementation of the actionable points of the National

Policy on Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) . Para 55 of the NDPS deals with steps to tackle the problem of sale of drug to school and college children.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements a 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse' under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts. MoSJE has issued an Advisory on 11th August, 2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, inter-alia, includes preparation of action plan by all States/UTs. MoSJE is undertaking a National level Survey in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August, 2016. The survey will provide national and state-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of individuals using various drugs and suffering from substance use disorders.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) , an autonomous organization under MoSJE, conducts capacity building programmes, sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis. MoSJE has been conducting awareness generation programmes, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY) also, to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse.

MoSJE celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people about the ill effects of drug abuse. The Ministry has a Scheme of National Awards for outstanding services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse and rehabilitation of its victims. MoSJE has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24 x 7 basis w.e.f. March, 2017.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare runs Drug De-addiction Program (DDAP) under which financial assistance for affordable, easily accessible and evidence-based treatment for all substance use disorders are being provided in some Government hospitals/institutions vis-a-vis National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) , All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) , Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) , Chandigarh and National Institutes of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) , Bengaluru. Besides these Institutions, 17 Drug Treatment Clinics (DTCs) are established under this Programme through National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) .

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) , under the Ministry of Home Affairs, undertakes series of measures for spreading awareness among the masses. The measures include the following activities:-

- i. Visit of NCB representative to Schools for conducting awareness programmes.
- ii. Display Boards in School Buses, Pubs, Bars and Airports.
- iii. Drug Awareness Programmes at prominent places.
- iv. Rallies, Dramas are conducted regularly in association with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to spread awareness.
- v. SMS alerts of Drug awareness are flashed through mobile service providers.
- vi. Organization of workshops and seminars in coordination with various government agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.

[English]

Import of Crude Oil from Iran

*71. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the quantum of crude oil imported from Iran during the last two years and the current year and the expenditure incurred in terms of rupee/dollar thereon as compared to other Middle-East countries, volume/value/ country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has asked the refiners to prepare for a drastic reduction or zero imports of Iranian oil from November this year on the call by the United States of America to all nations for curtailing trade ties/stop crude oil import from Iran and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the refiners to find out alternative to Iranian oil and ensure energy security and also initiated negotiation with other countries for import of crude oil in the wake/event of restricted trade ties with Iran and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the crude oil procured/proposed to be procured from alternative countries will be available in the same price as is available from Iran and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken to increase the production of crude oil and petroleum products to meet the domestic demands and increase the export of petroleum products to make the country zero import dependent/self-reliant and develop alternative fuel economy in the country including leasing out of potential crude oil wells to private companies?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of crude oil imported from Iran and other Middle-East countries by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last two years and current year are given below:

Country	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19 (upto June'18)		
	Quantity in MMT	Value in Rs Crore	Value in USD Million	Quantity in MMT	Value in Rs Crore	Value in USD Million	Quantity in MMT	Value in Rs Crore	Value in USD Million
Iran	13.04	29270.03	4384.6	9.8	25065.68	3882.82	5.67	19978.46	2953.7
Iraq	24.79	51142.78	7672.59	29.66	74291.21	11471.64	7.27	24279.9	3575.56
Kuwait	7.93	17244.92	2579.69	11.37	29539.28	4584.22	2.81	9676.72	1438.71
Qatar	0.9	2237	335	0.9	2564	398	0.1	514	76
Saudi Arabia	18.01	41985.37	6267.98	19.35	51425.67	7975.43	5.22	19005.47	2804.69
UAE	11.96	29599.52	4421.48	9.95	26878.96	4171.05	2.8	10599.75	1569.21
Oman	-	-	-	1.9	5318.45	829.4	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	0.28	711.47	111.38	-	-	-

Source: Public Sector OMCs

All values rounded of upto two places of decimal.

(b) On 8th May 2018, the USA announced that it is walking out of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran and released a Frequently Asked Questions regarding the re- imposition of sanctions on entities engaged with Iran, including import of crude oil from Iran.

(c) Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources including Iran, depending on technical and commercial considerations.

(d) Oil PSUs import crude oil mainly keeping in view the domestic requirement. The price of crude oil is determined by many factors, including quality and demand and supply in the global market.

(e) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to enhance domestic production of oil and gas include:-

(i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract

(PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries, 2014.

- (ii) Policy on Testing Requirements, 2015.
- (iii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- (iv) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- (v) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016.
- (vi) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane.
- (vii) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- (viii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.
- (ix) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (x) Streamlining the working of Production Sharing Contracts in respect of Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks.

The steps taken by the Government to achieve the goal of reducing the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas include:

- (i) Increasing domestic production of oil and gas;
- (ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;
- (iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;
- (iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in bio-fuels and other alternate fuels/renewable and;
- (v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh

*72. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has given land in Vizianagaram for setting up of a Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has assured for taking up the works with an estimated cost of Rs. 420 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government justifies allocating just Rs. 10 crore in 2018- 19 budget and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government is delaying in bringing a Bill for setting up of the said Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to bring the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (Amendment) Bill to facilitate setting up of the said Tribal University during the current session and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh offered some sites for establishment of a Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. The Site Selection Committee constituted by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has inspected the sites offered by the State Government and identified a site at Vizianagaram District, which has been accepted by the Ministry.

(b) Based on the Detailed Project Report, a meeting of Committee on Establishment Expenditure was held on 01.12.2017 which recommended Rs. 420 crore for creation of infrastructure in the first phase for the Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 20 crore in 2018- 19 for Tribal Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh will be established after amendment in the Central Universities Act, 2009.

National e-Commerce Policy

*73. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a National e-Commerce Policy (NEP) to deal with issues including competition, regulation, data privacy, taxation and technical aspects such as localisation of servers and technology transfer and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the Government has set up a task force to finalise the contours of the said policy and if so, the

details thereof along with the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether India is under intense pressure to negotiate international rules on e-commerce under the World Trade Organisation, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the companies operating taxi-aggregator services etc. are in violation of policy and if so, the details thereof along with the measures being taken to address the issue; and

(e) whether the Government has incurred a major fiscal loss in the absence of any such NEP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER 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) Department of Commerce initiated an exercise and established a Think Tank on "Framework for National Policy on E-commerce" and a Task Force under it and has deliberated on the challenges confronting India in the arena of the digital economy and electronic commerce (e-commerce). Some of the issues that were discussed by the think tank included aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy like physical and digital infrastructure, the regulatory regime, taxation policy, data flows, server localisation, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), technology flows, skill development and trade-related aspects. The first meeting of the Think Tank was held on 24.04.2018; meeting of the subgroups was held during 20th-22nd June, 2018 and the first meeting of the Task Force was held on 6th July, 2018.

(c) Electronic Commerce at the World Trade Organization (WTO) is discussed under the 1998 Work Programme which has an exploratory and experience sharing focus. There was a strong push in the run up to the Eleventh Ministerial Conference (MC11) held from 10 to 13 December 2017 in Buenos Aires at the WTO to prematurely obtain a mandate to initiate comprehensive negotiations on all aspects of E-commerce, covering goods, services and intellectual property rights, without adequate deliberations to reach a common understanding. However, through the efforts of India and various countries at the MC11 of the WTO in December

2017, it was decided to, inter alia, continue with the non-negotiating mandate of the existing Work Programme on E-commerce.

A Joint Ministerial Statement (JMS) was issued on behalf of around seventy WTO members, supporting rule-making on E-commerce. Under this initiative, discussions are underway on several proposals tabled by the participants. India is not a member of the JMS initiative.

(d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has come out with the taxi policy guidelines in December 2016, in which they have proposed certain guidelines for taxi aggregators.

(e) Since 1998, WTO members have agreed not to impose custom duties on electronic transmission during the meetings held every two years. The moratorium has been extended periodically at the Ministerial Meetings which are held every two years.

[Translation]

Shortage of Professors

*74. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of Professors in Universities and Government-run colleges of the country which is directly affecting teaching activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of professors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Occurring and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Universities being autonomous institutions, the onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them. At present, there are 2426 sanctioned posts of Professors in various Central Universities, out of which 1301 are lying vacant. In respect of State Universities, no such data is centrally maintained. A detailed Statement of the number of post of Professors in various Central Universities under purview of UGC is given in the enclosed Statement.

UGC has been continuously monitoring vacancy issues with Universities and has asked Vice Chancellors of all Central Universities on 27th February, 2018, to prepare a time bound action plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, selection/appointments of candidates for teaching positions. Further, UGC has notified Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018 according to which Universities can hire foreign faculty upto 20% over and above sanctioned strength. UGC also supports 'operation faculty recharge' through induction of fresh talent at the level of

Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors for promoting high quality research. As per UGC regulations, Universities are permitted to recruit Ad-hoc/Guest Faculty/Reemployed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements to the extent of 10% of total faculty positions in Universities.

Also, the Central Government has revised pay scales of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges which will help in attracting and retaining the best quality teachers.

Statement

Posts of Professors in Central Universities as on 01.04.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Central University	No. of Sanctioned Posts	No. of Existing Posts	No of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	47	30	17
2.		University Of Hyderabad	112	67	45
3.		The English & Foreign Languages	32	20	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	58	13	45
5.		University Of Delhi	264	107	157
6.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	126	72	54
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	199	100	99
8.	MadhyaPradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	52	6	46
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	32	17	15
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi	18	12	6
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	67	25	42
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	43	12	31
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	200	137	63
14.		Banaras Hindu University	253	171	82
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	29	16	13
16.		University Of Allahabad	79	10	69
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	73	42	31
18.	Bihar	Central University Of South Bihar	22	9	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	20	2	18
20.	Gujarat	Central University Of Gujarat	22	9	13
21.	Haryana	Central University Of Haryana	30	0	30
22.	Himachal	Central University Of Himachal Pradesh	27	3	24
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University Of Jammu	22	3	19
24.		Central University Of Kashmir	21	9	12
25.	Jharkhand	Central University Of Jharkhand	25	8	17
26.	Karnataka	Central University Of Karnataka	21	6	15
27.	Kerala	Central University Of Kerala	22	11	11
28.	Orissa	Central University Of Orissa	23	0	23
29.	Punjab	Central University Of Punjab	21	4	17
30.	Rajasthan	Central University Of Rajasthan	23	5	18
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University Of Tamil Nadu	22	9	13
32.	Assam	Assam University	45	23	22
33.		Tezpur University	50	42	8
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	27	11	16
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	39	15	24
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	93	48	45
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	47	22	25
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	45	12	33
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	29	10	19
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	46	7	39
Grand total			2426	1125	1301

[English]

Start-Up India Scheme

*75. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

(a) the salient features of the Start-up India Scheme and the number of registrations done under this scheme

since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized and the target set/achieved under this scheme since its inception so far, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the State Governments which have formulated Star-tup policies in their States at present;

(d) whether the Union Government is planning to rank the States according to the Start-up Scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for maximum area coverage under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Start-up India initiative launched on 16th January 2016, consists of 19 Action Points that act as a guiding document for the initiative. Salient features of these action points are appended in Statement-I. Since its inception, 10,950 Startups across the country have been recognised till 5th July 2018. The State/UT-wise number of recognized Startups including Maharashtra is provided at the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Initiatives under Startup India are being coordinated primarily by seven Central Government Ministries/Departments:

1. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
2. NITI Aayog
3. Department of Science and Technology
4. Department of Bio-technology
5. Ministry of Human Resource Development
6. Ministry of Labour and Employment
7. Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Ministry/Department – wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursed under Startup India scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Corporate Affairs have made regulatory changes to support the growth of Startups.

(c) 18 State Governments have so far formulated Startup policies. The list is given in the enclosed Statement-IV

(d) Yes, Madam. Government has launched State/UT Startup Ranking Framework on 6 February 2018 to rank States for establishing a robust ecosystem for supporting startups. This initiative will support in achieving following objectives:

1. Help bring to fore progress made by the States/ UTs for promoting Startup-ecosystem

2. Foster competitiveness & propel the States/ UTs to work proactively

3. Facilitate States/ UTs to identify, learn and replicate good practices

The 'State Startup Ranking Framework' is spread across 7 areas of interventions with a total of 38 action points and overall score of 100 marks. The areas of interventions include Startup policy and implementation, incubation support, seed funding support, venture funding support, simplified regulations, ease of public procurement and awareness and outreach. The framework also provides the guidelines to support implementation of action points. In order to evaluate States in a balanced and transparent manner, the implementation of action points is being assessed on supporting documents submitted by the State Government and feedback from Startup ecosystem stakeholders.

(e) Government has taken several steps for maximum area coverage under this scheme. Since inception of the Startup India initiative, there are 10,950 startups recognized from over 448 districts covering 29 States and 6 Union Territories. Government has launched Startup India Virtual Hub which serves as a virtual incubator to Startups providing access to information, knowledge, industry programmes, Government schemes, and networking opportunities within Startup community. Startup India Online Portal is available in eight languages-English, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali. The platform presently has 2,35,541 registered users.

Additionally, the launch of State/UT Startup Ranking Framework will foster and propel State/UT governments to promote entrepreneurship at local level.

Further, in order to promote entrepreneurship and encourage Startups at district level, Startup India Yatra has been launched. Grassroot Startup aspirants are provided Incubation, Mentorship and Funding support under this programme. Startup Yatra has so far been conducted across 4 States in 35 districts.

Statement-I

Salient features of Startup India action plan

1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification with an objective to reduce the regulatory burden

- on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance cost low.
2. Startup India Hub with an objective to create a single point of contact for the entire Startup ecosystem and enable knowledge exchange and access to funding.
 3. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal with an objective to serve as the single platform for Startups for interacting with Government and Regulatory Institutions for all business needs and information exchange among various stakeholders.
 4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs with an objective to promote awareness and adoption of IPRs by Startups and facilitate them in protecting and commercializing the IPRs by providing access to high quality Intellectual Property services and resources, including fast-track examination of patent applications and rebate in fees.
 5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups with an objective to provide an equal platform to Startups across sectors vis-a-vis the experienced entrepreneurs/ companies in public procurement.
 6. Faster Exit for Startups with an objective to make it easier for Startups to wind up operations.
 7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds with a Corpus of Rs. 10,000 crore with an objective to provide funding support for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises.
 8. Credit Guarantee fund for Startups with objective to catalyze entrepreneurship by providing credit to innovators across all sections of society.
 9. Tax Exemptions on Capital Gains with an objective to promote investments into Startups by mobilizing the capital gains arising from sale of capital assets.
 10. Tax Exemptions to startups for 3 Years with an objective to promote the growth of Startups and address working capital requirements.
 11. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value with an objective to encourage seed-capital investment in Startups.
 12. Organizing Startup Fests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform with an objective to galvanize the Startup ecosystem and to provide national and international visibility to the Startup ecosystem in India.
 13. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) with an objective to serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Startup businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas.
 14. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup with an objective to ensure professional management of Government sponsored / funded incubators, Government will create a policy and framework for setting-up of incubators across the country in public private partnership.
 15. Building Innovation Centers at National Institutes with an objective to propel successful innovation through augmentation of incubation and R&D efforts.
 16. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks Modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras with an objective to propel successful innovation through incubation and joint R&D efforts between academia and Industry.
 17. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector with an objective to foster and facilitate bio-entrepreneurship.
 18. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students with an objective to foster a culture of innovation in the field of Science and Technology amongst students.
 19. Annual Incubator Grand Challenge with an objective to support creation of successful world class incubators in India.

Statement – II*List of Recognised Startups (State/UT wise)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Recognized Startups
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	2130
2.	Karnataka	1611
3.	Delhi	1485
4.	Uttar Pradesh	891
5.	Telangana	592
6.	Gujarat	588
7.	Tamil Nadu	585
8.	Haryana	557
9.	Kerala	362
10.	West Bengal	335
11.	Rajasthan	311
12.	Madhya Pradesh	299
13.	Andhra Pradesh	210
14.	Orissa	200
15.	Chhattisgarh	128
16.	Bihar	126

1	2	3
17.	Jharkhand	89
18.	Uttarakhand	86
19.	Assam	85
20.	Punjab	77
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
22.	Chandigarh	46
23.	Goa	45
24.	Himachal Pradesh	21
25.	Pondicherry	11
26.	Manipur	8
27.	Nagaland	6
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
29.	Tripura	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1
33.	Meghalaya	1
34.	Mizoram	1
35.	Sikkim	1

Statement – III*Department-Wise Details of Funds Sanctioned and Disbursed Under Startup India Scheme*

Concerned Department	Item	Details of Funds
DIPP-SIDBI	Fund of Funds	Fund of Funds is a corpus of RS. 10,000 Cr being managed by SIDBI. So far, SIDBI has been authorized to commit Rs. 2,200 Cr. SIDBI has committed Rs 1285.7 crore to 27 SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) , who have invested in turn Rs. 602.6 Cr. in 142 Startups. Details of funds invested in Startups, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Annexure.
NITI Aayog	Tinkering Labs	Out of 2441 Schools identified for establishing Tinkering Labs, 1657 tinkering labs across 521 districts across India have received Rs 12 lakhs each.

Concerned Department	Item	Details of Funds																																								
NITI Aayog	Atal Innovation Mission - Incubation Centres	6 existing incubation centres have received funding of Rs 25 Cr. 11 new incubation centres have received funding of Rs 23.16 Cr. Further, 84 Atal Incubation and Established Incubation Centres have been selected for further disbursement and are currently undergoing due-diligence.																																								
DST & MHRD	Technology Business Incubators & Startup Centres	1. Technology Business Incubators(TBIs): 11 TBIs have been approved. RS. 42.2 Cr. have been sanctioned and Rs 17.02 Cr disbursed so far 2. Startup Centres: 15 Centres approved for Grant of 75 Lakh each; 10 centres have received 1st tranche of 3.75 Lakh each																																								
MHRD	Research Parks	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Institute Name</th> <th>Funds sanctioned (in Rs Cr.)</th> <th>Funds disbursed (in Rs. Cr.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>IIT Kharagpur</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>IIT Bombay</td> <td>100</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>IIT Delhi</td> <td>75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>IIT Kanpur</td> <td>75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>IIT Guwahati</td> <td>75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>IIT Hyderabad</td> <td>75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>NSc Bangalore</td> <td>75</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td>IIT Gandhinagar</td> <td>90</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>665</td> <td>158</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl. No.	Institute Name	Funds sanctioned (in Rs Cr.)	Funds disbursed (in Rs. Cr.)	1.	IIT Kharagpur	100	100	2.	IIT Bombay	100	33	3.	IIT Delhi	75	5	4.	IIT Kanpur	75	5	5.	IIT Guwahati	75	5	6.	IIT Hyderabad	75	5	7.	NSc Bangalore	75	5	8.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	0	Total		665	158
Sl. No.	Institute Name	Funds sanctioned (in Rs Cr.)	Funds disbursed (in Rs. Cr.)																																							
1.	IIT Kharagpur	100	100																																							
2.	IIT Bombay	100	33																																							
3.	IIT Delhi	75	5																																							
4.	IIT Kanpur	75	5																																							
5.	IIT Guwahati	75	5																																							
6.	IIT Hyderabad	75	5																																							
7.	NSc Bangalore	75	5																																							
8.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	0																																							
Total		665	158																																							
DBT	Biotechnology Sector	1. Bio Clusters: 4 bio-clusters (Kalyani, Bangalore, Faridabad & Pune) have been supported. A total of Rs 401 Cr. sanctioned and Rs 176.38 disbursed. 2. Bio - Incubators: 30 bio-incubators have been supported through the BioNEST (Bio-Incubator Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) Program. Rs 142.44 Cr. Sanctioned and Rs 73.87 Cr have been disbursed. 3. BIRAC (Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council) Regional Centres: 3 BIRAC Regional Centres have been operationalized (Hyderabad, Bangalore & Pune). Rs 11.4 Cr has been sanctioned of which Rs 5.2 Cr disbursed. 4. Bio Incubator Seed Fund: Rs. 11 Cr has been sanctioned and Rs. 7 Cr has been disbursed to 11 Bio-Incubators.																																								
DST & MHRD	Innovation Programs for Students	1. Uchhatar Aavishkar Yojana: Rs. 258 Cr. sanctioned and disbursement has taken place for 85 projects totaling to Rs 162.47 Cr 2. MANAK: 30,678 students have been selected, who will be given grant of Rs. 10,000 each																																								

Statement – IV*State Governments which have Formulated Startup Policies In their States*

1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kerala
3.	Rajasthan
4.	Goa
5.	Karnataka
6.	West Bengal
7.	Telangana
8.	Gujarat
9.	Jharkhand
10.	Uttarakhand
11.	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Odisha
14.	Bihar
15.	Chhattisgarh
16.	Haryana
17.	Assam
18.	Maharashtra

Annexure*Details of Funds Invested in Startups by AIFs. State-wise*

State	Number of Startups	Amount (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
Delhi	23	51.32
Gujarat	1	1.65
Haryana	9	68.88
Karnataka	46	190.02
Kerala	1	0.14
Madhya Pradesh	1	2.70

	1	2	3
Maharashtra		42	200.96
Punjab		1	8.00
Rajasthan		4	27.88
Tamil Nadu		3	6.03
Telangana		5	20.50
Uttar Pradesh		2	4.76
Uttarakhand		1	0.21
West Bengal		3	19.55
Grand Total		142	602.60

Cashew Industry

*76. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the cashew industry is in crisis and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to save the cashew industry;

(b) whether the Government proposes to change the export-import policy for cashew in the light of the crisis in the said industry and if so, the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that the exporters who have cleared the import cargo with the help of advance authorisation license as per foreign trade policy are not able to fulfil their export obligations due to the crisis in the cashew industry;

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

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government to sanction the request of cashew industrialists to provide additional time limit of 18 months from the date of expiry of the current period of advance authorisation?

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) Cashew Industry in India has seen

a positive growth in the production of raw cashew nuts and export of cashew kernel. Production of Raw Cashew nut during 2016-17 has registered 16% increase to 7,79,335 Metric Tons compared to previous production of 6,70,300 Metric Tons. Similarly, the export earnings from cashew and allied products during the year 2017-18 has reached at Rs. 5903.60 crore (USD 916 million) registering a growth of 13.25% (in rupees terms) over the last year export of Rs. 5,212.78 crores (US\$ 778 Million) .

However, the Government has taken several steps to address the problems faced by some section cashew industry

- Basic Custom Duty on import of raw cashew nut has been reduced from 5% to 2.5% w.e.f 01.02.2018 in the current budget session.
- Goods and Service Tax (GST) has been reduced to 5% from 12% for Cashew nuts.
- Under Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) , Merchandise Export Incentive Scheme (MEIS) for cashew was increased to 5% (from 3%) for cashew kernel and 7% (from 5%) for cashew nut salted/roasted respectively.
- Revised Standard Inputs Output Norms (SION) norms for export of Cashew Kernel, from import of Raw Cashew Nut under Advance Authorisation Scheme, to 5.04 kg from 4 kg.
- Approved the Medium Term Framework (2017-2020) Scheme for Process Mechanization and Automation of Cashew Processing Units with financial outlay of Rs. 60 crore.
- Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) has drawn up strategies to increase domestic production by massive area expansion of cashew and replacing of senile cashew plantations with high yielding varieties in traditional and non-traditional states. Some of the key initiatives are New plantation Development programme, replanting programme of cashew, technology dissemination and transfer of technology programme etc.

(b) No Madam. The Government has no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) No Madam, such incident has not been reported to the Government.

(e) The Government has not received any request from the cashew industrialists to provide additional time limit of 18 months of export obligation period over and above the current time limit of 18 months.

Promotion of MSME Sector

*77. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have spurred the industrial development and are instrumental in removing the regional imbalances in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any policy/scheme for promoting the MSME Sector in the industrially backward regions including tribal majority naxalite affected area in the country including Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose and number of employment generated/likely to be generated therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises are significantly present in all States/UTs and they are the second largest employer after agriculture in the country. These enterprises have supported inclusive growth and development across the country thereby reducing the regional imbalances.

The Ministry of MSME has launched many Schemes such as Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme), SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries), CLCSS (Credit Linked Capital Subsidy

Scheme), ASPIRE (Scheme for promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro- Industry), and Khadi and Village Industries Scheme for promotion of MSMEs in the entire country including Maharashtra. These Schemes have special components for SC, ST and North Eastern regions. The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme implemented by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has also paved the way for a large number of micro enterprises to access credit. All these schemes have made significant contribution in creating widespread employment opportunities in the country, including the industrially backward areas of the country.

Recently, NITI Aayog has identified 117 most backward/naxalite affected districts as the Aspirational Districts. Four districts of Maharashtra i.e. Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad and Washim figure in the list. Ministry of MSME has decided to send teams of officials to these 117 districts not only to spread awareness about the existing Schemes of this Ministry but also to obtain proposals to set up and strengthen micro and small enterprises in these districts

The Schemes of the Ministry of MSME are central sector Schemes in which specific percentage of the budgetary allocation are earmarked for SC, ST and North Eastern Region's population. Most of these Schemes are demand driven and expenditure is made in the specific States as per the proposals received. There is no such allocation per se State/UT wise. The Funds allocated under the Schemes of PMEGP, CLCSS, Khadi and Village Grant, SFURTI, MSE-CDP, Tool Room/TCSP are furnished the enclosed Statement-I. The number of employment generated State-wise including in

Maharashtra, under PMEGP is furnished at the enclosed Statement-II. Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, loan guarantees are provided to MSEs which in turn result in employment generation. The employment generated under this Scheme Statewise, including in Maharashtra are furnished at the enclosed Statement-III. The Ministry of MSME has 18 Tool Rooms which impart training which in turn help in generating employment.

The Ministry of MSME has taken the following steps for the development of MSMEs across the country:

- Decided to set up 15 new technology centres at various parts of the country,
- revamped SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)
- revamped PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme)
- increased the approved corpus of CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises) from Rs. 2500 crore to Rs. 7500 crore,
- increased the loan limit under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme to Rs. 2 crore,
- extended the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for loan by NBFCs,
- set up digital platforms to monitor the implementation of public procurement policy and to address the delayed payments problems faced by MSEs (Micro & Small Enterprises) etc.

Statement – I

Budgetary Allocation under Schemes (in Rs. Crore)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
PMEGP	1418.28	1050.00	1139.00	1024.49
CLCSS	387.75	290.00	298.00	441.40
KVIC	1973.96	1601.85	2072.00	2001.38
SFURTI	60.00	50.00	75.00	75.00
MS CDP	93.00	100.00	135.00	184.00
Tool Room	96.50	100.00	120.00	105.00

Note: Till 2017-18 percentage of budget earmarked for SC, ST and North Eastern Region population were 12%, 8.20% and 10% respectively.

Statement- II*State-wise Employment Generation under PMEGP during 2015-16 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 30.6.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	296
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	3136
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	832
4.	Assam	9026	31498	18256	8896
5.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	5864
6.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	6016
7.	Delhi	2048	952	920	40
8.	Goa	500	660	400	32
9.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	3632
10.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	2728
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	1016
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	8888
13.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	2464
14.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	5560
15.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	3712
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	2432
18.	Maharashtra **	20161	17799	26632	8744
19.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	1568
20.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	528
21.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	1424
22.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	1232
23.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	6184
24.	Puducherry	447	699	352	48
25.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	2472
26.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	4336
27.	Sikkim	397	201	296	40
28.	Tamilnadu	20836	25764	32760	4592

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	1488
30.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	1864
31.	UT Chandigarh	323	376	360	56
32.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	12472
33.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	4648
34.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	3824
Total		323362	407840	387184	111064

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman & Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Statement – III

Employment Generation under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 30.6.2018)
11	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1046	1162	719	156
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40810	33278	25331	6066
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3431	2016	1187	535
4.	Assam	31190	22883	18412	5704
5.	Bihar	49813	40300	33496	10079
6.	Chandigarh	3762	3568	2847	587
7.	Chhattisgarh	20482	17216	12706	3623
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	747	439	750	192
9.	Daman and Diu	774	358	431	122
10.	Delhi	58797	57947	34171	7308
11.	Goa	7250	5702	3954	962
12.	Gujarat	65953	60784	54760	12474
13.	Haryana	35397	40475	26100	5992
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17072	15879	10481	1931
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20427	11189	28927	9174
16.	Jharkhand	46681	40623	35526	8159
17.	Karnataka	130211	134636	97892	22579

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	93654	92732	50887	8614
19.	Lakshadweep	364	135	51	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	61842	55215	58155	11044
21.	Maharashtra	163498	165904	99261	21904
22.	Manipur	3782	3433	3986	2888
23.	Meghalaya	2071	2050	1367	309
24.	Mizoram	1431	1091	978	288
25.	Nagaland	6630	4491	4104	857
26.	Odisha	49981	50778	36766	8436
27.	Pondicherry	3437	2419	2041	390
28.	Punjab	38482	31407	27946	4943
29.	Rajasthan	43269	38249	23326	5344
30.	Sikkim	669	641	362	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	169197	172932	120441	28089
32.	Telangana	36119	38703	27651	6918
33.	Tripura	3001	1746	2018	354
34.	Uttar Pradesh	160445	136013	96637	21784
35.	Uttarakhand	16086	13455	10557	3138
36.	West Bengal	51435	51341	41894	9408
Total		1439236	1351190	996118	230464

Special Economic Zones

*78. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) The details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved/established in the country, State/UT-wise indicating those which are operational at present;

(b) whether certain SEZs approved by the Government have not started functioning or are lying closed and if so, the details of such non-operational SEZs, State/UT and location-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs functional along with the time-frame fixed in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to

419 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 355 notified SEZs a total of 223 SEZs are operational. States/UTs-wise details of SEZs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs is due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to global recession, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. The details of non-operational SEZs, State-wise and location-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II. When the Board of Approvals notices no progress in implementation of a project by a developer it cancels the Letter of Approval. In the last three years and during the current year, 108 letter of approvals have been cancelled due to lack of progress.

(c) The corrective steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs functional are as under:

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

(d) Yes, SEZs have facilitated exports in the manufacturing sector. The details thereof along with the impact of SEZs on employment generation are as under:

Year	Exports of the SEZs in manufacturing sector (Rs. Crore)	Employment in SEZs* (persons)
2015-2016	2,14,501	15,91,381
2016-2017	2,37,502	17,31,641
2017-2018	2,67,801	19,77,216

* Calculated on cumulative basis.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise Distribution of Approved SEZs

State/UT	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	30	26	19
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1
Delhi	2	0	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	28	24	19
Haryana	24	21	6
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	62	51	28
Kerala	29	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	10	5	4
Maharashtra	56	50	29
Manipur	1	1	0
Nagaland	2	2	0
Odisha	7	5	4
Puducherry	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Punjab	5	3	3	Uttar Pradesh	24	21	12
Rajasthan	5	4	2	West Bengal	7	5	7
Tamil Nadu	50	47	38	GRAND TOTAL	419	355	223
Telangana	64	58	30				

The Details of Non-Operational SEZs, State-Wise and Location-Wise

Sl. No.	State wise Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location
1	2	3	4
		Andhra Pradesh	
1.	1	Whitefield Paper Mills Ltd.	Tallapudi Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
2.	2	Beneficent Knowledge Parks and Properties Ltd.	Villages Parigi and Serikolum, Mandal Parigi, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh
3.	3	Anrak Aluminnium Ltd.	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapallem, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
4.	4	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd.(APIIC)	Villages Ratchumarripalli, Peddarangapuram and Venkatampalli, Mandal Pulivendula, District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh
5.	5	Indus Gene Expressions Limited	Village Kodur and Settepalli, Mandal Chilamathur, District Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
6.	6	CCL Products (India) Limited	Kuvakolli Village, Vardaiah Palem Mandal, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh
7.	7	Wipro Limited	Resapuvanipalem Village, Old TB Hospital Area, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
8.	8	Deccan Fine Chemicals (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Sy. No. 84-93 & 108, Kesavaram Village, Sy. 146, 149 & 150, Rajavaram Village, Payakaraopeta Mandal, Visakhapatnam, District, Andhra Pradesh
		Gujarat	
9.	1	CPL Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
10.	2	Shivganga Real Estates Holders Private Limited	Sargasan (Sarkhej-Gandhinagar Highway) , Taluka Gandhinagar, District Gandhinagar, Gujarat
11.	3	J.B. SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Panoli, Taluka- Ankleshwar, District- Bharuch, Gujrat
12.	4	Calica Construction and Impex Private Limied	Village Ognaj, Taluka Dascroi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat

1	2	3	4
13.	5	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Gandhinagar - Sarkhej Highway, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
14.	6	Myron Realtors Private Limited	Village Santhal, Taluka Sanand, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat
15.	7	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Biotech Park, Savli GIDC Estate Village Manjusar, District Vadodara, Gujarat
16.	8	Dishman Infrastructure Limited	Villages Kalayangadh and Gangad, Taluks Bavla, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat
		Goa	
17.	1	Meditab Specialities Private Limited	Bhut Kham, Kerim Industrial Estate, Taluka Ponda, Goa
18.	2	Peninsula Pharma Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.	Sancoale Tal- Mormugao, Goa
19.	3	K. Raheja Corp Pvt. Ltd.	Verna Industrial Area, Goa
		Haryana	
20.	1	Selecto Systems Pvt. Ltd.	15/1, Main Mathura Road, Faridabad, Haryana
21.	2	Metro Valley Business Park Private Limited	Gurgaon - Faridabad Road, Opp. Ansals Valley View Apartments, Gurgaon, Haryana
22.	3	Ascendant Estates Private Limited	Bhondsi, Tehsil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana
23.	4	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited	Village Bhagan, Tehsil- Ganaur (Sonepat) and Village Kurar Ibrahimpur, Tehsil- Sonepat, on National Highway, Haryana
24.	5	Perpetual Infracon Private Limited	Sector -81, Villages Budena & Faridabad, District Faridabad, Haryana
25.	6	Anant Raj Industries Ltd.	Plot No. TP-1, Rai, Sonepat District, Haryana
26.	7	Mayar Infrastructure Development Pvt. Ltd.	Rahka and Nimoth Villages, Tehsil- Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana
27.	8	Mittal Infratech Private. Limited.	Sewah Village G T Road, Panipat District Haryana
28.	9	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur, District- Gurgaon, Haryana
29.	10	Mikado Realtors Private Limited	Village Behrampur and Balola, District- Gurgaon, Haryana
30.	11	Goldsouk International Gems & Jewellery SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Bhondsi, Tehsil- Sohna, Gurgaon, Haryana
31.	12	G.P. Realtors Private Limited	Village Beharampur Balola and Bandhwari, Tehsil Sohna, District-Gurgaon, Haryana
32.	13	Orient Craft Infrastructure Limited	Village Bans Hariya District Gurgaon, Haryana

1	2	3	4
33.	14	Natasha Housing & Urban Development Limited	Village Sarai Kohand, Tehsil Panipat, District Panipat and Village Kohand, Tehsil Gharonda, Distiect Karnal, Haryana
34.	15	Metro Infocity Pvt. Ltd., Zamidar Realcom Pvt. Ltd. And Lavya Realtors Pvt. Ltd. (Jointly) Jharkhand	Village Behrampur & Balola, Tehsil Sohna, District Gurgaon, Haryana
35.	1	Adityapur Industrial area development authority Kerala	Adityapur, District Seraikela-Kharsawan, Jharkhand
36.	1	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Eramam, Taluka Thaliparambu, District Kannur, Kerala
37.	2	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Purakkad, Taluk Ambalappuzhe, Distt. Alappuzha, Kerala
38.	3	Bluestar Realtors Private Limited	Village Thrikkakara North, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala
39.	4	Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala	Village Andoorkonam, Taluk & District Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
40.	5	Electronics Technology Parks	Village Pallippuram & Veiloor, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
41.	6	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Cheemeni taluk Hosdurg Kasaragod Distt. Kerala
42.	7	Parsvnath Infa Ltd Karnataka	Chengamanad Village of Aluva Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala
43.	1	Ittina Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Bagur village, Anugondanahalli Hobli, Hoskote Taluk, Banglore Rural District, Karnataka
44.	2	Gopalan Enterprises (India) Private Limited.	Hoodi Village, K.R. Puram, Whitefield, Banglore, Karnataka.
45.	3	Brigade Enterprises Pvt.Ltd.	Ganjimutt, EPIP Industrial Area, Taluka Mangalore, Dakshin Kannada District, Karnataka
46.	4	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Villages Pajeer and Kairangala, District Mangalore Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka.
47.	5	Opto Infrastructure Limited	Village Dodda Basavanahalli and Chikkabasavanahalli, Talukas Shanthigrama Hobli and Hassan, District Hassan, Karnataka

1	2	3	4
48.	6	Opto Infrastructure Limited	Village kallahalli, Taluka Nanjungud, Distric Mysore, Karnataka
49.	7	Brooke Bond Real Estates Private Limited	Bangalore, Karnataka
50.	8	Renaissance Designbuild Private Limited	Plot No. 47 of Koorgally Industrial Area, Village Koorgally, Hobli Ilawala, Taluka Mysore, Distt. Mysore, Karnataka
51.	9	Infosys Technologies Limited	Villages Borgunte, surjapur and billapur, Taluka Anekal, District Bangalore, Karnataka
52.	10	Gulf Oil Corporation Limited	Village Kattigenahalli and Venkatala, Hobli Yelahanka, District Bangalore, Karnataka
53.	11	Infosys Limited	Gokul Village, within the limits of Hobli, Hubli Taluk, District Dharward, Near Airport Hubli, Karnataka
54.	12	Amin Properties LLP	Pujanahalli Village, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka
55.	13	Saltire Developers Private Limited	Outer Ring Road, Rachanahalli Village, Nagavara, Bangalore, Karnataka
56.	14	Bagmane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Outer Ring Road, Doddanekundi Circle, Marathalli Post, Bengaluru, Karnataka
57.	15	Information Technology Park Limited	Sadarmangala Village, Sadaramangala Industrial Area, Whitefield, Bengaluru, Karnataka
58.	16	Infosys Limited	Electronic City, Doddathogur Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka
59.	17	Modern Asset	Survey No. 2/1 & 2/2, Venkatala Village, Yelahanka Hobli,, Bangalore, Karnataka
60.	18	Modern Asset (Phase - II)	Survey No. 2/2, Venkatala Village, Yelahanka Hobli, Bangalore, Karnataka
61.	19	L&T Construction Equipment Limited (Reality Division) SEZ-I	Byatarayanapura Village, Yelahanka Hobli, Bangaluru North, Bangaluru, Karnataka
62.	20	L&T Construction Equipment Limited (Reality Division) SEZ-II	Byatarayanapura Village, Yelahanka Hobli, Bangaluru North, Bangaluru, Karnataka
63.	21	Gopalan E-Park	Village Koorgalli, Itwala, Hobli, Mysore Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka
64.	22	Embassy Property Developments Private Limited	Outer Ring Road, Rachenahalli Village, Bangalore, Karnataka
65.	23	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Gamanagatti, Hubli Taluk, Dharwad District, Karnataka

1	2	3	4
		Maharashtra	
66.	1	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Dronagiri, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
67.	2	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra
68.	3	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra
69.	4	Mahindra and Mahindra Limited	Village Owale, Ghodbunder Road, District Thane, Maharashtra
70.	5	Inspira Infra (Aurangabad) Ltd.	Plot No. C-22, MIDC, Shendre Five Star Industrial Area, District- Aurangabad, Maharashtra
71.	6	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
72.	7	New Found Properties and Leasing Pvt. Ltd.	Trans Thane Creek Industrial Area, MIDC, Thane District, Maharashtra
73.	8	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
74.	9	Suyog Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	MIDC Industrial area, Butibori, Village- Rengapur, Taluka- Nagpur, Maharashtra
75.	10	Kumar Builders Township Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	Hinjewadi, Pune, Maharashtra
76.	11	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Taluka Panvelo, District Raigad, Maharashtra
77.	12	International Biotech Park Limited.	Village Mann, Taluka Mulshi-Hinjewadi, Destrict Pune, Maharastra
78.	13	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
79.	14	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe Node, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
80.	15	Arshiya International Limited	Village Bori, Taluka Nagpur, District Nagpur, Maharashtra
81.	16	SEZ Bio-Tech Services Pvt. Ltd.	Village Manajri Budruk, Taluka haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra
82.	17	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
83.	18	DLF Info Park (Pune) Limited	Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase-II, Village Hinjewadi and Mann, Taluka Mulshi, District Pune Maharastra
84.	19	EON Kharadi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Khardi Village, Pune, Maharashtra
85.	20	KRC Infrastructure and Projects Private Limited (Jointly)	Kharadi Village, Taluka-Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra
86.	21	Wipro Limited	Plot No. 2, MIDC, Phase - 1, Hinjewadi, Mulshi Taluka, District Pune, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
87.	22	Nalanda Shelter Pvt. Ltd. Madhya Pradesh	Sr. No. 129(P) , 130(P) , 131(P) , Near Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjewadi, Phase - 1, District Pune, Maharashtra
88.	1	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Ganga Malanpur Village, Tehsil and District Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
89.	2	Tata Consultancy Services Limited Manipur	Village Bada Bangarda & Tigariya Badshah, Madhya Pradesh
90.	1	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. Nagaland	Imphal, Manipur
91.	1	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Ganeshnagar Under Dhansiri Sub-Division, Dimapur District, Nagaland.
92.	2	H.N. Company Odisha	Dimapur, Nagaland
93.	1	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited Rajasthan	Gopalpur, District- Ganjam, Gdisha
94.	1	Somani Worsted Limited	Khushkera Industrial Area, Bhiwadi District, Rajasthan
95.	2	RNB Infrastructure Private Limited	NH-15, Opp Khara Industrial Area, Bikaner, Rajasthan
96.	3	Genpact Infrastructure (Jaipur) Private Limited Tamil Nadu	Village Jamdoli, Tehsil Jaipur, Rajasthan
97.	1	Foxconn India Developer Private Limited	Santhavelore-B, Chittur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu
98.	2	Kanai Techonology Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Podavur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu
99.	3	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	Footwear Park, Irungattukottai, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu
100.	4	SNP Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Zamin Pallavaram Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu
101.	5	Rudradev Township Private Limited	Solankurini Village, Madurai Taluk, Madura District, Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
102.	6	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Vadapalanji Village, Madurai South Taluk and Kinnimangalam Village, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai II, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu
103.	7	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Jagir Ammapalayam Village, Salem Taluk, Salem District, Tamil Nadu
104.	8	Frontier Lifeline Pvt. Ltd.	Edur Village, Gumudipundi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu
105.	9	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Viswanathapuram Village, Hosur Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu
106.	10	Jay Gee Hitech Infraventures Pvt. Ltd	Vengadu and Pennalur Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu
107.	11	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	Uthangarai Taluk and Pochampalli Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu
108.	12	Sterlite Industries (India) Limited	Village Therkku district Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
109.	13	V.V. Mineral	Thiruvambalapuramvillage, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu
110.	14	Perungudi Real Estates Private Limited Telangana	OMR Road, Perungudi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
111.	1	Sanghi SEZ Private Limited	Village Koheda, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
112.	2	Emaar Hills Township Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
113.	3	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Sarroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
114.	4	Maytas Enterprises SEZ Private Limited	Gopanpally Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District Telangana
115.	5	Rudradev Infopark Pvt. Ltd.	Kistapur & Antharam Villages, Chevella Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
116.	6	Mahaveer Skyscrapers Limited	Chevella village, Besides Faraha Engineering College, Ranga Reddy District Telangana
117.	7	Information Technology and Communication Department (IT and C) , Government of Andhra Pradesh through Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Kokapet Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District Telangana
118.	8	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd.(TSIIC)	Karkapatla Village, Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Telangana
119.	9	V. R. Enterprises	Ananthasagar Village, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana

1	2	3	4
120.	10	Genpact India Business Processing Private Limited	Jawaharnagar Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana
121.	11	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Survey No. 255, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
122.	12	Parsvnath SEZ Limited	Phase - III, Biotechnology Park, Village Karkapatla, Mandal Mulugu, District Medak, Telangana
123.	13	Aqua Space Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Raidurg Panmaktha village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
124.	14	Cognizant Technologies Services Private Limited	Nanakramguda village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
125.	15	Laxmi Infobahn Pvt. Ltd.	Kokapet Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Telangana
126.	16	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
127.	17	Vaxenic India Private Limited	Kolthur village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
128.	18	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
129.	19	Phoenix Embassy Tech Zone Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendra Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
130.	20	GAR Corporation Private Limited	Kokapet Village, Gandipet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
131.	21	GAR Corporation Private Limited	Kokapet Village, Gandipet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
132.	22	BSR Builders LLP	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
133.	23	Phoenix IT City Private Limited	Gachibowli Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
134.	24	Phoenix Spaces Private Limited	Puppalaguda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
135.	25	Phoenix Spaces Private Limited	Survey No. 285, Puppalaguda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana
136.	26	Phoenix Living Spaces Private Limited	Ameenpur Village, Patancheru Mandal, Medak District, Telangana
137.	27	Phoenix Ventures Private Limited	Gachibowli Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy, Telangana
138.	28	Devbhumi Realtors Private Limited	Raidurg, Panmakthha Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana

1	2	3	4
		Uttar Pradesh	
139.	1	OSE Infrastructure Limited	Plot No. C-001, Sector- 67, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh
140.	2	Unitech Infra Con Limited	Plot No. TZ-04, Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
141.	3	Perfect IT SEZ Private Limited	Plot No. 6, Sector- 144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
142.	4	Unitech Hi-tech Projects Private Limited	Plot No. 1, Sector- 144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
143.	5	Gallant Infrastructure Private Limited	Plot No. 202, Sector Knowledge Park- V, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh
144.	6	Jubilant Infracon Pvt. Limited	Plot No. 3, Sector -140 A, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
145.	7	Golden Tower Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 8, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
146.	8	Hari Fertilizers Limited	Pargana-Ralhupur, Tehsil and District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh
147.	9	Infosys Limited	Sector -85, Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
148.	10	UP State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)	Lalpur-Gangwari Village, Tehsil-Bilari, District Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
149.	11	UP State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)	Lalpur-Gangwari Village, Tehsil-Bilari, District Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal	
150.	1	Bengal Shriram Hi-tech City Private Limited	Uttarpara, Kalkata, West Bengal

[Translation]

Complaints regarding Ragging

*79. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

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

(a) whether the report of complaints regarding ragging received by any educational institution, their status and satisfaction level of complainant parents along with closure report is to be sent to the Government on monthly basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total number of complaints of ragging which have been received by the Government

during the last three years, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is working on any action plan to deal with the problem of ragging; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) On receipt of a ragging complaint, the concerned educational institution constitutes an Anti-Ragging Committee to examine and investigate the incident and to submit a report to the institution. On the basis of the report, the institution takes action against the culprits and if requested, sends an Action Taken Report to the Ministry/University Grants Commission (UGC)/Monitoring Agency. The status of the ragging complaints registered

through the National Anti-Ragging Helpline is regularly updated on the website www.amanmovement.org. The UGC, Monitoring Agency and all the Regulatory bodies regulating the higher educational institutions close the ragging complaints after clearly mentioning the reasons for closure along with the satisfaction level of the student/parent/guardian.

(c) The details of complaints of ragging received in University Grants Commission (UGC) during the last three years, State-wise are available at the website www.antiragging.in. Details of ragging cases reported are as the enclosed Statement. Out of a total of 1839 ragging complaints received by the UGC during the last three years, students have been punished in 812 cases including suspension in 309 cases.

(d) and (e) To curb the menace of ragging, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009. These Regulations have come into force with effect from 17.06.2009. These regulations are to be followed mandatorily by all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs). These Regulations have also been adopted and notified by other regulatory bodies like All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Indian Nursing Council (INC), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Dental Council of India (DCI). An Anti-Ragging toll free "helpline" 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages has been made operational by the UGC with Call Centre facilities for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective coordinated action by all concerned. The UGC has developed the Anti-Ragging Website i.e. www.antiragging.in. The Portal contains the record of registered complaints received and the status of the action taken thereon. An Anti-Ragging Mobile Application was launched on 29th May, 2017 for filing the complaint on ragging/ filing the anti-ragging undertaking/ for calling the Toll Free Anti-Ragging Helpline Number. This App may be downloaded from Google Play Store. The UGC has uploaded few videos on campaign against ragging, videos on different perspective of ragging (of offender, of parents and of victim) and an Anti-Ragging documentary. These videos are available at the UGC Webpage, <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/Videos-Regarding-Ragging.aspx>.

Statement

State/UT-wise and Year-wise Details of Ragging Cases During the Last Three Years

Sl. No	State	2015	2016	2017
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	17	28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
4.	Assam	9	10	33
5.	Bihar	21	24	53
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	4	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	8	8	13
11.	Goa	1	1	0
12.	Gujarat	11	5	16
13.	Haryana	4	11	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	7
16.	Jharkhand	19	15	20
17.	Karnataka	23	24	49
18.	Kerala	29	35	45
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48	55	100
21.	Maharashtra	17	29	46
22.	Manipur	0	0	4
23.	Meghalaya	1	1	1
24.	Mizoram	1	1	3
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0

Sl. No	State	2015	2016	2017
26.	Odisha	30	28	46
27.	Puducherry	3	0	8
28.	Punjab	9	15	16
29.	Rajasthan	16	20	40
30.	Sikkim	0	1	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	25	33	43
32.	Telangana	5	12	12
33.	Tripura	1	3	9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	51	93	143
35.	Uttarakhand	8	14	30
36.	West Bengal	53	50	99
Grand Total		423	515	901

Basic Facilities to Tourists

*80. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing/proposes to provide basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, parking, road connectivity and guides etc. to the tourists visiting monuments, historical temples and world heritage sites to promote tourism in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof, monument-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for the beautification of the famous and very ancient cave and temple of tribal god, Lingojango located at Kachadgarh, taluka Salkesa district Gondiya of Gadchiroli and in other tourist attractions located in tribal dominated areas of the country including Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including the action taken on the requests received from public representatives 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) Tourist facilities are provided as per the requirement and feasibility at the different monuments/sites of national importance which also includes World Heritage properties in the country.

Further, amenities like drinking water, toilets are provided at all ticketed and World Heritage Monuments. The Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Smarak for upgradation of amenities and for providing additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, toilets etc. on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility. Providing such facilities and upgrading is a regular phenomenon. The details of 100 monuments identified as Adarsh Monument is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from the field offices of Archaeological Survey of India.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments Identified as Adarsh Monuments

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
1.	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nagarjunakonda	
3.	Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum	
4.	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar	Assam
5.	Vaishali - Kolhua	Bihar
6.	Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram	
7.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	
8.	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
9.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
10.	Red Fort	
11.	Qutb Complex	
12.	Safdarjung Tomb	
13.	Purana Qila	
14.	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa	Goa
15.	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State	Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
16.	Champaner Monument, Champaner		39.	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala	
17.	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal		40.	St. Francis Church, Cochin	
18.	Diu Fort		41.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Dholavira		42.	Royal Palace, Mandu	
20.	Sun Temple, Modhera		43.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	
21.	ShikhChilli's Tomb	Haryana	44.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka	
22.	Jal Mahal, Narnual		45.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak	
23.	Masrur Rock Cut Temple	Himachal Pradesh	46.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	
24.	Martand Temple , Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	47.	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur	
25.	Leh Palace, Leh		48.	Elephenta Caves	Maharashtra
26.	Pari Mahal, Srinagar		49.	Daultabad Fort	
27.	Ram Nagar Palace		50.	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	
28.	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhum	Jharkhand	51.	Ajanta Caves	
29.	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	52.	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	
30.	Group of Temples, Pattdakal		53.	Ellora Caves	
31.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam		54.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	
32.	Group of Temples, Aihole		55.	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram
33.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar		56.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins) , Dimapur	Nagaland
34.	Shravanbelgola		57.	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
35.	Gol- Gumbaz, Bijapur		58.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves	
36.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur&Helebidu		59.	Noar Mahal ki Sarai	Punjab
37.	Bekal Fort	Kerala	60.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal	
38.	Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur		61.	Sanghol, Ropar	
			62.	Dakkani Sarai	
			63.	KumbhalGarh Fort	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State	Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
64.	Deeg Palace, Jaipur		89.	Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Pripurahwa	
65.	Chittorgarh Fort		90.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	
66.	Ranthambhore Fort		91.	Kushinagar	
67.	Arthuna Group of Temples		92.	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
68.	SasBahu Temple, Nagda		93.	Lakhamandal	
69.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	94.	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
70.	Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur		95.	Baijnath Temple	
71.	Vellore Fort		96.	Gopeshwar	
72.	Caves, Sittannavasal		97.	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
73.	Fort Gingee		98.	Adina Masjid	
74.	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner		99.	Temples at Bishnupur	
75.	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram		100.	Koch Bihar Palace	
76.	Golkunda Fort	Telangana			
77.	Ramappa Temple				
78.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Tripura			
79.	Taj Mahel, Agra	Uttar Pradesh Uttar Pradesh			
80.	FatehpurSikri				
81.	Sravasti				
82.	Sarnath				
83.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi				
84.	Residency, Lucknow				
85.	Kalinjar Fort				
86.	Agra Fort				
87.	Akbar's Tomb				
88.	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb				

[English]

'Study in India' Programme

691. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved 'Study in India' programme to attract foreign students to pursue higher education in India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will boost country's share of international students and subsequently, improve global reputation and rankings of Indian educational institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this would Double India's market share of global education exports from less than 1% to 2% and improve global ranking of Indian educational institutes; and

(f) 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 (f) To facilitate Internationalization of Higher Education in India, a Programme viz. 'Study in India' has been launched on 18.04.2018 with the objectives to make India an education hub for foreign students; improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy; to rapidly increase the inflow of inbound International Students in India through a systematic brand-building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns; to increase India's market share of global education exports; improvement in overall quality of higher education; to reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students; growth in India's global market share of International students; and increase in global ranking of India etc.

To start with, the programme focuses on International students from select 30 countries across South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa for a period of two years i.e. for the academic years 2018-19 and 2019-20. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates. This Programme does not offer any Scholarships, however, fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25% are offered.

A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in/>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students. EdCIL(India) Limited is the implementing agency for the Programme.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes of OBC, SC & ST

692. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes including Skill Development Schemes being run by the Government for welfare at Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various States, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and spent during the last four years and current year, State/UT/Scheme-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and scheme-wise achievement made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of Skill Development training programmes to people, including people belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) of the country. Details of various major welfare schemes along with funds sanctioned and spent during the last four years and current year for Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) is given at the enclosed Statement-I and Scheduled Tribes (STs) at Statement-II Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a flagship skill development scheme of Government of India to skill youth from all sections of the society including OBCs, SCs and STs through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and it enables such youth for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centres.

PMKVY has two components viz Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) which is being implemented through NSDC and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) which is being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States / UTs. Under CSSM component of PMKVY (2016-20) , 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY (2016-20) have been allocated to the States for imparting skill development training. The State / UT-wise details of the in-principle approved physical and financial allocation and funds disbursed under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is placed at the enclosed Statement-III

Under PMKVY (2016-20), 31.12 lakh candidates have been trained till 10.07.2018, throughout the country, out of which number of trained candidates belonging to OBC, SC & ST categories is 10.59 lakh, 4.19 lakh & 1.03 lakh respectively.

Statement – I

*State-Wise Details Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students
from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (as on 19.07.2018)*

Amount and physical achievement in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	571.00	635.00	0.72	536.00	681.87	0.49
2.	Bihar	1206.00	2180.00	\$	1134.00	850.50	101.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	296.00	0.00	0.00	279.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	17.00	320.00	0.07	16.00	20.46	0.10
5.	Gujarat	702.00	678.88	1.09	660.00	765.88	1.09
6.	Haryana	295.00	0.00	0.00	277.00	342.82	0.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.00	0.00	0.46	137.00	75.74	0.51
9.	Jharkhand	384.00	214.85	8.91	360.00	458.04	16.85
10.	Karnataka	710.00	1285.00	10.86	667.00	848.52	16.24
11.	Kerala	388.00	703.00	1.68	365.00	464.23	3.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.00	0.00	0.00	793.00	1008.69	\$
13.	Maharashtra	1306.00	1306.00	5.85	1228.00	1217.92	\$
14.	Odisha	487.00	0.00	0.87	458.00	426.75	1.00
15.	Punjab	322.00	582.00	7.68	303.00	385.29	\$
16.	Rajasthan	797.00	598.33	4.56	749.00	575.32	4.27
17.	Tamil Nadu	838.00	628.50	0.49	787.00	977.49	1.27
18.	Telangana	414.00	0.00	0.00	389.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2320.00	1740.00	0.58	2180.00	2772.99	0.93
20.	Uttarakhand	117.00	0.00	0.39	110.00	0.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	1061.00	952.28	3.53	997.00	747.75	3.67
22.	Assam	1228.00	0.00	0.12	1228.00	58.93	\$
23.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	24.00	11.60	0.02	24.00	12.60	0.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	0.71	142.00	142.00	0.68
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	000
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	1.33	0.01	61.00	1.97	0.01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	93.00	93.00	0.07	93.00	54.76	\$
31.	Puducherry	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	23.00	0.03
Total		15000.00	12078.77	48.67	14200.00	12913.52	152.05

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	536.00	402.00	\$	890.00	0.00	Number of Beneficiaries are provided by States/Uts with the subsequent year's proposal
2.	Bihar	1134.00	1782.00	\$	1875.00	0.00	
3.	Chhattisgarh	279.00	0.00	0.00	460.00	0.00	
4.	Goa	16.00	173.00	0.10	30.00	22.50	
5.	Gujarat	660.00	942.00	0.68	1090.00	817.50	
6.	Haryana	277.00	126.13	\$	460.00	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	360.00	514.00	\$	595.00	44625	
10.	Karnataka	667.00	952.00	18.92	1105.00	828.75	
11.	Kerala	365.00	521.00	\$	605.00	453.75	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	793.00	0.00	0.00	1310.00	0.00	
13.	Maharashtra	1228.00	921.00	\$	2030.00	0.00	
14.	Odisha	458.00	395.00	\$	760.00	0.00	
15.	Punjab	303.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	749.00	1247.00	\$	1240.00	930.00	

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Tamil Nadu	787.00	59025	\$	1305.00	0.00	
18.	Telangana	389.00	0.00	0.00	640.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2180.00	3112.00	1.03	3605.00	2673.00	
20.	Uttarakhand	110.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	
21.	West Bengal	997.00	879.84	2.95	1650.00	879.84	
22.	Assam	1228.00	0.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00	
23.	Manipur	106.00	0.00	0.00	160.00	0.00	
24.	Sikkim	24.00	2.50	\$	40.00	2.50	
25.	Tripura	142.00	142.00	0.59	220.00	220.00	
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11.00	36.00	\$	10.00	0.00	
27.	Chandigarh	61.00	2.98	0.01	60.00	0.00	
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	1.02	\$	20.00	0.00	
29.	Daman and Diu	11.00	60.00	\$	10.00	0.00	
30.	Delhi	93.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	
31.	Puducherry	7.00	21.00	\$	10.00	7.50	
Total		14200.00	12822.72	24.28	23200.00	7281.59	

\$ Not received from the State Govt

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

*State-Wise Details Under the Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs /EBCs/DNTs
During the Last Three Years and Current Year*

Amount in lakh

Sl. No.	State/PSU	2015-16			2016-17		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam		0.56	40		0.00	0
2.	Gujarat		3.10	50		0.00	0
3.	Maharashtra		29.21	760		6.47	150
4.	Manipur	512.00	1.70	30		4.53	150
5.	Odisha		0.00	0		1.83	50
6.	Rajasthan		11.55	250		6.93	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Uttarakhand		1.54	50	900.00	0.00	0
8.	National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)		454.49	15146		879.06	18748
Total		512.00	502.15	16326	900.00	898.82	19248

Sl. No.	State/PSU	2017-18			2018-19 (as on 19.07.2018)		
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released	Physical Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Assam		0.00	0		0.00	0
2.	Gujarat		0.00	0		0.00	0
3.	Maharashtra		0.00	0		0.00	0
4.	Manipur		0.00	0		0.00	0
5.	Odisha		0.00	0		0.00	0
6.	Rajasthan	1000.00	0.00	0	3000.00	0.00	0
7.	Uttarakhand		0.00	0		0.00	0
8.	National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC)		1500.00	52073		0.00	0
Total		1000.00	1500.00	52073	3000.00	0.00	0

Note: State-wise notional allocation is not made under the scheme.

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Details Under Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students to OBCs/EBCs During the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Amount in lakh

Name of the Scheme	2015-16			2016-17		
	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs	100.00	99.90	1297	300.00	290.15	2939

Name of the Scheme	2017-18			2018-19			Remarks
	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs	430.00	1987.00	4363	1000.00			The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank appointed under the Scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.

Note: State-wise Notional Allocation is not made under the scheme.

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Details Under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students During the Last Three Years and Current Year

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16			2016-17		
		Funds Allocated	Funds released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3408.00	3545.05	6.22	3404.0 0	3709.10	7.34
2.	Bihar	7205.00	7485.00	\$	7196.0 0	5397.00	\$
3.	Chattisgarh	1770.00	0.00	0.00	1766.0 0	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	104.00	114.00	0.03	104.00	113.32	0.03
5.	Gujarat	4192.00	4351.05	2.43	4187.0 0	4562.28	0.93
6.	Haryana	1763.00	1494.29	0.50	1761.0 0	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	479.00	499.00	0.08	478.00	520.84	0.12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	868.00	777.74	0.13	867.00	944.71	0.09
9.	Jharkhand	2291.00	2376.00	0.69	2288.0 0	2493.08	1.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	4241.00	4419.00	4.11	4236.0 0	4615.67	16.40
11.	Kerala	2318.00	2223.70	1.52	2315.0 0	2327.19	1.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5039.00	5224.00	2.25	5033.0 0	5484.11	0.90
13.	Maharashtra	7802.00	8106.95	3.30	7792.0 0	8490.40	0.83
14.	Odisha	2908.00	2383.39	1.64	2905.0 0	2855.75	1.58
15.	Punjab	1923.00	2003.01	0.71	1920.0 0	2092.10	\$
16.	Rajasthan	4762.00	4950.99	0.53	4756.0 0	5182.28	0.46
17.	Tamil Nadu	5004.00	5184.00	1.42	4998.0 0	5445.97	1.36
18.	Telangana	2471.00	2566.00	6.94	2468.0 0	2689.21	\$
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13854.00	14471.97	6.01	13837. 00	15077.22	2.09
20.	Uttrakhand	701.00	726.00	0.11	700.00	737.74	0.04
21.	West Bengal	6337.00	6582.86	2.08	6329.0 0	660203	2.33
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	15.29	\$	11.00	7.13	\$
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	84.71	0.003	61.00	92.87	0.00380
26.	Delhi	93.00	0.00		187.00	187.00	0.00059
27.	Puducherry	7.00	56.00	0.03	13.00	12.99	0.00812
28.	Assam	7255.00	0.00	0.00	7255.0 0	5026.84	0.41
29.	Manipur	628.00	602.62	0.05	628.00	471.00	0.09
30.	Tripura	837.00	1532.65	0.19	837.00	1950.00	0.16
31.	Sikkim	140.00	500 00	0.01	140.00	500.00	0.01
Total:		88500.00	82275,27	40.98	88500. 00	87587.83	38.05

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18			2018-19 (as on 19.07.2018)		
		Funds Allocated	Funds released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement	Funds Allocated	Funds released/ Utilised	Physical Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3404.00	4399.11	\$	4183.00	3137.25	Number of Beneficiaries are provided by States/UTs with the subsequent year's proposal

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Bihar	7196.00	0.00	\$	8843.00	0.00	
3.	Chattisgarh	1766.00	2282.26	2.85	2172.00	0.00	
4.	Goa	104.00	132.53	0.06	128.00	96.00	
5.	Gujarat	4187.00	5335.74	\$	5145.00	3858.75	
6.	Haryana	1761.00	0.00	\$	2164.00	0.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478.00	609.15	\$	588.00	441.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	867.00	650.25	\$	1065.00	0.00	
9.	Jharkhand	2288.00	2956.86	\$	2811.00	2108.25	
10.	Karnataka	4236.00	5474.32	5.99	5205.00	3903.75	
11.	Kerala	2315.00	2950.14	\$	2845.00	2133.75	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5033.00	6504.32	\$	6185.00	4638.75	
13.	Maharashtra	7792.00	5844.00	\$	9575.00	0.00	
14.	Odisha	2905.00	2178.75	\$	3570.00	0.00	
15.	Punjab	1920.00	1440.00	\$	2360.00	0.00	
16.	Rajasthan	4756.00	5663.47	\$	5844.00	4383.00	
17.	Tamil Nadu	4998.00	4550.00	\$	6142.00	4606.50	
18.	Telangana	2468.00	1851.00	\$	3033.00	0.00	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13837.00	17882.03	6.10	17004.00	12753.00	
20.	Uttarakhand	700.00	525.00	\$	860.00	0.00	
21.	West Bengal	6329.00	8179.08	\$	7778.00	5833.50	
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.00	14.66	\$	11.00	0.00	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.00	0.00	\$	17.00	0.00	
24.	Daman and Diu	11.00	0.00	\$	11.00	0.00	
25.	Chandigarh	61.00	85.34	0.00328	61.00	45.75	
26.	Delhi	187.00	100.00	\$	187.00	0.00	
27.	Puducherry	13.00	31.99	\$	13.00	9.75	
28.	Assam	7255.00	0.00	0.48	9991.00	0.00	
29.	Manipur	628.00	622.37	\$	864.00	0.00	
30.	Tripura	837.00	2150.00	0.15	1153.00	1153.00	

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Sikkim	140.00	549.98	0.01	192.00	144.00	
Total:		88500.00	82962.35	15.64	110000.00	49246.00	

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Details Under the Scheme of National Fellowship for OBC Students During the Last Three Years and Current Year

Year	Funds Allocated	Fund released/ Utilized	Physical Achievement
2015-16	18.30	18.30	600 No.
2016-17	27.00	27.00	900 No.
2017-18	40.00	20.00	1200 No.
2018-19 (as on 19.07.2018)	110.00	-	-

The scheme is implemented through UGC, the nodal Agency appointed under the Scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC and not to the States/UTs.

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Details Under the Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls During the Last Three Years and Current Year (as on 19/07/2018)

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16				2016-17			
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilized	Physical Achievement		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilized	Physical Achievement	
				No of Hostels	No of Seats			No of Hostels	No of Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		0.00	0	0		405.00	3	300
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		93.39	1	100		502.72	2	419
3.	Madhya Pradesh		788.40	1	500		497.69	4	800
4.	Tamil Nadu		439.79	5	400		0.00	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	4130.00	350.77	5	450	4000.00	140.22	3	300
6.	West Bengal		408.61	4	400		413.40	1	100
7.	Manipur		237.53	1	100		675.97	4	400
8.	Tripura		157.50	1	100		0.00	0	0
9.	Sikkim		315.00	2	200		315.00	2	200
10.	Central Universities		1238.50	6	550		1050.00	2	200
Total		4130.00	4029.49	26	2800	4000.00	4000.00	21	2719

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2017-18				2018-19 (as on 19/07/2018)			
		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilized	Physical Achievement		Funds Allocated	Funds Released/ Utilized	Physical Achievement	
				No of Hostels	No of Seats			No of Hostels	No of Seats
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4000.00	0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		536.64	0	0		0.00	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh		1434.22	2	200		220.77	0	0
4.	Tamil Nadu		205.39	0	0		0.00	0	0
5.	Uttar Pradesh		273.75	0	0	5000.00	0.00	0	0
6.	West Bengal		0.00	0	0		0.00	0	0
7.	Manipur		141.75	0	0		0.00	0	0
8.	Tripura			0	0		0.00	0	0
9.	Sikkim		608.00	0	0		0.00	0	0
10.	Central Universities		1050.00	3	400		246.39	0	0
	Total	4000.00	4249.75	5	600	5000.00	467.16	0	0

Note: State-wise Notional Allocation is not made under the scheme.

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Funds Released for Skill Development, Vocational Training under SCA to TSP and Art. 275(1) (as on 31.03.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Release	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Release	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Release	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds approved	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	1623	300.00	700	40.00	125	300.00	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	320	230.00	700	125.00	390	0.00	0
3.	Assam	3699.25	5600	1800.00	6000	168.00	1120	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	250.00	800	750.00	2500	430.18	4620	250.00	3600
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	6500	1000.00	4000	2090.00	4400	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	10216	3695.72	8000	2998.00	2300	1750.03	8540
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	2500	175.00	400	300.64	937	320.00	1000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	500.00	1650	500.00	3000	100.00	320
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	11500	1240.00	3500	0.00	0	300.00	250
10.	Karnataka	900.00	3000	1800.00	6400	0.00	0	1180.00	3028
11.	Kerala	530.00	3028	550.00	1800	35.10	290	100.52	453
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	25000	3300.00	10000	2233.19	6500	4100.00	7500
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	3600	1977.18	6590	1000.00	1000	0.00	0
14.	Manipur	150.00	3000	200.00	665	0.00	0	187.00	131
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	1650	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	90.00	4640
16.	Mizoram	53.36	175	100.00	500	300.00	937	55.82	500
17.	Nagaland	355.00	1175	300.00	1000	180.00	562	50.00	90
18.	Odisha	4584.47	10000	3194.59	10640	7093.35	22165	5200.00	29378

Statement-II

Number of Beneficiaries for Skill Development Under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) for the Last Three Years and Current Year (as on 13.07.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700	125	450	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	.390	0	0
3.	Assam	6000	1120	0	0
4.	Bihar	2500	4620	3600	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000	4400	0	0
6.	Gujarat	8000	2300	8540	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	400	937	1000	440
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1650	3000	320	0
9.	Jharkhand	3500	0	250	1400
10.	Karnataka	6400	0	3028	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Kerala		1800	290	453	0
12. Madhya Pradesh		10000	6500	7500	0
13. Maharashtra		6590	1000	0	150
14. Manipur		665	0	131	150
15. Meghalaya		0.00	0	4640	0
16. Mizoram		500	937	500	400
17. Nagaland		1000	562	90	0
18. Odisha		10640	22165	29378	0
19. Rajasthan		7800	0	0	0
20. Sikkim		715	50	100	0
21. Telangana		3800	6000	2500	1500
22. Tripura		1000	2093	1620	0
23. Uttar Pradesh		965	0	1487	0
24. Uttrakhand		0	0	310	0
25. West Bengal		6875	5500	5500	4500
Total		86200	61989	71397	8540

Statement – III

The State-Wise Details of Approved Physical, and Financial Allocation Approved In-Principle, Funds Disbursed, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM Component of PMKVY 2016-20:

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approved (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
2.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
3.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
5.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
7.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
10.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360
28.	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	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601
Grand Total		20,15,676	30,47,02,34,559	7,40,69,81,523

[English]

Veer Savarkar Memorial in France

693. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct Veer Savarkar's Memorial at Marseilles in France;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be constructed;

(d) whether the Government of France has earmarked land for the construction of the said memorial; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Culture has not received any proposal for construction of Veer Savarkar's Memorial at Marseilles in France. As per information available with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of France has not earmarked land for the construction of the said memorial.

Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loan

694. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the continuation of credit guarantee fund for educational loans scheme with a financial outlay of Rs. 6600 crore for period from 2017-18 to 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the revised scheme, the number of loans per year are expected to be at least 3.3 lakhs, showing a 20 per cent increase over the previous scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other major initiatives of the Government to make quality education affordable to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has approved the continuation of Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loans Scheme along with the continuation and modification of Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme which are functioning under one head as 'Interest Subsidy and Contribution for Guarantee Fund' with a financial outlay of Rs. 6,600 crore for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(b) Under the Central Sector Interest Subsidy (CSIS) Scheme, full interest subsidy is provided during the moratorium period (course period+1 year) on the education loan up to Rs. 7.5 lakh, taken from Scheduled Banks under the Model Education Loan Scheme for pursuing professional/technical courses only from NAAC accredited Institutions or professional/technical programmes accredited by NBA or Institutions of National Importance or Central Funded Technical Institutions

(CFTIs) and those professional courses, which do not come under the ambit of NAAC or NBA, would require approval of the respective regulatory body. The benefits of the Scheme are applicable to students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society having parental income up to Rs. 4.5 lakh per year.

Under the Credit Guarantee Fund for Educational Loans (CGFEL) Scheme, guarantee is provided on the education loan for a maximum amount of Rs. 7.5 lakh, disbursed without any collateral security and third party guarantee.

(c) Yes, Madam. From 2014-15 to 2016-17, on an average 2.82 lakh students per year have been benefitted under the CSIS scheme. As awareness about the scheme amongst the student community has increased over the years, it is envisaged that there would be 20 per cent increase in the number of beneficiaries.

(d) The Central Government being sensitive to the needs for ensuring equity in access to higher education, has undertaken comprehensive demand side financing through fee waiver, reimbursement of tuition fees, scholarships/fellowships, interest subsidy, education loan and credit guarantee on education loan for making quality education affordable to all thereby ensuring that the cost of education does not impede the educational prospects of students in general, especially of students belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society.

Index Of Eight Core Industries

695. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Index of Eight Core Industries, the growth of eight core infrastructure industries has dropped to 10-month low of 3.6 per cent;

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

(c) whether the GST complexities and demonetization are the main reasons behind it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (d) The cumulative growth rate of

Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) during April-May, 2018-19 was 4.1 per cent as compared to 3.3 per cent during corresponding period of previous year. However, the ICI registered a growth rate of 3.6 per cent in the month of May 2018, which is the lowest since August 2017. Out of the eight core industries, two industries namely crude oil and natural gas production declined in May 2018. The production of crude oil declined due to various reasons which, inter-alia, include less than envisaged production, natural decline due to mature fields and reservoir issues in some of the fields, shutdown taken for maintenance activities, rise of water cut, etc. Overall growth of the infrastructure industries is interplay of many factors such as capacity utilisation, investment cycle, seasonal factors, policy interventions, domestic and global growth outlook etc.

[Translation]

Assistance to States for Industrial Development

696. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides assistance to the States for their industrial development;

(b) if so, the amount of funds sanctioned and released to States under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether there is huge potential of industrial development in Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to expedite industrial development like consumer products, automobiles etc.; and

(e) if so, whether the Government is likely to promote small and allied industries by providing special package to Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) (i) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce & Industry administers following schemes/programme/policies and provides assistance for development of industries:

(i) 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)':

'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' was notified in July, 2013 and is valid till 31.03.2017. Therefore, no new projects are being considered under the Scheme at present. Under this scheme, 23 projects have been sanctioned during the last three years including two projects in Chhattisgarh. A list of sanctioned projects is enclosed at the enclosed Statement-I and funds sanctioned and released to them during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(ii) North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017:

NEIDS, 2017 notified on 12.04.2018 has come into effect from 01.04.2017 after the end of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 which ended on 31.03.2017. The scheme covers manufacturing and service sector and will give encouragement to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME). Previously, assistance was also provided under Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971/ Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013 to the industrial units in the eight States of the North East, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Lakshadweep Administration and Darjeeling District of West Bengal. The aforementioned scheme has been discontinued with effect from 22.11.2016. The details of funds disbursed under above mentioned schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are furnished in the enclosed Statement-III

(iii) Industrial Development Scheme (IDS):

With the objective to promote industrialization and to boost employment

generation, the Government has launched a package of fiscal incentives for the Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The scheme shall remain in force up to 31.03.2022. Details of funds sanctioned/ released for beneficiary units are given in the enclosed Statement-IV

(iv) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):

The Government through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust formerly known as DMIC Project Implementation Trust Fund provides assistance in the form of Equity/Debt to the SPVs formed with various State Governments for undertaking the work of development of Nodes/Cities and other projects under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. The amount of Equity/Debt released to the SPVs formed with various State Governments under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is given in the enclosed Statement-V

(v) National Manufacturing Policy:

The Government of India notified National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 for providing "Cost of Master Planning" to the finally approved National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) @ Rs. 3.00 crore for each under the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP). So far, a total of Rs. 6.00 crores has been released under the "Scheme for implementation of NMP"

for granting Cost of Master Planning to the NIMZs at (i) Sangareddy (formerly Medak) District of Telangana and (ii) Kalinganagar, Jajpur District of Odisha during the FY 2017-18.

- II. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry of MSME provides financial assistance to State Government Agencies (Implementing Agencies) for establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and establishment/upgradation of Industrial Estates (Infrastructure Development (ID) projects). The details of funds sanctioned and released to States/UTs including Chhattisgarh under MSE-CDP during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-VI

(c) Yes, Madam. There is huge potential of industrial development in Chhattisgarh due to abundant natural resources e.g. forests, minerals, etc. and pro-industrial policies, labour availability and uninterrupted power supply.

(d) At present, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion under Ministry of Commerce & Industry has no specific proposal to expedite industrial development for consumer products, automobiles, etc. in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(e) Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion only provides package of incentives to special category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and eight states of North East; and State of Chhattisgarh does not fall under this category.

Statement – I

List of Projects which were Accorded 'Final Approval' under MIUS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of Final Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District.	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	14.93	01.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Upgradation of industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	30.61	8.68	01.03.2016
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	49.83	12.26	05.03.2015
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	41.76	8.74	10.08.2015
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	05.03.2015
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	05.03.2015
7.	Industrial Area, Kandauri	Himachal Pradesh	95.77	24.07	05.03.2015
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	88.05	22.62	05.03.2015
9.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	45.20	18.96	10.08.2015
10.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	18.54	5.54	10.08.2015
11.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	10.08.2015
12.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	10.08.2015
13.	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50	28.03.2016
14.	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	01.03.2016
15.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	12.75	05.03.2015
16.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	56.96	14.72	05.03.2015
17.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	99.60	33.44	18.08.2015
18.	Light Engineering Cluster, "Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	44.26	13.06	05.03.2015
19.	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	30.4	7.69	01.03.2016
20.	Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak	Telangana	104.24	25.76	05.03.2015
21.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	05.03.2015
22.	Upgradation Of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	01.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulum District	Kerala	86.156	43.33	14.07.2016
	Total		1551.506	548.98	

Statement – II

Details of Amount Provided During 2015-16 to 2017-18 and Current Year (2018-19) to States under IIUS/MIUS

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 18.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbli	Andhra Pradesh		2.60		
2.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP, Gollapuram	Andhra Pradesh		4.48	5.76	
3.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam		3.07		
4.	Industrial Growth Centre Centre, Urla			4.90	3.68	
5.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster, Sirgitti	Chhattisgarh	2.62	3.49	2.60	
6.	Narol Textile Infrastructure & Environment Management	Gujarat	17.48	4.09		
7.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	1.61			
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga		3.79		8.93	
9.	Industrial Area, Kandauri		4.08			
10.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Manesar		11.97			
11.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Bawal	Haryana	10.26			
12.	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand		14.50		
13.	Industrial Estate Ghatti, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir		5.07	8.21	
14.	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand		1.66		
15.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	12.81			
16.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar		5.69	7.30	5.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	KINFRA Defence Park	Kerala		15.00		18.86
18.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur		8.26			
19.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh		7.89		
20.	Industrial Area, Sitapur			8.56		
21.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini		4.60		6.67	
22.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra		3.46	1.74	
23.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster			3.30		
24.	Nashik Engineering Cluster		0.29			
25.	Zaungtui Industrial Estate Aizwal	Mizoram		4.33	5.77	
26.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	10.03			
27.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha	Punjab	4.97		1.64	1.87
28.	SIPCOT-HOSUR industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu		2.31	3.08	2.31
29.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	11.94	15.72	15.33	
30.	R. K Nagar		10.10	10.73	6.04	11.43
31.	Pashamylaram industrial Area, Medak	Telangana		7.07		
32.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	West Bengal	3.48			
Total			124.00	129.50	74.90	34.47

Statement – III

(i) Details of Funds Released to NEDFi for Settlement of Claims of Industrial Units Under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.01	16.09	-
2.	Assam	111.10	124.34	352.8	76.68
3.	Manipur	-	0.26	3.77	-
4.	Meghalaya	67.20	33.38	313.17	-
5.	Mizoram	-	1.69	11.1	-
6.	Nagaland	-	—	0.01	-
7.	Sikkim	-	3.72	73.28	42.73

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
8.	Tripura	21.70	6.60	12.76	1.37
	Total	200.00	170.00	782.98	120.78

(ii) Details of funds released to disbursing agencies for settlement of claims of industrial units under Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	17.12	9.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
3.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	17.12	9.00
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	44.85	-
2.	Assam	34.64	43.68	374.96	227.69
3.	Manipur	-	2.02	20.23	-
4.	Meghalaya	25.18	5.14	125.36	74.11
5.	Mizoram	-	-	1.74	-
6.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
7.	Tripura	0.18	0.32	-	-
8.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
	Total	60.00	51.16	567.14	301.8
	Grand Total	60.00	51.16	584.26	310.8

(iii) Details of funds released to disbursing agencies for settlement of claims of industrial units under Freight Subsidy Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	1.83
3.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
4.	Meghalaya	-	18.56	5.49	73.55
5.	Mizoram	-	-	9.56	-
6.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
7.	Tripura	0.01	0.28	0.39	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
8.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.58	-
	Total	0.01	18.84	16.02	75.38

Statement – IV*Details of Funds Disbursed for Settlement of Claims of Industrial Units in the Himalayan States*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Scheme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Investment Scheme		0.83	10.54	-
		Central Interest Subsidy Scheme	—	8.85	35.35	36.32
		Comprehensive Insurance Scheme	—	0.49	0.73	-
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Investment Scheme	0.228	8.82	40.37	13.97
3.	Uttarakhand	Central Investment Scheme	22.78	5.71	26.94	7.23
	Total		23.008	24.70	113.93	57.52

Statement – V*The Amount of Equity / Debt Released to the SPVs Formed with Various State Governments for Undertaking the Work of Development of Nodes / Cities and Other Projects Under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is as Under:*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the SPV	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Industrial Township Limited	352.90	-	849.90	-
2.	Gujarat	Dholera Industrial City Development Limited	679.63	303.87	310.73	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	DMICDC Logistics Data Services Limited	0.02	3.99	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	DMIC Vikram Udhogpuri Limited	-	-	132.54	-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the SPV	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5.	Rajasthan	DMICDC Neemrana Solar Power Company Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of DMICDC Limited)	11.35	1.00	3.60	-
6.	Haryana	DMIC Haryana MRTS Project Limited	-	5.00	-	-
7.	Haryana	DMIC Haryana Multi Modal Logistic Hub Project Limited	-	5.00	-	-
8.	Haryana	DMIC Haryana Global City Project Limited	-	5.00	-	-

Statement – VI

State Wise Statement of Funds Sanctioned / Released Under MSE-CDP for Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (as on 30.06.18) .

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State /UTs	Funds sanctioned / released			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Budget Estimate (BE)	100.00	135.00	184.00	279.00
	Revised Estimate (RE)	102.95	123.00	157.65	-
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.12	3.55	2.23	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1.25	4.74	5.43	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.01	2.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.015	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.0225	0.76	1.06	0.00
8.	Haryana	3.36	9.10	12.43	3.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0313	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.8321	1.11	4.91	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.015	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.13	11.68	17.05	10.92
13.	Kerala	1.64	3.60	11.76	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.39	0.00	10.35	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	25.24	37.63	24.33	7.14
16.	Manipur	3.30	11.83	8.46	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.082	2.50	1.45	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.19	1.50	0.00	2.55
21.	Punjab	0.01	4.02	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1.39	3.95	1.70	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.58	16.09	30.75	11.37
25.	Telangana	2.00	0.00	4.36	0.00
26.	Tripura	2.56	3.00	7.88	3.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.22	3.80	7.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	2.30	0.54	5.64	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Misc.	0.04	0.28	0.31	0.00
	Total	63.1779	121.68	157.10	42.96

[English]

Special Incentives to Andhra Pradesh

697. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special incentives to promote industrialisation in Andhra Pradesh have been granted by the Union Government;

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

therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to include Andhra Pradesh in Special industrial promotion scheme being formulated by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion along with North East and Himalayan states; 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) Section 94 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provides that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the State of Telangana, to promote industrialisation and economic growth in both the States. In view of this, special packages to backward areas of newly formed States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana each @ Rs. 50 crore per year are being provided since 2016-17. A sum of Rs. 350 crore each year flows to both the States separately from special grant to the States.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to include Andhra Pradesh in NorthEast Industrial Development Scheme and Industrial Development Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Database on Tribal Culture

698. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government is considering to make a single online database of tribes in India to document their evolution, place in history, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details and if so, the details thereof;

(b) any efforts are being taken by the Government to promote and conserve country's rich tribal culture; and

(c) the details of the tribal research institutes are currently exist in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASTWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed a web-page for use as tribal repository (www.tribal.nic.in/repositroy) in which documents, folks songs, photos, videos etc. received from the State Government have been uploaded. Further, State Governments have been asked to provide database of Tribes of India including their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details for uploading on the webpage.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs),' under which financial assistance is

provided to TRIs to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art and artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. During the current year the budget of TRI Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 80.00 Crore in 2017-18 to Rs. 100.00 Crore in 2018-19.

(c) At present, TRIs are functioning in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Promotion of Manufacturing Sector

699. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI B.V. NAIK:

DR. P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether continuous downfall has been recorded in Gross Value Addition on manufacturing sector in the country during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether industries are not getting policy and administrative support at practical level and due to which industries are not able to flourish and their production is declining;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the decline in production; 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) As per the latest estimates the Gross Value Added (GVA) manufacturing at constant

prices (2011-12) released by Central Statistics Office, the GVA manufacturing has increased in the last three years as shown in the details given below:

GVA Manufacturing at constant prices (2011-12) (in Rs. crore)

Year	Gross Value Added
2015-16	18,98,790
2016-17	20,48,711
2017-18	21,66,267

(c) to (e) As per the Index of Industrial Production, the production of manufacturing sector increased by 4.5 per cent in 2017-18 as compared to growth of 4.4 per cent in 2016-17. The Government is continuously taking steps to facilitate industrial production and growth. Key initiatives taken, inter-alia, include 'Make in India' initiative under which thrust sectors have been identified to provide a push to manufacturing in India, 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. The Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. The Government is implementing a number of sector specific schemes under which financial assistance is provided for promotion and development of the sector. The Government has implemented special packages for Leather and Footwear sector, Food processing sector, Textile sector, MSME sector etc. Further, the Government has recently notified schemes for the North Eastern Region & Himalayan States to boost industrial development.

[Translation]

Electrification of Schools

700. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 40% schools in the country are not electrified and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) the number of schools electrified in the country during the last three years, State/UT/Year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in Churu district of Rajasthan every schools has been electrified with the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, 61.67% elementary schools are having electricity connection; and 89.65% secondary schools and 92.88% higher secondary schools have electricity. State/UT-wise details of schools having electricity connection are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) to (d) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme, the Central Government supported States and Union Territories for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including internal electrification of elementary schools, based on the gap determined by UDISE and proposals received from respective State/UT, according to the Budgetary provision available for the scheme. Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 2017-18, 1,90,470 government elementary schools have been provided internal electrification till March, 2018. State/UT-wise number of government elementary schools electrified under SSA during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Infrastructure facilities in schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of other Ministries/Departments in Central Government/State Government. Under Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, access to electricity is provided in villages/rural areas. Accordingly, the schools that require electricity service connection may approach the State Power Utility and the electricity service connections are effected by the concerned States Power Utility as per the extant rules.

Data on the schools electrified in the country with the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund is not maintained centrally.

Statement – I*State/UT-Wise Percentage of Schools having Electricity Connection*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Percentage Elementary schools having electricity connection	Percentage Secondary schools with electricity	Percentage Higher Secondary Schools with electricity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93.42	97.43	95.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.01	87.95	96.13
4.	Assam	22.23	73.84	86.80
5.	Bihar	36.74	57.61	65.03
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	71.79	89.01	94.55
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	100.00	100.00
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00	100.00	100.00
10.	Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00
11.	Goa	99.86	100.00	100.00
12.	Gujarat	99.70	99.91	100.00
13.	Haryana	98.99	99.82	99.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	96.23	99.66	99.82
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.91	82.86	94.82
16.	Jharkhand	18.38	56.50	77.30
17.	Karnataka	98.02	99.99	95.68
18.	Kerala	97.36	99.48	99.69
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26.66	79.41	87.88
21.	Maharashtra	93.80	97.10	98.35
22.	Manipur	38.25	86.08	97.62
23.	Meghalaya	24.55	73.39	93.33
24.	Mizoram	73.44	89.92	94.93
25.	Nagaland	51.23	87.97	96.57
26.	Odisha	32.07	70.09	87.22

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00
28.	Punjab	99.94	99.98	99.98
29.	Rajasthan	56.49	91.30	93.17
30.	Sikkim	83.97	100.00	100.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.05	99.92	99.91
32.	Telangana	91.47	97.38	93.48
33.	Tripura	29.77	85.60	98.54
34.	Uttar Pradesh	53.32	79.47	83.25
35.	Uttarakhand	78.75	91.76	96.44
36.	West Bengal	74.88	97.28	98.42
All India		61.67	89.65	92.88

Source: UDISE, 2015-16

Statement – II

*Details of State/UT-Wise and Year-Wise Number of Government Elementary Schools
Electrified Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan During Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	State	Number of schools electrified during last three years		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	223	1168	2595
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	804	105	19
6.	Goa	42	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	241	68	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	316	112	519
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	370	0	50
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total SSA		1996	1453	3222

Source: Quarterly Progress Reports furnished by States and UTs.

[English]

Social Security Schemes

701. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes extension of social security schemes to unorganised sector workers; and (b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits

likely to accrue to the unorganised sector workers therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour & Employment, through its Labour Welfare Organizations across the country, implements welfare schemes relating to housing, education and health for beedi workers, mica mine workers, limestone & dolomite mine workers, iron

ore manganese, chrome ore mine workers and cine workers. These schemes were earlier administered through 5 Welfare Cess and Welfare Funds under various Cess Acts of Parliament. Now, these cesses have been abolished/subsumed in GST and the welfare schemes have been retained with funding from the Consolidated Fund of India. Salient features of these welfare schemes: are as follows:

- (i) Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016: Subsidy of Rs. 1,50,00 for construction of a new house is provided to the workers in three installments.
- (ii) Education Scheme: Financial Assistance varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 15,000 per year is provided to the wards of the workers studying in classes I to XII or pursuing non-professional and professional degree/graduate/post graduate courses.
- (iii) Health Scheme: Health care facilities are provided to the workers and their dependents through 12 hospitals and 286 dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organizations across the country. In addition, reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatment taken in Government recognized hospitals is also provided.

The above three schemes have been extended upto the financial year 2019-20.

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 (in the age group 18-50 years) depending upon their eligibility. PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum. PMSBY gives coverage of upto Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum. Under the scheme, the Central Government contributes 50% of the premium for eligible unorganized workers and has requested the States to contribute the remaining 50% premium.

ESIC Dispensary-Cum-Branch Office

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open ESIC Dispensary-cum-Branch Office in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the districts wherein the said ESIC Dispensary-cum-Branch Office are proposed to be set up, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the extent to which this will strengthen the medical services provided by ESIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The ESI Corporation in its 174th Meeting held on 29.05.2018 approved a proposal to open ESIC Dispensary-cum-Branch Office (DCBO) in every district irrespective of whether a district has been partially or fully implemented or whether a state run dispensary exists in the area or not, so that ESIC has presence for service delivery in each of the notified districts. A Statement showing the State-wise details of ESIC DCBO to be set up in the first phase is enclosed.

(c) ESIC is providing medical services through State Government. Setting up of Dispensary cum Branch Office (DCBO) will help in strengthening the delivery of medical and other benefits to insured persons.

Statement

State-Wise Details of ESIC DCBO to be set up in First Phase

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Dispensary Cum Branch Office	Name of the places/District
1	2	3	4
			West Singhbhum
			Hazaribagh
			Garhwa
			Palamu
			Latehar
			Lohardaga
			Simdega

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Khunti	5.	Uttarakhand	2	Srinagar, Pauri Garhwal
1.	Jharkhand		Gumla				New Tehri, Tehri Garhwal
			Chatra				Bhadoi, Sant Ravidas Nagar
			Jamtara				Amethi
			Pakur				Amroha
			Godda				Bijnaur
			Sahebganj				Chandauli
			Dumka				Etawah
			Ghatshila				Farrukhabad
			Chandll				Fatehpur
			Patratu				Gazipur
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	Katra	6.	Uttar Pradesh	19	Hapur
			Udhampur				Hardoi
			Sambha				Hathras
			Srinagar				Kanpur Dehat
3.	Haryana	6	Kurukshetra				Mirzapur
			Jhajjar				Muzaffarnagar
			Mahendergarh				Rampur
			Fatehabad				Sant Kabeer Nagar
			Kaithal				Shahjahanpur
			Mewat				Sitapur
4.	Karnataka	8	Bidar	7.	Kerala	6	Munnar
			Chamarajanagar				Sulthan Bathery
			Chikkaballapura				Rannl
			Haveri				Balusseri
			Kodaguru				Thazhekode
			Yadgir				Kanhangad
			Uttara (Karwar)	8.	Rajasthan	7	Chhabda
			Kannada				Boondi
			Chikkamagaluru				Churu

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Karoli	12.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Kangra
			Sawai Madhopur				Bilaspur
			Pratapgarh				Mandi
			Jalore				Shimla
9.	West Bengal	6	Birbhum	13.	Madhya Pradesh	34	Khargon
			Murshidabad				Reewa
			Malda				Khandwa
			Jalpaiguri				Neemach
			Coochbehar				Hoshangabad
			Jhargram				Guna
10.	Telangana	17	Adilabad				Tikamgarh
			Jagtial				Balaghat
			Janagaon				Jhabua
			Jaya Shankar				Singrauli
			Bhupalpally				Chhindwada
			Jogulamba Gadwal				Sivni
			Kamareddy				Mandla
			Karimnagar				Shajapur
			Khammam				Damoh
			Nagarkurnool				Chhatarpur
			Rajanna Sirisilla				Narsinghpur
			Suryapet				Seedhi
			Wanaparthy				Vidisha
			Warangal Rural				Dindori
			Medak				Panna
			Ranga Reddy Dist.				Sihore
			Vikarabad				Badwani
			Mahabubabad				Rajgarh
11.	Punjab	3	Muktsar				Baitul
			Nawanshahr				Sheopur
			Derabassi, Mohali				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			Kagal				Kolasib (Mizoram)
			Islampur				Mamit (Mizoram)
			Chincholi				Champhai (Mizoram)
16.	Maharashtra	22	Wardha				Serchhip (Mizoram)
			Tirora				Senapati (Manipur)
			Khamgaon				Churachanpur (Manipur)
			Kalmeshwar				Thoubal (Manipur)
			Akola				Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)
			Amaravati				
			Chandrapur	18.	Chhattisgarh	17	Balod
			Sinner				Mungeli
			Paithan				Balrampur
			Bhuswal				Surajpur
			Shirpur				Suraguja
			Nanded				Jashpur
17.	Norm East	22	Majuli (Assam)				Bastar
			Chirang (Assam)				Bijapur
			Goalpara (Assam)				Dantewada
			Dhemaji (Assam)				Kanker
			Golaghat (Assam)				Kondagaon
			Hojai (Assam)				Mahasamund
			Baksa (Assam)				Narayanpur
			Jantia Hills (Assam)				Sukma
			East Jantia Hills (Meghalaya)				Kabirdham
			West Garo Hills (Meghalaya)				Bemetara
			South West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya)				Koriya
			Wokha (Nagaland)				
			Zunheboto (Nagaland)				
			Tuensang (Nagaland)				

Teachers Training

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

(a) the status of the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Training and progress made under the same so far;

(b) whether any proposals under different components of the scheme have been placed before the Project Approval Board (PAB) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether any of such proposals have been sanctioned by the PAB and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of institutions referred to as the 'international mentoring partners' for the said 'school of education' mentioned in the scheme and names of such institutions that have been narrowed down by the Government, if any?

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 Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching having All India coverage, was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 25th December, 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 900 crore and the scheme has been approved for continuation till March 2020. The Mission addresses current and urgent issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges. The Mission also pursues the long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

Eleven Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings have been held till now under the Scheme PMMMNMTT and out of 137 proposals received from various Universities/Institutes from all over the country and presented to PAB, a total of 64 proposals have been approved till now for setting up institutional arrangements under various components of the Scheme viz. (i) Schools of Education, (ii) Centres of Excellence for Curriculum and Pedagogy such as Teaching Learning Centres, Faculty Development Centres, Centres of Excellence in Science & Maths Education, (iii) Inter-University Centres for Teachers' Education, (iv) National Resource Centre for Education, (v) Centres for Academic Leadership and Education Management, (vi) Innovations, Awards, Teaching Resource Grant, including Workshop &

Seminar, (vii) Subject Networks for Curricular Renewal and Reforms, (viii) Induction training programmes of newly recruited faculty in higher education and (ix) Academic leadership development programme for senior academic and administrative functionaries of higher education institutions and (x) National Resource Centres for online refresher courses. Schools of Education which have been set up in Central Universities are required to collaborate with international institutions and such tie-ups are within the academic autonomy of the concerned Universities. A total of Rs. 213.81 crore has been released till now under the scheme.

Some of the gainful outcomes and benefits that have accrued from the Scheme are (i) Pre-Service Training of Teachers in Central Universities, (ii) Specialised research in teacher education undergoing in Central Universities, (iii) Professional development, In-Service teacher/faculty training and capacity building done which were propelled by different training programs conducted by the Centres of Excellence in Curriculum & pedagogy, (iv) Teaching Resources being developed which can be categorized into ICT enabled, low cost infrastructure, e-content, course modules, etc., (v) Inclusive education and Special focus areas in Disability Studies, focus on women's University, teacher education in tribal areas, NER and educationally backward regions, (vi) Subject Based Networks setup, (vii) Academic Leadership development training programme for Vice-Chancellors, Principals, HoDs, Registrars etc. and (viii) Induction training programmes for Faculty & Academic Staff in Central and State Universities, CFTIs and Degree & PG Degree colleges to familiarize them in their roles as freshly inducted university teachers.

Growth of e-Commerce Sector

704. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-commerce sector in India is poised for exponential growth in the country in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether of late the Ministry has given clearance to any International e-commerce company to invest in India in online retail market;

(c) if so, the details thereof, companywise;

(d) whether the advent of foreign investors would affect the Indian origin e-retail companies and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has opened up the retail e-commerce market for FDI in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to protect Indian interests in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, the electronic commerce (e-commerce) market in India is estimated at US \$33 billion with a 19.1 percent growth rate in 2016-17. As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) Strategic Review 2018 in the Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) sector in India, the Indian e-commerce market was USD 33 billion in 2017 and reached USD 38.5 billion, growing at a rate of about 17% in the financial year 2018.

(b) to (e) The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy permits 100% foreign investment under the automatic route in companies engaged in e-commerce provided that such companies engage only in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce. Further, as per Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on e-commerce, 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce but FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce. Moreover, an entity is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce under the following circumstances, subject to conditionalities listed in the FDI policy:

- (i) A manufacturer is permitted to sell its products manufactured in India through e-commerce retail.
- (ii) A single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores, is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.

(f) FDI in retail has been allowed in a calibrated manner after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including concerned Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, apex industry

chambers, Associations and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Food Craft Institute, Udaipur

705. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to accord administrative and financial approval to upgrade Food Craft Institute, Udaipur as State Institute of Hotel Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said approval is likely to be accorded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has accorded in-principle approval on the proposal of State Government of Rajasthan regarding upgradation of Food Craft Institute, Udaipur as State Institute of Hotel Management, Udaipur.

[English]

Import of Gold and Other Commodities

706. SHRI B.N. CIIANDRAPPA:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the import of the gold and other commodities has declined in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details of the import of gold and other commodities during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has introduced various measures to restrict the import of gold and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said measures are yielding desired results and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's import of gold and

gold & other precious metal jewellery has increased by 22.31% and 727.51% respectively during the year 2017-18 over the year 2016-17. The details of import of gold

and gold & other precious metal jewellery during last three years and the current year are as below:

(Value in US\$ Million)

Years	Gold	% Change	Gold & other precious metal jewellery	% Change
2015-16	31770.74	--	706.37	--
2016-17	27518.03	-13.39	381.63	-45.97
2017-18	33657.21	22.31	3158.05	727.51
2017-18 (Apr-May)	8811.89	--	126.21	--
2018-19 (Apr-May)*	6058.28	-31.25	120.79	-4.29

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

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the following measures to restrict the import of gold in the country:

- (i) Imposition of restriction on duty free gold imports from the South Korea as allowed under the existing India-Korea CEFTA.
- (ii) Imposition of self-use condition on Premiere Trading House/Star Trading House authorised to import precious metal (gold) directly from overseas bullion supplier (DGFT Notification No. 34/2015-20 dated 18.10.2017).
- (iii) Issuances of Trade Notice by DGFT for grant of licence for import of Gold to the refinery who holds a valid license from BIS (DGFT Trade Notices No.4 dated 21.04.2017 and No. 14 dated 24.08.2017).
- (iv) Restriction imposed on export of gold jewellery and articles, including medallions and coins (excluding legal tenders) or purity above 22 carats. (DGFT Notification No. 21/2015-20 dated 14.08.2017).

The above measures have yielded the desired results with 31.25% reduction in the import of gold and 4.29% reduction in import of gold & other precious metal jewellery during the current year (Apr-May 2018) over the corresponding period of the previous year as indicated in the foregoing table.

Natural Gas Production

707. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC registered 6.3% increase in natural gas production in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ONGC is on track to double the output by 2022 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether ONGC has been aggressively pursuing the gas production growth in line with the Government's drive for cleaner gas economy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. In 2017-18, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has registered an increase of 6.3% in natural gas production. ONGC's natural gas production increased from 22.088 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) in 2016-17 to 23.484 BCM in 2017-18.

(b) ONGC envisages to increase its natural gas production to 41.536 BCM in 2021-22 as per the road map for 10% import reduction.

(c) ONGC has taken following major steps to enhance natural gas production:

- i. Implementation of Improved Oil Recovery Schemes
- ii. Development of Marginal Fields
- iii. Development/Re-development of Eastern Offshore
- iv. Development/Re-development of Western Offshore

- vi. Protection of Domestic Workers from abuse and exploitation
- vii. Domestic Workers to have access to courts, tribunals, etc.
- viii. Establishment of a mechanism for regulation of placement agencies.

National Policy for Domestic Workers

708. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether it is true that the draft national policy for domestic workers is likely to be announced and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the draft national policy for domestic workers will leave it to States to set up boards to register workers, to bring them into the social security net and to fix minimum wages and working timings and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the domestic workers' Union and NGOs, who have been demanding a central legislation, providing for inter State registrations of domestic workers with centrally set norms for wages, working hours and social security benefits, have expressed disappointment at the draft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Discussions are underway regarding a Policy for Domestic Workers, the salient features of which areas follows:

- i. Inclusion of Domestic Workers In the existing legislations
- ii. Registration of Domestic workers.
- iii. Right to form their own associations, trade unions
- iv. Right to have minimum wages, access to social security, protection from abuse, harassment, violence
- v. Right to enhance their professional skills

These salient features were also put up on the Ministry's Website for inviting the comments of the general public. Many of the State Government like Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab, Tamilnadu and Tripura have included domestic workers in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act and workers are, therefore, entitled to file cases before the concerned authorities in case of any grievance in this regard.

[Translation]

Merger of Small Steel PSUs

709. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a feasibility study to explore the possibility of merger of small Steel public sector undertakings and if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(b) whether the proposed feasibility study is a result of low profits in small Steel public sector undertakings and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the findings of the said study are likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Sports in Schools

710. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special policy and action plan have been formulated by the Government to promote the traditional sports like wrestling (Indian Kushti) and Kabaddi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether desired results have been achieved therefrom;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government till date to include Kabaddi competition in Olympic games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Sports' is a State subject. The primary responsibility for development of the sports disciplines, including the traditional sports rests with the State Governments and the concerned Sports Federations. The Central Government only supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance as per the provisions of the 'Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), namely, organizing national/international events in India, participation of Indian Teams in international events abroad, coaching/training of national teams, engagement of foreign coaches, equipment support, etc.

With a view to giving due importance to sports having regional spread, the Government grants recognition to sports federations of indigenous sports disciplines as Regional Sports Federations (RSFs). The Central Government has so far granted recognition to Indian Kalarippayattu Federation and Sqay Federation of India as RSFs.

To promote traditional/domestic and indigenous sports, Government has given recognition to various NSFs, namely, Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Kho-Kho Federation of India, Tug-of-War Federation of India and AtyaPatya Federation of India. The Central Government provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams of the above NSFs for intensive coaching through national coaching camps, foreign exposures/competitions, etc. for achieving excellence at international level.

The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has already realized the importance of this area and recommended Health and Physical education as a compulsory subject area upto secondary stage for all children. Age appropriate activities related to Health, Physical Education and Yoga are included in the syllabi of Health and Physical Education developed by NCERT.

Local games of Indian origin and of Self-defence like Martial Art, Judo/Karate, games of different parts of India such as Lathi, Kalapati and locally popular games like Kho-Kho, Kabaddi have been included at various stages.

In addition, the Central Government has launched an integrated scheme, for school education named as Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, under this scheme there is a provision for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, arts & crafts, co-curricular activities etc. For meeting the expenditure on procuring sports equipments for indoor and outdoor, Sports grants upto Rs. 5,000/- for primary, upto Rs. 10,000/- for upper primary and upto Rs. 25,000/- for secondary and senior secondary schools are admissible.

Also, the Central Board of Secondary Education organizes competitions in 24 disciplines at Cluster, Zone and National levels for independent schools affiliated to it. Kabbadi is one of the 23 categories for these competitions. 21,560 students participated in Kabbadi events organized at various level under Inter School Sports and Games Competitions in the year 2017-18.

(e) Inclusion of any sports discipline in the Olympic Games is decided by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The Central Government has no role in the matter.

[English]

Violation of Labour Laws

711. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing labour laws/norms/guidelines/rules in vogue and being/to be followed by all the companies/firms/industries including the private and foreign companies situated in India and working in education/social security/women development field;

(b) whether the Government is aware that recently many companies including the one situated in Mumbai have made breach of contract/violated such norms by withdrawing the offer(s) of employment made to the brilliant students of various colleges in the country including the one in Delhi just four to five days before date of their joining and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has noted seriously that the educational as well as career opportunities of such students have come to halt and are at stake as a result and if so, the details thereof along with the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action including blacklisting them taken against such companies and direct them to compensate the affected students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under the Constitution of India, labour falls under the Concurrent list and the State Governments are competent to enact legislations. Ministry of Labour & Employment has the mandate to protect & safeguard the interests of workers with due regard to creating a healthy work environment for higher production and productivity and to provide social security to the labour force in tandem with the process of liberalization through 40 Central Labour Laws; dealing with minimum wages, accidental and social security benefits, occupational safety and health, conditions of employment, disciplinary action, formation of trade unions, industrial relations etc.

In order to protect interest of the workers, the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conducts inspections from time to time through its regional offices under various Labour Laws in respect of establishments falling under the Central Sphere to ensure that statutory provisions are implemented. Legal actions are initiated as per law in case of any violation of aforesaid laws. No such complaint has been received by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) regarding any company of Mumbai.

[Translation]

Infrastructure for Skill Development

712. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure established by the Government for facilitating Skill Development of youth;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for developing better infrastructure to provide useful training in Skill Development to the youth;

(c) whether the Government has provided assistance to the States in this regard;

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

(e) the total number of employment opportunities generated so far through Skill Development program, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has initiated the establishment of state-of-the-art, visible and aspirational model training centres in every district of India, ensuring coverage of all the parliamentary constituencies. These model training centres are referred to as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK). For setting up of PMKK, the financial support is provided in the form of the soft loan up to a maximum of 75% of the project cost subject to a maximum of 70 lakhs per centre. As on July 10, 2018, 613 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated covering 548 Districts. Out of which, 462 PMKKs have been established.

Recognizing the imperative needs of skill development on the basis of demand-supply skill gap, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers. The sustainability of the PMKK centres are being supported under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

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

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special

Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, 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 18.07.2018, 17.01 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior i.e. 19 April 2018 is 11.87 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 18.07.2018, 7.23 candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, about

7,213 Short Term Training Centres are operational in the country. Out of these, 103 TCs are in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Further, 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. The State-wise details of physical, and financial allocation, funds disbursed and number of training centers, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State-Wise Details of Physical, and Financial Allocation, Funds Disbursed and Number of Training Centers, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20:

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE	Empanelled Training centers	Candidates Enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000	76	4800
2.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000	27	3069
3.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789	158	194
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296	154	23626
5.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100	18	612
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464	84	4095
7.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135	5	737
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216	5	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720	175	6033
10.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000	24	413
11.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280	8	2668
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449	65	299
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040	85	7613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800	33	1802
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939	6	524
16.	Aandamanand Nicobar Islands	4,108	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767	—	—
17.	Chandigarh	10,288	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Gujarat	77,824	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826	70	2014
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375	12	1222
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600	17	479
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472	36	1525
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812	—	—
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280	--	—
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978	2	30
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980	1	-
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800	6	570
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360	1	20
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360	3	205
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988	—	—
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760	—	—
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615	—	—
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000	1	—
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984	1	149
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937	—	—
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601	7	39
Grand Total		20,15,676	30,47,02,34,559	7,40,69,81,523	1,080	63,038

[English]

NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY

713. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate new industrial policy which will completely revamp the industrial policy of 1991 with a view to increase employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the number of jobs likely to be generated as a

result of the said policy?

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) Yes, Madam. Government is in the process of formulating a new Industrial Policy. The proposed vision is to create a globally competitive Indian industry driven by innovation, speed and ease, competitiveness, quality and sustainability. The underlying goals include advancing India in emerging technologies, increasing technological depth in Indian industry, scaling up small businesses, integrating into global and regional value chains and increasing employment avenues in industry. Consultations in this regard are being held with stakeholders, inter alia, including industry bodies, academia, think-tanks, State

Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

**Inclusion of Tourist Places Under
Incredible India Campaign**

714. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included/proposes to include the tourist places of various States including Odisha under the Incredible India campaign and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has provided any assistance to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY 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 promotes India in a holistic manner and as part of its ongoing 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.

The Ministry of Tourism does not allocate any funds to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for publicity and promotional campaigns. 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

Details of central financial assistance sanctioned to the States/UTs for the above, during the last financial year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*CFA Extended to States/UTs for Fairs, Festivals &
Tourism Related Events During 2017-18*

(Rs. in Lakh)			
State/UTs	Name of Projects	Sanc- tioned Amount	Relea- sed
1	2	3	4
Arunachal	• Tawang Festival	40.00	40.00
Pradesh	• Menchuka Adventure Festival		
	• Orange Festival, Dambuk		
Assam	• Rass Mahotasava Majuli		
	• Bodo National Festival		
	• Rangoli Festival	35.00	35.00
Chandigarh	• World Tourism Day		
	• Chandigarh Carnival		
	• Rose Festival 2017	30.00	30.0
Gujarat	• Rann Utsav (2016-2017)	25.00	25.00
Haryana	• Pinjore Festival 2017		
	• Surajkund Crafts Mela 2018	55.00	40.00
Himachal	• International Kullu Dussehra	25.00	25.00
Pradesh	Festival-2017		
Kerala	• Home Stay and Rural Tourism Travel Meet		

1	2	3	4
	• Sargalaya International Art & Crafts Festival		
	• President Trophy Boat Race	50.00	50.00
Madhya Pradesh	• Pachmarhi Utsav	50.00	50.00
	• Jal Mahotsava, Hanuwantia		
	• Khajuraho Dance Festival 2018 - 15 Lakh		
Manipur	• Manipur Sangai Festival and Youth Adventure		
	• Water Sports Festival	50.00	50.00
Meghalaya	• Wangala Dance Festival		
	• Nongkrem Dance Festival	50.00	50.00
	• Lasubon Festival		
Mizoram	• Winter Festival		
	• Chapcharkut	50.00	50.00
Nagaland	• Rengm's Ngadah Festival		
	• Hornbill Festival		
	• Sekrenyi Festival	50.00	50.00
Punjab	• 142nd Shree Baba Harivallabh Sangeet Samemelan, Jalandhar		
	• Hola Mohalla at Anandpur Sahib	20.00	20.00
Sikkim	• Red Panda Winter Festival, Gangtok		
	• World Tourism Day, Gangtok	50.00	50.00

1	2	3	4
Tamilnadu	• India Festival at Mamallapuram	Dance	25.00 25.00
Telangana	• 3rd International Kite Festival		
	• Hyderabad Golf Association Golconda Masters Golf Championship "A" Professional Golf Tour of India (PGTI) at Hyderabad		45.00 45.00
Uttar Pradesh	• Shilpotsava Noida		
	• Seminar on Cultural/ Tourism Development, Distt - Sitapur		50.00 50.00
Uttarakhand	• Yoga Festival, March 2018		25.00 25.00
Total			725.00 710.00

Oil and Gas Exploration

715. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) the details of onshore and offshore public/private sector companies engaged in oil and gas exploration in the country including the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) during each of the last three years and the current year, oil field/company/State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of targets fixed and achieved by public/private sector companies including ONGC and OIL in the exploration of crude oil and natural gas reserves from their existing oil fields particularly in MP and Chhattisgarh, oil field/company/State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the said public/private sector companies including ONGC/OIL have shown interest to acquire offshore blocks abroad and if so, the details thereof and

the amount of investment proposed to be made, company/country-wise including Russia;

(d) whether the ONGC proposes to set up gas-based Urea Plant in Madhya Pradesh with joint venture and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian energy companies are aggressively into the process of buying shares in overseas oil and gas fields and if so, the details thereof along with name of the countries where shares in oil and gas fields have been acquired till 2017; and

(f) whether the Indian companies would import crude oil to India or set up their own refineries in the respective 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) and (b) The details are Given in the enclosed Statement-I And II.

(c) Indian Public Sector Oil companies have been acquiring assets independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian Public Sector Oil companies or foreign companies. The acquisition of stakes and / or ownership of oil and gas assets abroad by Indian PSU Oil and Gas companies are envisaged to augment energy security of India.

(d) No Madam. ONGC has no such proposal.

(e) Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies, till February 2018, have acquired stake in 27 countries, including Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, East Timor, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, USA, UAE, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

(f) The acquisition of assets abroad, setting up refineries abroad etc are commercial decisions taken / to be taken by the company.

Statement – I

State/UT Wise Details of Companies Engaged in Exploration and Production Activities

Details of States in which ONGC has Carried Out Exploration and Production Activities

State	Name of E&P companies
Andhra Pradesh	ONGC
Arunachal Pradesh	ONGC

State	Name of E&P companies
Assam	ONGC
Gujarat	ONGC
Himachal Pradesh	ONGC
Madhya Pradesh	ONGC
Rajasthan	ONGC
Tamil Nadu	ONGC
Tripura	ONGC
West Bengal	ONGC
Eastern Offshore	ONGC
Western Offshore	ONGC

Details of States in which OIL has Carried Out Exploration and Production Activities

State	Name of E&P companies
Arunachal Pradesh	OIL
Assam	OIL
Rajasthan	OIL

Details of States in which Exploration and Production Activities were Carried Out Under Production Sharing Contract Regime

State	Name of E&P companies
Andhra Pradesh	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.
	GAIL (India) Limited.
	Geo-Global Resources Inc.
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	Oil India Ltd.
	Petrogas
	Geo Enpro
	Geo-Petrol International Inc.
	Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) Pvt. Ltd.
Oil India Ltd.	
Arunachal Pradesh	Geo Enpro

State	Name of E&P companies	State	Name of E&P companies	
Assam	Assam Company Ltd.		Jay Polychem Pte.Ltd.	
	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd		Joshi Tech. Inc.	
	Essar Oil Ltd.		Jubilant Enpro Pvt. Limited.	
	GAIL (India) Limited.		Jubilant Securities Pvt. Ltd.	
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.		KGN Oil & Gas Private Limited	
	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.		Mercator Petroleum Private Limited.	
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.		Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	
	Oil India Ltd.		National Thermal Power Corporation	
Chattisgarh	Deep Energy Llc		Niko Resources Limited.	
	Deep Industries Ltd.		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	
	Kanvel Finance Limited.		Oilex-NL Holdings Ltd	
	Savla Electronics Pvt. Ltd.		Okland Offshore Holdings Ltd.	
Gujarat	BF Infrastructure Ltd.		Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	
	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd		Pan India Consultants	
	BP Exploration (Alpha)		Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	
	Deep Energy Llc		Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	
	Engineers India Ltd.		Reliance Industries Ltd.	
	Essar Oil Ltd.		Sankalp Oil and Natural Resources Ltd.	
	Focus Energy Ltd.		Selan Expl. Tech. Ltd.	
	Frost International Ltd		Sintex Oil & Gas Pvt. Ltd.	
	GAIL (India) Limited.		Sun Petrochemical Pvt. Ltd.	
	Geo-Global Resources Inc.		Tullow India Operations Ltd.	
	Gujarat Natural Resources Ltd.		Madhya Pradesh	Deep Energy Llc
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.			Deep Natural Resources Limited
	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.			Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.		KGN Industries Limited	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	Hydrocarbon Resource Development Company Ltd.		Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Safal WSB Energy Private Limited			
Jay Polychem (India) Ltd.	Maharashtra	Geo-Global Resources Inc.		
		Manipur	Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) Pvt. Ltd.	

State	Name of E&P companies	State	Name of E&P companies
	Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	GAIL (India) Limited.
	Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.		Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.
Mizoram	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	Oil India Ltd.		Oil India Ltd.
	Shiv - Vani		Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
Rajasthan	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd		Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.
	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.		BP Exploration (Alpha)
	Birkbeck Investment Ltd.		Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.
	Cairn Energy Hydrocarbons Ltd		GAIL (India) Limited.
	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.		Geo-Global Resources Inc.
	Focus Energy Ltd.		Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
	GAIL (India) Limited.		Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc.
	Geo-Global Resources Inc.		Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		Hindustan Petroleum Company Limited.
	Hallworthy	Eastern Offshore	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.		Jubilant Oil & Gas Private Limited.
	Hindustan Petroleum Company Limited.		National Thermal Power Corporation
	HPCL- Mittal Energy Ltd.		Niko Resources Limited.
	IMC Limited		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	iServices Investment Ltd.		Oil India Ltd.
	Newbury Oil Company Ltd.		Ravva Oil Pte. Ltd.
	Nitinfire		Reliance Industries Ltd.
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.		Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd.
	Oil India Ltd.		Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
	Xoil Limited		Videocon Petroleum Limited.
Tamil Nadu	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd		
	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.		
	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.		
	Tata Petrodyne Ltd.		

State	Name of E&P companies	State	Name of E&P companies
Western Offshore	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	Hindustan Petroleum Company Limited.	
	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd		
	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd.		Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
	Essar Oil Ltd.		Newbury Oil Company Ltd.
	Focus Energy Ltd.		Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
	GAIL (India) Limited.		Oil India Ltd.
	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		Okland Offshore Holdings Ltd.
	Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc.		Reliance Industries Ltd.
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited.		Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
			Tullow India Operations Ltd.
	Royal Dutch Shell		

Statement – II

State/ UT -wise Details of Exploration Targets and Achievements by Companies

State	Year	2D Selsmic (LKM)		3D seismic (Sq.Km)		Exploratory wells (No.)		Inplace Volume accretion(MMTOE)	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	-	-	1060	724	14	6	12.000	1.720
	2016-17	-	523	1210	1490	13	9	14.000	16.089
	2017-18	-	-	648	740	10	9	14.000	28.745
	2018-19	-	-	172	78	10	1	14.000	-
Arunachal Pradesh	2015-16	150	60	-	-	-	-	-	0.007
	2016-17	30	95	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2017-18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.562
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	2015-16	340	511	330	186	34	18	8.300	1.833
	2016-17	130	112	420	231	40	29	9.750	24.250
	2017-18	100	144	777	448	29	24	11.200	21.542
	2018-19	275	54	538	63	28	6	8.000	-
Gujarat	2015-16	320	340	614	354	73	47	15.000	27.420
	2016-17	-	280	874	896	45	47	12.000	15.298
	2017-18	-	-	754	132	36	32	18.000	28.861
	2018-19	-	-	717	89	29	3	19.700	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2016-17	200	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand (CBM Production)	2015-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.041
	2016-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh (CBM Production)	2015-16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.001
	2016-17	-	-	160	375	4	1	1.000	-
	2017-18	250	356	-	55	4	3	2.000	-
	2018-19	-	-	50	28	4	-	0.700	-
Mizoram	2015-16	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
	2016-17	-	-	1681	-	2	1	-	-
	2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	2015-16	-	-	716	878	30	14	1.500	9.543
	2016-17	-	110	176	1259	10	3	1.000	0.734
	2017-18	-	-	350	105	4	-	-	91.483
	2018-19	-	-	250	50	5	-	1.000	-
Tamil Nadu	2015-16	-	-	47	47	11	5	9.000	48.339
	2016-17	-	-	140	500	15	6	15.000	2.960
	2017-18	-	-	-	-	9	6	17.500	10.652
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	6	1	16.000	-
Tripura	2015-16	95	164	250	10	9	9	4.000	-
	2016-17	85	140	185	9	9	3	4.700	13.112
	2017-18	70	-	242	101	10	10	6.000	0.710
	2018-19	10	-	100	42	15	1	9.000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal (CBM Production)	2015-16	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
	2016-17	-	3140	-	3065	7	2	-	-
	2017-18	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	4	0	-	-
Eastern Offshore	2015-16	4557	1581	-	95	18	10	15.000	-
	2016-17	-	3124	950	1470	13	8	22.500	108.513
	2017-18	-	-	130	149	15	21	19.500	11.180
	2018-19	-	-	-	-	9	1	12.500	-
Western Offshore	2015-16	11000	5267	4936	4040	41	25	47.700	59.502
	2016-17	6000	11500	3610	4353	30	32	54.000	64.109
	2017-18	1500	-	5457	3329	38	38	53.000	99.395
	2018-19	-	-	2018	192	31	3	48.300	-

Note:

LKM-Line Kilometers

MMTOE- Million Metric Tonne of Oil and Oil Equivalent of Gas

Actual Production data for the year 2018-19 is upto QI(April-June, 2018)

In the state of Chhattisgarh, Government has awarded four CBM blocks. Two blocks have been relinquished due to poor prospectivity and other two blocks are at initial phase of exploration.

Self Employment Programmes

716. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going self-employment programmes being implemented by the Government in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to relax the criteria and collateral security for availing loans under the said programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce new women entrepreneur schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to include more rural cottage industries under the said programmes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Self-employment in MSME sector

cuts across different Ministries of the Government of India. Various Ministries are implementing Schemes leading to self-employment in their respective verticals. Ministry of MSME is implementing the following Schemes for Self-employment:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): This is a major 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. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. 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 scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. 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. Benefit can be availed under PMEGP for setting up of new units only. The Scheme was launched during 2008-09.

Since its inception, a total of 4.72 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 10007.67 crore providing employment to an estimated 39.36 lakh persons, till 2017-18 (up to 31.03.2018) .

- (ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE): This 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. Since its inception, more than 30 lakh enterprises have been assisted with a total amount of Rs. 5699.90 crore (up to 31.03.2018) .
- (iii) 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 30.06.2018, a total of 51,019 units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of Rs. 3066.18 crore.

Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Stand-Up India scheme are being implemented by Department of Financial Services, M/o Finance. PMMY was launched during 2015-16 for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises. Since its inception in 2015, a total of 6,01,713.87 Crore amount has been disbursed providing loan to 13,22,98,434 units. (Up to 13.07.2018). Under Stand-Up India loan between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 Crore is provided to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector.

(b) As per the RBI guidelines no collateral security will be insisted upon by Banks for projects under MSME involving loan up to Rs. 10 lakh.

(c) and (d) No Madam. However, under PMEGP scheme women are treated as special category and are entitled to a higher rate of subsidy. Entrepreneurs from rural areas and also entitled to a higher subsidy compared to their counterpart in urban areas.

[Translation]

Training to OBC, SC and ST Persons

717. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK": Will the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories trained by the Government during the last four years and the number out of these who have been given employment so far;

(b) the details of the Schemes of the Government aimed at providing training and employment to those persons belonging to the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe categories skilled in their special traditional arts; and

(c) whether the Government has launched any specific training programme for the persons belonging to these categories living in the Himalayan region and hilly areas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of Skill Development training programmes to people, including people belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) of the country, including Himalayan region and hilly areas. In the domain of long term skill training, there is a provision for reservation of seats in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for training of candidates belonging to OBC, SC and ST categories.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship skill development scheme of Government of

India targeting to skill youth from all sections of the society including SCs, STs and OBCs. PMKVY, implemented through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), enables such youth for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner / training centres. Under PMKVY (2016-20), 31.12 lakh candidates have been trained till 10.07.2018, throughout the country, out of which number of trained candidates belonging to OBC, SC & ST categories is 10.59 lakh, 4.19 lakh & 1.03 lakh respectively. Under PMKVY (2016-20), as per the reported data, 7.06 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

[English]

Tracking of PMUY

718. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) provides State and district-wise disaggregation of data for purpose of tracking development of the scheme as is done in some similar schemes like Saubhagya etc. and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any data on the number of refills from PMUY connections for the years 2016, 2017 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not maintaining the said data, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of LPG consumption data during the last four years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government maintains LPG consumption data stratified based on rural and urban areas since majority of rural households use alternative fuels like kerosene and biomass 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) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) maintain State/UT-wise and district-wise number of connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

(b) State/UT-wise details of refill consumption of PMUY beneficiaries during 2016 and 2017 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of LPG consumption during the last 4 years are as under:-

Year	LPG Consumption (in TMT)
2014-15	17639
2015-16	19214
2016-17	21240
2017-18	23016

(d) OMCs have reported that there is no provision currently to bifurcate the LPG consumers as 'Urban' and 'Rural' in their database. Assuming sale by distributors under urban markets and part of urban-rural/rurban markets as urban consumption and the balance as rural consumption, the estimated urban/rural bifurcation of total domestic LPG consumption for 2017-18 is as under-

Estimated rural consumption	7915 TMT
Estimated urban consumption	12429 TMT

Statement

Refill Upliftment by PMUY Beneficiaries.

State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar	1324	3533
Andhra Pradesh	80257	254668
Arunachal Pradesh	0	15376
Assam	3	1739509
Bihar	5162374	15088527
Chhatisgarh	1298984	2630701
Daman andDiu	101	829
Dadra and Nagar Haveli U/T	3875	24558
Delhi	1550	3913
Goa	1919	3315
Gujarat	1867505	4507541
Haryana	932032	2131267
Himachal Pradesh	3068	78042

State/UT	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Jammu and Kashmir	419101	971447
Jharkhand	585228	2440567
Karnataka	13702	2080431
Kerala	17884	97944
Madhya Pradesh	3630140	6780364
Maharashtra	1081877	4770892
Manipur	48	90709
Meghalaya	0	70238
Mizoram	0	1567
Nagaland	0	24845
Odisha	1863427	5356999
Puducherry	1478	7501
Punjab	489302	1713106
Rajasthan	3931272	7810339
Sikkim	0	1903
Tamilnadu	378770	2483259
Telangana	61	122
Tripura	0	73570
Uttar Pradesh	12928399	22099742
Uttarakhand	270913	621528
West Bengal	4052961	13847063
Total	39017555	97825915

Pupil Teacher Ratio

719. SHRI G.M.SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

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

RTE compliance with facilities (Government) Elementary Level

	Schools	Girls Toilet	Boys Toilet	Drinking water	RAMP	Boundary wall	Playground	Library
Total	1072742	1037815	1059763	1040167	755182	636045	602253	916778

(c) and (d) The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme for School Education -Samagra

(a) whether the Pupil - Teacher Ratio in schools has been reduced to 30:1 in all schools in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schools which have maintained the Pupil-Teacher Ratio and physical infrastructure in schools as mandated under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act;

(c) whether the Government has set any target to achieve the said goals, as mandated in the Act; and

(d) if so, the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. 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. As per UDISE 2015-16, overall 66.1% of government schools in the country have PTR as per RTE norms.

The Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 norms provide for an all-weather building consisting of, inter alia, at least one classroom for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room, barrier free access, separate toilets for boys and girls, safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children and playground. The details of the infrastructure compliant schools in the country are follows:

Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education Scheme (TE). The scheme has provision for providing assistance to the State and UTs for additional teachers to maintain PTR, infrastructural strengthening of schools including additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities, ramp, boundary wall and library as per norms of the scheme. The Central Government has also issued advisories to the States & UTs for redeployment of teachers to ensure that appropriate PTR is maintained as per norms in all the schools.

[Translation]

Graduation Degree

720. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being formulated by the Government to provide graduation degree along with a professional degree in the University to deal with the employment;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to be implemented in State and Central Universities also; and

(c) the name of the Universities in Bihar where the said scheme 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) The matter of introduction of BA (Professional), BSc (Professional) and BCom (Professional) is under consideration.

[English]

Revision of WPI Base Year

721. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the exercise to revise base year to 2017-18 for computation of wholesale inflation with a view to present more realistic picture of the price situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that in May last year, the Government revised the base year for Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation to 2011-12 to give a better indication of changes in prices of commodities; 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) No Madam

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) The Government revised the base year of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in May 2017 from 2004-05 to 2011-12 with effect from April 2017. In the WPI (2011-12) series, the number of items in the basket has been increased to 697 as compared to 676 items in 2004-05 series. The number of price quotations has also been increased from 5482 to 8331. In WPI (2011-12) series prices used for compilation do not include indirect taxes. Also an additional "WPI Food index" is compiled to capture the inflation of all food items covered under the primary and manufactured groups.

Development of Monuments in Haryana

722. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) data, a total of 640 monuments and architectural sites are scattered across Haryana's 21 districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has covered all monuments for development and preservation plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) The Archaeological Survey of India conserves and preserves 91 monuments/sites in Haryana

and necessary steps are taken for the overall upkeep of them. The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement – I

Intach List Of Built Heritage/Archaeological Sites/Painted Grey Ware Sites in Haryana

District	Number of Built Heritage/Archaeological Sites/Painted Grey Ware Sites
1	2
A Built Heritage	
1. Ambala	55
2. Bhiwani	25
3. Faridabad	15
4. Fatehabad	55
5. Gurgaon	26
6. Hisar	27
7. Jhajjar	13
8. Jind	17

1	2	3
9. Kaithal		20
10. Karnal		18
11. Kurukshetra		35
12. Mahendragarh		58
13. Mewat		15
14. Palwal		10
15. Panchkula		11
16. Panipat		24
17. Rewari		39
18. Rothak		21
19. Sirsa		13
20. Sonapat		14
21. Yamuna nagar		13
Total Built Heritage		524
B Archaeological Sites		377
C Painted Grey Ware sites		288
Gross Total		1189

Statement – II

Monument-Wise Expenditure Incurred By Archaeological Survey Of India On Conservation/Preservation Of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites In Haryana

Sl. No.	Name monument/Site with locality	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Kos Minar Ambala City	Ambala	5325	0	0
2.	Ancient site, Naurangabad	Bhiwani	3168397	0	0
3.	Kos Minar No.18 Alapur	Palwal	4975	222738	0
4.	Kos Minar No.22, Auranbgabad	Palwal	4975	0	0
5.	Kos Minar no.24, Banchchari	Palwal	4975	0	0
6.	Kos Minar no.25, Banchchari	Palwal	4975	0	0
7.	Kos Minar No.27, Bhulwana	Palwal	4975	0	0
8.	Kos Minar No. 16, Gudhpur	Palwal	4975	0	0
9.	Kos Minar No. 17 Gudhpur	Palwal	4975	0	220218

Sl. No.	Name monument/Site with locality	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Kos Minar no.26 Hodal	Palwal	4975	256263	0
11.	Kos Minar no.23 Khateila	Palwal	4975	426050	0
12.	Kos Minar no.21, Khera Sarai	Palwal	4975	0	0
13.	Kos Minar no.20 Khusropur	Palwal	4975	0	216000
14.	Kos Minar no.19, Palwal	Palwal	4975	0	0
15.	Kos Minar no.15, Sikri	Palwal	4975	317798	0
16.	Kos Minar no.10 Khwaza Sarai	Fariadabad	3375	0	0
17.	Mughal Bridge over Budhia wala Nala Khwaja Sarai	Fariadabad		0	1818511
18.	Suraj Kund Masonry Tank, Lakharpur	Fariadabad	1094043	361606	4319815
19.	Mughal Kos Minar No.11, Mawai(Sec 29 FBD)	Fariadabad	4975	0	0
20.	Bund or Dam, Anangpur	Fariadabad	3375	0	0
21.	Ancient site Banawali	Fatehabad	19215	18486	69966
22.	Humayun's Mosque Fatehabad	Fatehabad	-		0
23.	Lat of Firoz Shah	Fatehabad	13089	6958	3179
24.	Baoli Ghaus Ali Shah Farukh Nagar	Gurgaon	4975	0	0
25.	Mosque of Ala Vardi Khan, Sarai Ali Vardi Khan	Gurgaon	53375	3104115	1980
26.	Mound, Agroha	Hissar	336700	9858236	1878795
27.	Barsi Gate Hansi	Hissar	9457	3082	0
28.	Ruined Quila (Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort) , Hansi	Hissar	3754694	789736	3084669
29.	Firozshah's Palace and Tehkhanas,	Hissar	1595572	290644	3676821
30.	Gujri Mahal, Hissar	Hissar	16849	0	24659
31.	Lat ki Masjid	Hissar	0	0	0
32.	Ancient mound No.I,II,III &V(Rakhigarhi)	Hissar	2553187	3990755	86936
33.	Kos Minar Bheni Kalan/Bhain i Kalan	Karnal	5325	0	0
34.	Kos Minar Daha	Karnal	5325	0	55192
35.	Gateway of Old Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Karnal	28195	29361	1654
36.	Kos Minars Gharaunda(North)	Karnal	5325	0	43875

Sl. No.	Name monument/Site with locality	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
37.	Kos Minar Gharaunda (South)	Karnal	5325	0	0
38.	Cantonment Church Tower	Karnal	10650	0	0
39.	European Soldiers Graves, Karnal City	Karnal	135981	0	71000
40.	Kos Minar Namaste Chowk Karnal	Karnal	5325	0	0
41.	Kos Minar Karnal City	Karnal	5325	0	0
42.	Kos Minar Kohand	Karnal	5325	0	0
43.	Kos Minar Kutail	Karnal	1950	0	0
44.	Kos Minar Tirawari North,	Karnal	5325	0	0
45.	Kos Minars Tirawari South	Karnal	5325	0	0
46.	Kushana Stupa, Asandh	Karnal	5325	0	0
47.	Ther Polar, Siwan	Kaithal	5325	96180	0
48.	Ancient Brick Temple including prachin Shivalaya, Kalayat	Kaithal	63067	0	1120153
49.	Kos Minar Amin	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
50.	Ancient mound, Amin	Kurukshetra	5325	50560	0
51.	Kos Minar Fathupur	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
52.	Kos Minar Adhor(Adhaun)	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
53.	Kos Minar BHhiwani Khera	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
54.	Kos Minar Mohri	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
55.	Ancient mound known as "Raja Karan- Ka - Kila", Thanesar	Kurukshetra	5325	35400	0
56.	Kos Minar Thanesar	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
57.	Pather Majid, Thanesar	Kurukshetra	5325	259026	0
58.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	Kurukshetra	1337713	4317866	617196
59.	Ancient Site known as Raja -Harsh-ka- Tilla and Archaeological Remains	Kurukshetra	54504	109084	1931724
60.	Kos Minar Sarai Sukhi	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
61.	Kos Minar Zainpur	Kurukshetra	5325	0	0
62.	Nabha House, Thanesar	Kurukshetra	193739	89602	20506
63.	Group of Tombs, Jahjjar	Jhajjar	4975		1808826
64.	Jal Mahal and adjacent land, Narnaul	Mohinderghar h	940456	13250	8982

Sl. No.	Name monument/Site with locality	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
65.	Shah Ibrahim's Tomb, Narnaul	Mohindergar h	4975	0	0
66.	Shah Quli Khan's Tomb, Narnaul	Mohindergar h	4975	0	0
67.	Kos Minar Jatinpur	Panipat	5325	0	0
68.	Obelisk commemorating Third battle of Kala Amb, Panipat	Panipat	131640	577444	562049
69.	Kos Minar Kiwana	Panipat	5325	0	151236
70.	Kos Minar Manana	Panipat	5325	0	0
71.	Bab-i-Faiz Gate	Panipat	5325	0	0
72.	Kabuli Bagh Mosque	Panipat	5325	1300	0
73.	Ibrahim Lodhi's Tomb	Panipat	5325	0	0
74.	Two Kos Minars Taraf Unsar	Panipat	5325	0	0
75.	Two Kos Minars Panipat	Panipat	5325	0	0
76.	Kos Minars Siwali/Siwah	Panipat	5325	0	0
77.	Site known as Khokra Kot	Rohtak	4975	0	0
78.	Shah Jahan Ki Baoli, Meham	Rohtak	13565	0	0
79.	Ther Mound Sirsa	Sirsa	113749	0	266298
80.	Mughal Kos Minar Akbarpur Barota	Sonipat	3375	0	0
81.	Mughal Kos Minar Baiyanpur	Sonipat	3375	0	0
82.	Mughal Kos Minar Gannaur	Sonipat	3375	0	0
83.	Mughal Kos Minar Jagdishpur	Sonipat	3375	0	0
84.	Mughal Kos Minar Panchi Gujran	Sonipat	3375	0	0
85.	Mughal Kos Minar Rajpur	Sonipat	3375	0	0
86.	Mughal Kos Minar Sonipat	Sonipat	5325	0	0
87.	Tomb of Khawza Khizir, Sonipat	Sonipat	3375	61776	0
88.	Mughal Kos Minar Jawahari	Sonipat	3375	0	0
89.	Adi Badri Archaeological site and remains, Kathgarh	Yamunanagar	12021497	2898525	302787
Total			27965284	28185841	22363027

Tea Exports

723. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea exports during 2017-18 have touched an all time high of 256.6 million kg as compared to 227.63 million kg in the previous fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that export realization in the last financial was US\$ 785.92 million and in 2016-17, export realization was US\$ 95.19 million lower; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts being made to boost the export of tea?

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 year 2017-18 has seen a record export of tea from India at 256.57 Million Kgs., the highest quantity ever exported in the last 36 years, as compared to 227.63 Million Kgs during 2016-17. The increase in export is attributed to lesser supply of CTC teas by Kenya to the important CTC tea markets of Egypt, Pakistan, China, UAE and Poland.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During 2017-18 the total value realisation on tea exports was US\$ 785.92 million and export realisation during 2016-17 was lower by US\$ 95.19. The increase during 2017-18 is attributed to higher volume of export by 28.94 Million Kg. as well as the slightly higher unit price realisation by 3 cents per Kg.

It has been a continuous endeavour of Tea Board and the tea industry to strategize ways and means to increase export. In order to increase share of Indian tea in the international market, focused and sustained initiatives such as arranging buyer-seller meets, effecting exchange of delegations, participating in international trade fairs and undertaking generic promotion of Indian Brands in key markets are taken up by the Tea Board.

Modernisation of Libraries

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

(a) the number of libraries that are maintained by the Government in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government is planning to modernize these libraries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Most of Government Public Libraries function under the administrative control of respective State Library authorities. There are three libraries in Delhi under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture namely:-

(i) Delhi Public Library, with its 35 branches in Delhi.

(ii) Central Secretariat Library

(iii) Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

(b) and (c) Modernization of libraries is an ongoing process. Every year fund is provided for computerization, purchase of books, preservation and conservation of books and digitization of books etc. to these libraries. Central Secretariat Library and Nehru Memorial Museum and Library have undertaken digitization of its collection (out of copyright). The catalogue of all the three libraries have been upgraded to electronic format. Delhi Public Library has computerised all its Units and has revamped children and women sections in few of its branches. Delhi Public Library has a network of 100 Mobile Library Service Points including 25 Braille Mobile Library Points.

[Translation]

Primitive Tribes

725. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has information regarding total number of tribes in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of primitive tribes and the total population of each primitive tribe, State-wise;

(c) the total percentage and population of primitive tribe in Jharkhand;

(d) the schemes being run or proposed by the Government for development of primitive tribes like Birhor, Asur, Birjia etc. in Chatra and Latehar district of Jharkhand with complete details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds provided for Chatra and Latehar districts Jharkhand by the Government for schools and education of tribes, provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMAN BHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. State/UT wise list of Scheduled Tribes in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There are 75 total number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) identified in the Country. State-wise population of PVTGs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The total population of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Jharkhand is 292359 which is 3.38 % of the total ST population of Jharkhand.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' for the welfare of the PVTGs. PVTGs are the most vulnerable tribal community, and hence it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Planschemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. The scheme covers 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider are relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it include education, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janashree Bima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

Funds are not released district wise. Annual Plans of the State Governments are appraised and approved by the PAC. Funds approved in respect of Government of Jharkhand for educational activities under the scheme of Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 2018-19 is Rs. 6453.75 lakh and no fund has been approved under Development of PVTGs for educational activity during 2018-19 in Jharkhand.

Statement – I

State / Union Territory Wise List of Scheduled Tribes in India

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andh, Sadhu Andh
2. Bagata
3. Bhil
4. Chenchu
5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur

7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8. Hill Reddis
9. Jatapus
10. Kammara
11. Kattunayakan
12. Kolam, Kolawar
13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
14. Konda Kapus
15. Kondareddis
16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
17. Kotia, Benth Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary) , Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya\
19. Kulia
20. Malis
21. Manna Dhora
22. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
23. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
24. Pardhan
25. Porja, Parangiperja
26. Reddi Dhoras
27. Rona, Rena
28. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
29. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
30. Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijay anagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)
31. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi

-
32. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri
Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
33. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
34. Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of
Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)
-

Arunachal Pradesh

All tribes in the State including:

-
1. Abor
 2. Aka
 3. Apatani
 4. Nyishi
 5. Galo
 6. Khampti
 7. Khowa
 8. Mishmi, Idu, Taroan
 9. Momba
 10. Any Naga tribes
 11. Sherdukpen
 12. Singpho
 13. Hrusso
 14. Tagin
 15. Khamba
 16. Adi
-

Assam

I. In the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and
North Cachar Hills.

-
1. Chakma
 2. Dimasa, Kachari 3. Garo
 4. Hajong
 5. Hmar
 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng,
Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
 7. Any Kuki tribes, including: -
-

-
- (i) Biate, Biete
 - (ii) Changsan
 - (iii) Chongloi
 - (iv) Doungel
 - (v) Gamalhou
 - (vi) Gangte
 - (vii) Guite
 - (viii) Hanneng
 - (ix) Haokip, Haupt
 - (x) Haolai
 - (xi) Hengna
 - (xii) Hongsungh
 - (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
 - (xiv) Jongbe
 - (xv) Khawchung
 - (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong
 - (xvii) Khelma
 - (xviii) Kholhou
 - (xix) Kipgen
 - (xx) Kuki
 - (xxi) Lengthang
 - (xxii) Lhangum
 - (xxiii) Lhoujem
 - (xxiv) Lhouvun
 - (xxv) Lupheng
 - (xxvi) Mangjel
 - (xxvii) Misao
 - (xxviii) Riang
 - (xxix) Sairhem
 - (xxx) Selnam
 - (xxxi) Singson
 - (xxxii) Sitlhou
 - (xxxiii) Sukte
-

(xxxiv)	Thado
(xxxv)	Thangngeu
(xxxvi)	Uibuh
(xxxvii)	Vaiphei
8.	Lakher
9.	Man (Tai speaking)
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
11.	Karbi
12.	Any Naga tribes
13.	Pawi
14.	Syntheng
15.	Lalung

II. In the State of Assam including the Bodo land territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills:

1.	Barmans in Cachar
2.	Boro, Borokachari
3.	Deori
4.	Hojai
5.	Kachari, Sonwal
6.	Lalung
7.	Mech
8.	Miri
9.	Rabha
10.	Dimasa
11.	Hajong
12.	Singhpho
13.	Khampti
14.	Garo

Bihar

1.	Asur, Agaria
2.	Baiga
3.	Banjara

4.	Bathud
5.	Bedia
6.	Omitted
7.	Binjhia
8.	Birhor
9.	Birjia
10.	Chero
11.	Chik Baraik
12.	Gond
13.	Gorait
14.	Ho
15.	Karmali
16.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Khari
17.	Kharwar
18.	Khond
19.	Kisan, Nagesia
20.	Kora, Mudi-Kora
21.	Korwa
22.	Lohara, Lohra
23.	Mahli
24.	Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
25.	Munda, Patar
26.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
27.	Parhaiya
28.	Santal
29.	Sauria Paharia
30.	Savar
31.	Kawar
32.	Kol
33.	Tharu

Chhattisgarh

1.	Agariya
2.	Andh
3.	Baiga

4. Bhaina	27. Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	28. Majhi
6. Bhattra	29. Majhwar
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	30. Mawasi
8. Bhil Mina	31. Munda
9. Bhunjia	32. Nagesia, Nagasia
10. Biar, Biyar	33. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
11. Binjhwar	34. Pao
12. Birhul, Birhor	35. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
13. Damor, Damaria	36. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Kanker, Raigarh, Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korba districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district
14. Dhanwar	37. Parja
15. Gadaba, Gadba	38. Sahariya, Saharia, Sehariya, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
16. Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abujh Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	39. Saonta, Saunta
17. Halba, Halbi	40. Saur
18. Kamar	41. Sawar, Sawara
19. Karku	42. Sonr
20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri	Goa
21. Khairwar, Kondar	1. Dhodia
22. Kharia	2. Dubla (Halpati)
23. Kondh, Khond, Kandh	3. Naikda (Talavia)
24. Kol	4. Siddi (Nayaka)
25. Kolam	5. Varli
26. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya	

6. Kunbi	24. Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	
7. Gawda	25. Rathawa	
8. Velip	26. Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	
Gujarat		
1. Barda	27. Omitted	
2. Bavacha, Bamcha	28. Varli	
3. Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	29. Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia	
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.	30. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	
5. Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	31. Tadvil Bhil, Bawra, Vasave,	
6. Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)	32. Padvi.	
7. Chodhara	Himachal Pradesh	
8. Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi	1. Bhot, Bodh	
9. Dhodia, Dhodi	2. Gaddi	
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	3. Gujjar	
11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavil, Mavchi, Padvi	4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa	
12. Gond, Rajgond	5. Kanaura, Kinnara	
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	6. Lahaula	
14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	7. Pangwala	
15. Omitted	8. Swangla	
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	9. Beta, Beda	
17. Kunbi (in the Dangs district)	10. Domba, Gara, Zoba	
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	Jammu and Kashmir	
19. Padhar	1. Balti	
20. Omitted	2. Beda	
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	3. Bot, Boto	
22. Patelia	4. Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin	
23. Pomla	5. Changpa	
	6. Garra	
	7. Mon	
	8. Purigpa	
	9. Gujjar	

10. Bakarwal
11. Gaddi
12. Sippi

Jharkhand

1. Asur, Agaria
2. Baiga
3. Banjara
4. Bathudi
5. Bedia
6. Binjhia
7. Birhor
8. Birjia
9. Chero
10. Chik Baraik
11. Gond
12. Gorait
13. Ho
14. Karmali
15. Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia
16. Kharwar
17. Khond
18. Kisan, Nagesia
19. Kora, Mudi-Kora
20. Korwa
21. Lohra
22. Mahli
23. Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia
24. Munda, Patar
25. Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)
26. Parhaiya
27. Santhal
28. Sauria Paharia
29. Savar

30. Bhumij
31. Kawar
32. Kol

Karnataka

1. Adiyani
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalila, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavil, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota

26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	5. Irular, Irulan
27. Kudiya, Melakudi	6. Kadar, Wayanad Kadar
28. Kuruba (in Coorg district)	7. Omitted
29. Kurumans	8. Kanikaran, Kanikkar
30. Maha Malasar	9. Kattunayakan
31. Malaikudi	10. Kochuvelan
32. Malasar	11. Omitted
33. Malayekandi	12. Omitted
34. Maleru	13. Koraga
35. Maratha (in Coorg district)	14. Omitted
36. Marati (in south Kanara district)	15. Kudiya, Melakudi
37. Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud	16. Kurichchan, Kurichiyan
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki.	17. Kurumans , Mullu Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
39. Puliyan	18. Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban
40. Paniyan	19. Maha Malasar
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari	20. Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan
42. Patelia	21. Malai Pandaram
43. Rathawa	22. Malai Vedan, Malavedan
44. Sholaga	23. Malakkuravan
45. Soligaru	24. Malasar
46. Toda	25. Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)
47. Varli	26. Malayarayar
48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	27. Mannan
49. Yerava	28. Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)
50. Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)	29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan
Kerala	30. Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan
1. Adiyen	31. Omitted
2. Arandan, Aranadan	32. Omitted
3. Eravallan	33. Paniyan
4. Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan	34. Ulladan, Ullatan

35. Uraly	17. Halba, Halbi
36. Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)	18. Kamar
37. Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban	19. Karku
38. Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan	20. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
39. Cholanaickan	21. (Omitted)
40. Mavilan	22. Khairwar, Kondar
41. Karimpalan	23. Kharia
42. Vetta Kuruman	24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
43. Mala Panickar	25. Kol
Madhya Pradesh	
1. Agariya	27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya
2. Andh	28. Korwa, Kodaku
3. Baiga	29. Majhi
4. Bhaina	30. Majhwar
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	31. Mawasi
6. Bhattra	32. Omitted
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	33. Munda
8. Bhil Mina	34. Nagesia, Nagasia
9. Bhunjia	35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
10. Biar, Biyar	36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia Tahsils of Datia district]
11. Binjhwar	37. Pao
12. Birhul, Birhor	38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
13. Damor, Damaria	39. Omitted
14. Dhanwar	40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshang abad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tah sils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
15. Gadaba, Gadba	
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Thareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	

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41. Parja
 42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharua, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
 43. Saonta, Saunta
 44. Saur
 45. Sawar, Sawara
 46. Sonr
-

Maharashtra

1. Andh
 2. Baiga
 3. Barda
 4. Bavacha, Bamcha
 5. Bhaina
 6. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando
 7. Bhattra
 8. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
 9. Bhunjia
 10. Binjhwar
 11. Birhul, Birhor
 12. Omitted
 13. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
 14. Dhanwar
 15. Dhodia
 16. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
 17. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
 18. Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Man newar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotyia, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.
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19. Halba, Halbi
 20. Kamar
 21. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
 22. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
 23. Khairwar
 24. Kharia
 25. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
 26. Kol
 27. Kolam, Mannervarlu
 28. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
 29. Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli
 30. Koli Malhar
 31. Kondh, Khond, Kandh 32 Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya
 33. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
 34. Nagesia, Nagasia
 35. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
 36. Oraon, Dhangad
 37. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
 38. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia
 39. Parja
 40. Patelia
 41. Pomla
 42. Rathawa
 43. Sawar, Sawara
 44. Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar
 45. Omitted
 46. Varli
 47. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
-

 Manipur

1. Aimol
 2. Anal
 3. Angami
 4. Chiru
 5. Chothe
 6. Gangte
 7. Hmar
 8. Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei
 9. Kacha Naga, Liangmai, Zeme
 10. Koirao, Thangal
 11. Koireng
 12. Kom
 13. Lamgang
 14. Mao
 15. Maram
 16. Maring
 17. Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
 18. Monsang
 19. Moyon
 20. Paite
 21. Purum
 22. Ralte
 23. Sema
 24. Simte
 25. Suhte
 26. Tangkhul
 27. Thadou
 28. Vaiphei
 29. Zou
 30. Poumai Naga
 31. Tarao
 32. Kharam
-

 33. Any Kuki tribes.

 34. Mate

Meghalaya

1. Chakma
 2. Dimasa, Kachari
 3. Garo
 4. Hajong
 5. Hmar
 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam
 7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-
 - i. Biate, Biete
 - ii. Changsan
 - iii. Chongloi
 - iv. Doungel
 - v. Gamalhou
 - vi. Gangte
 - vii. Guite
 - viii. Hanneng
 - ix. Haokip, Haupit
 - x. Haolai
 - xi. Hengna
 - xii. Hongsungh
 - xiii. Hrangkhwal, Rangkhol
 - xiv. Jongbe
 - xv. Khawchung
 - xvi. Khawathlang, Khothalong
 - xvii. Khelma
 - xviii. Kholhou
 - xix. Kipgen
 - xx. Kuki
 - xxi. Lengthang
 - xxii. Lhangum
-

xxiii. Lhoujem	7. Any Kuki tribes, including:-
xxiv. Lhouvun	(i) Baite or Beite
xxv. Lupheng	(ii) Changsan
xxvi. Mangjel	(iii) Chongloi
xxvii. Misao	(iv) Doungel
xxviii. Riang	(v) Gamalhou
xxix. Sairhem	(vi) Gangte
xxx. Selnam	(vii) Guite
xxxi. Singson	(viii) Hanneng
xxxii. Sitlhou	(ix) Haokip or Haupt
xxxiii. Sukte	(x) Haolai
xxxiv. Thado	(xi) Hengna
xxxv. Thangngeu	(xii) Hongsungh
xxxvi. Uibuh	(xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhol
xxxvii. Vaiphei	(xiv) Jongbe
8. Lakher	(xv) Khawchung
9. Man (Tai Speaking)	(xvi) Khawathlang or Khothalong
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	(xvii) Khelma
11. Mikir	(xviii) Kholhou
12. Any Naga tribes	(xix) Kipgen
13. Pawi	(xx) Kuki
14. Synteng	(xxi) Lengthang
15. Boro Kacharis	(xxii) Lhangum
16. Koch	(xxiii) Lhoujem
17. Raba, Rava	(xxiv) Lhouvun
Mizoram	(xxv) Lupheng
1. Chakma	(xxvi) Mangjel
2. Dimasa (Kachari)	(xxvii) Missao
3. Garo	(xxviii) Riang
4. Hajong	(xxix) Sairhem
5. Hmar	(xxx) Selnam
6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	(xxxi) Singson
	(xxxii) Sitlhou

(xxxiii) Sukte	11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
(xxxiv) Thado	12. Birhor
(xxxv) Thangngeu	13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
(xxxvi) Uibuh	14. Chenchu
(xxxvii) Vaiphei	15. Dal
8. Lakher	16. Desua Bhumij
9. Man (Tai-speaking)	17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
11. Mikir	19. Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
12. Any Naga tribes.	20. Gandia
13. Pawi	21. Ghara
14. Synteng.	22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
15. Paite	23. Ho
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Nagaland	
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1. Naga	24. Holva
2. Kuki	25. Jatapu
3. Kachari	26. Juang
4. Mikir	27. Kandha Gauda
5. Garo	28. Kawar, Kanwar
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Odisha	
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1. Bagata, Bhakta	29. Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
2. Baiga	30. Kharwar
3. Banjara, Banjari	31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
4. Bathudi, Bathuri	32. Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia
5. Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	33. Kol
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan	34. Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas
7. Bhumia	35. Kolha
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumij a, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamararia Bhumij	36. Koli, Malhar
9. Bhunjia	37. Kondadora
10. Binjhal, Binjhar	

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38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48. Matya, Matia
49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51. Mundari
52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54. Parenga
55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56. Pentia
57. Rajuar
58. Santal
59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juara Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
60. Shabar, Lodha
-

61. Sounti

62. Tharua, Tharua Birdhani

Rajasthan

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
 2. Bhil Mina
 3. Damor, Damaria
 4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
 5. Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) 6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
 7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
 8. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
 9. Mina
 10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
 11. Patelia
 12. Seharua, Sehria, Sahariya.
-

Sikkim

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo)
 2. Lepcha
 3. Limboo 4. Tamang
-

Tamil Nadu

1. Adiyar
 2. Aranadan
 3. Eravallan
 4. Irular
 5. Kadar
 6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
 7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)
-

8. Kaniyan, Kanyan	3. Bhil
9. Kattunayakan	4. Chenchu
10. Kochu Velan	5. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kaliayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
11. Konda Kapus	6. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
12. Kondareddis	7. Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
13. Koraga	8. Hill Reddis
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	9. Jatapus
15. Kudiya, Melakudi	10. Kammara
16. Kurichchan	11. Kattunayakan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)	12. Kolam, Kolawar
18. Kurumans	13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi
19. Maha Malasar	14. Konda Kapus
20. Malai Arayan	15. Kondareddis
21. Malai Pandaram	16. Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
22. Malai Vedan	17. Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko
23. Malakkuravan	18. Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya\
24. Malasar	19. Kulia
25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts)	20. Manna Dhora
26. Malayekandi	21. Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
27. Mannan	22. Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)
28. Mudugar, Muduvan	23. Pardhan
29. Muthuvan	24. Porja, Parangiperja
30. Palleyan	25. Reddi Dhoras
31. Palliyan	26. Rona, Rena
32. Palliyar	27. Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
33. Paniyan	28. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
34. Sholaga	
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
36. Uraly	
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Telangana	
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1. Andh, Sadhu Andh	
2. Bagata	

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29. Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizam abad and Warangal districts)
30. Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, KappalaYenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
31. Yerukulas, Koracha, DabbaYerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula
32. Nakkala, Kurvikaran
-

Tripura

1. Bhil
 2. Bhutia
 3. Chaimal
 4. Chakma
 5. Garoo
 6. Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuhep, Thangchep
 7. Jamatia
 8. Khasia
 9. Krlki, including the following sub-tribes:-
 - (i) Balte
 - (ii) Belalhut
 - (iii) Chhalya
 - (iv) Fun
 - (v) Hajango
 - (vi) Jangtei
 - (vii) Khareng
 - (viii) Khephong
 - (ix) Kuntei
 - (x) Laifang
 - (xi) Lentei
 - (xii) Mizel
 - (xiii) Namte
-

-
- (xiv) Paitu, Paite
- (xv) Rangchan
- (xvi) Rangkhole
- (xvii) Thangluya

10. Lepcha
 11. Lushai
 12. Mag
 13. Munda, Kaur
 14. Noatia, Murashing
 15. Orang
 16. Riang
 17. Santal
 18. Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera
 19. Uchai.
-

Uttarakhand

1. Bhotia
2. Buksa
3. Jaunsari
4. Raji
5. Tharu

Uttar Pradesh

1. Bhotia
 2. Buksa
 3. Jaunsari
 4. Raji
 5. Tharu
 6. Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jonpur, Balia, Gazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbadra)
 7. Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)
 8. Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)
 9. Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
-

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10. Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)
 11. Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)
 12. Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
 13. Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)
 14. Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)
 15. Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)
-

West Bengal

1. Asur
 2. Baiga
 3. Bedia, Bediya
 4. Bhumij
 5. Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo
 6. Birhor
 7. Birjia
 8. Chakma
 9. Chero
 10. Chik Baraik
 11. Garo
 12. Gond
 13. Gorait
 14. Hajang
 15. Ho
 16. Karmali
 17. Kharwar
 18. Khond
 19. Kisan
 20. Kora
 21. Korwa
 22. Lepcha
 23. Lodha, Kheria, Kharia
-

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24. Lohara, Lohra. 25. Magh
 26. Mahali
 27. Mahli
 28. Mal Pahariya
 29. Mech
 30. Mru
 31. Munda
 32. Nagesia
 33. Oraon
 34. Parhaiya
 35. Rabha
 36. Santal
 37. Sauria Paharia
 38. Savar
 39. Limbu (Subba)
 40. Tamang
-

Andaman and Nicobar

1. Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol
 2. Jarawas
 3. Nicobarese
 4. Onges
 5. Sentinelese
 6. Shorn Pens
-

Dadar and Nagar Haveli

1. Dhodia
 2. Dubla including Halpati
 3. Kathodi
 4. Kokna
 5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
 6. Naikda or Nayaka
 7. Varli
-

Daman and Diu

Throughout the Union territory:

1. Dhodia
2. Dubla (Halpati)
3. Naikda (Talavia)
4. Siddi (Nayaka)
5. Varli

Lakshadweep

Throughout the Union territory: -

Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.

'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'.

Explanation: The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under Clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994.

Puducherry

Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran)

Note: In case of any discrepancies in the spelling of the community in above list, the concerned original notification will be final & authenticated.

Statement – II

State-wise Population of PVTGs

S.No.	State /UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. BodoGadaba++	
		2. BondoPoroja+	
		3. Chenchu	64,227
		4. DongriaKhond++	
		5. GutobGadaba++	
		6. KhondPoroja+	
		7. Kolam++	
		8. Kondareddis	1,07,747
		9. KondaSavaras+	
		10. KutiaKhond++	
		11. ParengiPoroja++	
2.	Bihar	12. Thoti	4,811
		13. Asurs	4,129
		14. Birhor	377
		15. Birjia	208
		16. Hill Kharia++	
		17. Korwas	452
		18. Mal Paharia	2,225

S.No.	State /UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
		19. Parhaiyas	647
		20. SauriaPaharia	1,932
		21. Savar	80
2a	Jharkhand	13a. Asur	22,459
		14a. Birhor	10,726
		15a. Birjia	6,276
		16a Korwa	35,606
		17a. Mai Paharia	1,35,797
		18a. Parhaiyas	25,585
		19a. SauriaPaharia	46,222
		20a. Savar	9,688
3.	Gujarat	22. Kathodi++	
		23. Kotwalia++	
		24. Padhar	30,932
		25. Siddi	8,661
		26. Kolgha++	
4.	Karnataka	27. JenuKuruba	36,076
		28. Koraga	14,794
5.	Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans) ++	
		30. Kadar	2,949
		31. Kattunayakan	18,199
		32. Koraga	1,582
		33. Kurumbas	2,586
6.	Madhya Pradesh	34. Abujh Marias++	
		35. Baigas	4,14,526
		36. Bharias++	
		37. Hill Korwas++	
		38. Kamars	666
		39. Saharias++	
		40. Birhor++	
6a	Chhattisgarh	35a. Baigas	89,744
		38a. Kamars	26,530

S.No.	State /UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
7.	Maharashtra	41.Katkaria (Kathodia) ++	
		42. Kolam++	
		43. Maria GOND+	
8.	Manipur	44. MarramNagas+	
9.	Odisha	45. Birhor	596
		46. Bondo+	
		47. Didayi	8,890
		48. Dongria-Khond+	
		49. Juangs	47,095
		50. Kharias++	
		51.KutiaKondh+	
		52. LanjiaSauras+	
		53. Lodhas	9,785
		54. Mankidias	2,222
10.	Rajasthan	55. PaudiBhuyans+	
		56. Soura+	
		57. ChuktiaBhunjia+	
11.	Tamil Nadu	58. Seharias++	
		59. Irular	1,89,661
12.	Tripura	60. Kattu Nayakans	46672
		61. Kotas	308
		62. Kurumbas	6,823
		63. Paniyans	10,134
		64. Todas	2,002
13.	Uttar Pradesh	65. Reangs	1,88,220
13a.	Uttarakhand	66. Buxas	4,710
		67. Rajis	1,295
14.	West Bengal	66a. Buxas	54,037
		67a. Rajis	690
		68. Birhor	2,241
		69. Lodhas++	
		70. Totos++	

S.No.	State /UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese+	
		72. Jarawas	380
		73. Onges	101
		74. Sentinelese	15
		75. Shorn Pens	229
Total			17,02,545

Note:

+These 13 communities do not figure in present ST list. Hence, Census data are not available community-wise for these PVTGs.

++These 22 PVTGs do not appear as main STs. Hence, Census data on these subtribes are not available separately, but merged with concerned main STs.

[English]

Impact of Maternity Law on Jobs

726. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether Maternity Law, that entitles women to 26 weeks paid maternity leave, may cost 1.8 million women their jobs, according to the survey by Team Lease Services;

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

(c) whether the new law discourage companies from hiring women in India where the share of women in the workforce has shrunk to around 24 per cent in 2016 from 36 per cent a decade earlier and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether since 2004, about 20 million women vanished from India's workforce, according to the World Bank estimates and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being 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) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Government is of opinion that with enforcement of the Maternity Benefit

(Amendment) Act, 2017, more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in women labour participation rate. There are stringent provisions under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 for prevention of discriminatory practices against women work force.

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

Education for Autistic Children

727. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up the special schools for the autistic children to fulfil the motto 'Education for All'; and

(b) 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) and (b) No, Madam. There is no provision in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to sanction/open new special schools for autistic children.

As per Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child

in the age group of 6-14 years including children with disability has the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. Additionally, the RTE (Amendment) Act, 2012 makes available the right to opt for home based education (HBE) for children with Multiple and Severe Disabilities including children with Autism.

The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education -Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19, which aims to look at education needs of all children including Children with Special Needs, as a continuum from pre- school to senior secondary level. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, the focus is on providing Inclusive Education to Children with Special Needs (CwSN) in nearby Elementary and Secondary schools, wherein all children including autistic children participate and learn together in the same class.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a scheme namely Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for running special schools after functioning for a minimum period of 2 years. It does not provide funds for opening of special schools or any other project under DDRS.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Private Colleges	Number of Government Colleges	Number of students graduated	Number of students placed
1.	2015-16	3230	244	186735	101926
2.	2016-17	3115	244	175669	105767
3.	2017-18	3014	251	N.A.	N.A.

(d) The All India Council for Technical Education has introduced medal curriculum for MBA/PGDM Courses that has been designed with an objective to provide in depth knowledge of the academic disciplines and applied fundamental areas necessary to meet the requirement of business enterprises. Courses on Indian ethos and business ethics and compulsory internship/field work have been made an integral part of course curriculum.

Moreover, AICTE has also implementing an action plan for enhancing the employability of students. The plan focuses on Induction training, Mandatory internships, Industry readiness and Promoting innovation/

Offer of MBA Courses

728. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of both private and Government colleges offering MBA courses in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of students graduating from these colleges during that period, year-wise;

(c) the total number of management students getting placed both from private and Government colleges, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the employment ratio for MBAs?

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 details regarding total number of AICTE approved private and government colleges offering MBA courses, students graduating therefrom and securing placement, for the last three years are as follows:

start-ups for aligning the skills of students with industry requirement.

[Translation]

Number of Universities

729. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NIT), Indian

Institute of Information Technology (HIT) established/functioning under the Higher Education in the country;

(b) the number of students availing benefits of education in these institutes;

(c) the details of the budget allocation made and the expenditure incurred during the last three years;

(d) the details of the action plan regarding Principal, Professor, Assistant Professor therein;

(e) the details of the training programme for the teachers;

(f) the details of the Encouragement Policy under the initiative of the research and Innovation;

(g) the details of the action plan of the National Training Agency; and

(h) the action plan formulated for the improvement in higher education under Unnat BharatAbhiyan?

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)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Established/ Functioning under Higher Education in the Country	Number of students availing benefits of education in these Institutes
1.	Universities	865	70,72,284
2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	23	85,453
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	20	8,996
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT)	31	99,749
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	23	3,949
Total		962	72,61,435

(c) The details of budget allocation made and the expenditure incurred during last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actuals
1.	Universities	2015-16	10000.45	9842.96	9841.45
		2016-17	10902.87	10902.87	10882.17
		2017-18	11237.87	12328.36	12031.27
2.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	2015-16	4973.35	4422.35	4422.20
		2016-17	4983.71	5388.71	5379.70
		2017-18	7856.00	8394.30	8337.21
3.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	2015-16	345.00	411.10	406.90
		2016-17	730.00	857.78	722.55
		2017-18	1030.00	925.13	821.40
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT)	2015-16	3248.88	3637.39	3611.06
		2016-17	3735.40	3938.37	3915.20
		2017-18	4594.10	4576.07	4466.29

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actuals
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	2015-16	531.93	502.73	494.64
		2016-17	637.08	591.80	439.45
		2017-18	812.48	809.28	721.58
Total			65619.12	67529.2	66493.07

(d) and (e) Various measures have been taken by Institutes to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another in order to protect their pensioner benefits, and pay parity to faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in Higher Educational Institutions. Government has launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme to attract bright students into Ph.D programmes, which will improve the quality of research and address shortage of faculty.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching has been launched by the Government for building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers. Teachers in technical education discipline shall mandatorily undergo an Annual Refresher Course delivered through Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Various other schemes have been launched by the Government to facilitate upgradation of knowledge and skills of teachers like Faculty Development Programme (FDP), Short Term Training Programme (STTP), AICTE-ISTE Induction/Refresher Programmes, Emeritus Professor (Distinguished Practising Engineer) Fellowship etc.

(f) Many encouraging policies under the initiative of the Research and Innovation have been launched by the Government like Establishment of Research Parks in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Impacting

Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) to provide solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology, Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana(UAY) to promote innovation of a higher order that impacts the needs of the Industry and thereby improving the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing, In addition, Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE) to strengthen the academic and physical infrastructure for achieving excellence and innovation in teaching, learning, research & outreach programmes, Centres with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) to support the development of inter-and/or multi-disciplinary areas and specific research projects in these areas at the selected Centers, Special Assistant Programme (SAP) to identify and support University Departments which have the potential to undertake quality teaching and research programmes in various educational and allied disciplines etc. are some more initiatives undertaken.

(g) There is no such Agency.

(h) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan aims to involve Higher Educational Institutions (both central and state; public and private) to engage with rural areas and understand the pressing issues of the people. The Higher Education Institutions are expected to adopt about 5 villages and customize the available technologies or develop new technologies as per the local needs and improve the implementation of existing Government programmes. Subject Expert Groups (SEG) have been created to devise and suggest possible solutions for improvement in strategy adopted under different subjects like rural education, energy, water conservation etc which will be valuable for improvement in service delivery in rural areas and also enable students to obtain a better understanding of rural India. The sensitization of students and faculty with ground realities of rural India is expected to be reflected in the curriculum design and research activities.

Examination of NIIT

730. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to conduct examination of National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT) and Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) twice in a year;

(b) if so, whether it would be implemented since the year 2018; and

(c) the intention of the Government to conduct the above examination twice in a year along with the pattern 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) This Ministry does not conduct examination for National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT). However, the National Testing Agency (NTA) established with the approval of the Union Cabinet as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization will conduct entrance examinations for higher education institutions, including JEE (MAIN) and National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) -UG. It will conduct the UGC-NET examinations in December, 2018 and all other examinations entrusted to it from 2019 onwards twice a year in order to give adequate opportunity to candidates to bring out their best. All the entrance examinations will be computer based. The final design of new scheme will be announced soon.

[English]

Survey for Petrol Pumps

731. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted proposes to conduct any survey to open new petrol pumps and new LPG distributorships/dealerships in Hyderabad and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the name of the places where new petrol pump and LPG dealership have been opened/proposed to be opened open after the said survey?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Expansion of Retail Outlets (ROs) and LPG distributorships network by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country is a continuous process. ROs and LPG distributorships are set up by OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential as well as economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs and LPG distributorships.

(b) OMCs have commissioned 342 ROs (IOCL143, BPCL89 & HPCL110) in Karnataka and Hyderabad during the last three years and current year. State/District/Location-wise number of ROs where Letter of Intents have been issued by OMCs in the State of Karnataka and Hyderabad as on 01.07.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of locations advertised by OMCs for LPG distributorship in the state of Karnataka is given in the enclosed Statement-II. No new location has been advertised in Hyderabad for setting up of LPG Distributorship.

Statement – I

List of Pending LOI Locations in the State of Karnataka and Hyderabad Where New Petrol Pumps are Proposed to be Set Up as on 01.07.2018.

Karnataka

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
1.	Yedlapur	Raichur	IOC
2.	Sathnur	Ramanagara	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
3.	Batobal	Belgaum	IOC
4.	Between Milestone 557 To 559 on NH 4	Belgaum	IOC
5.	Muragundi / Tk Athani	Belgaum	IOC
6.	Wadi On Sh-51	Gulbarga	IOC
7.	Dhummawad On SH-1	Dharwad	IOC
8.	Nirgudi	Bidar	IOC
9.	Yeragamballi	Chamrajnagar	IOC
10.	Hirikatti, On Nanjangud	Chamrajnagar	IOC
11.	Sampige	Tumkur	IOC
12.	Ekamba	Bidar	IOC
13.	Hirebudur(Devdurga Taluk)	Raichur	IOC
14.	Ittagi To Huvinahadagalli	Bellary	IOC
15.	Kodambal	Bidar	IOC
16.	Gulbarga City - Ram	Gulbarga	IOC
17.	Rajoli (Manvi Taluk)	Raichur	IOC
18.	Maski To Kavital On SH	Raichur	IOC
19.	Morkhandi	Bidar	IOC
20.	Kadwad	Bidar	IOC
21.	Billur	Chikkaballapura	IOC
22.	Dasarigatta	Tumkur	IOC
23.	Kendanahalli Village,	Mandya	IOC
24.	Bannur-Malavalli Town	Mandya	IOC
25.	Chintamani Town Limits on Siddalghatta Road NH 234	Chikkaballapura	IOC
26.	Ummathur (Not on NH)	Chamrajnagar	IOC
27.	Baragur	Tumkur	IOC
28.	Magadi Kaimara	Chikmagalur	IOC
29.	Kashipatna	Dakshin Kannad	IOC
30.	Mysore Ring Road	Mysore	IOC
31.	Ram Nagar on NH	Uttar Kannad	IOC
32.	Sugatur	Kolar	IOC
33.	Malali	Mysore	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
34.	Heragu	Hassan	IOC
35.	Thadigol on Chintamani to Madnapalli Road	Kolar	IOC
36.	Kapparasiddanahalli to Narsapur Industrial Area (LHS on NH-4)	Kolar	IOC
37.	Borgal / Tk Hukkeri	Belgaum	IOC
38.	Yadgud (On SH 78)	Belgaum	IOC
39.	Nagathan	Bijapur	IOC
40.	Gandabommanahalli	Bellary	IOC
41.	Venkatagiri	Koppal	IOC
42.	Hatti (Koppal Taluk)	Koppal	IOC
43.	Dubalgundi To Dadgi Cross	Bidar	IOC
44.	Chikkajogihalli On SH	Bellary	IOC
45.	Ghimkod	Bidar	IOC
46.	Deodurg Town - Within	Raichur	IOC
47.	Dadegal (On NH-63)	Koppal	IOC
48.	Yeragoppa	Bagalkot	IOC
49.	Sunadholi	Belgaum	IOC
50.	Telsanga Cross (On SH-12)	Belgaum	IOC
51.	Nallanatti (Gokak)	Belgaum	IOC
52.	1.0 Km Either Side Of K.G	Tumkur	IOC
53.	Nandihalli Village	Haveri	IOC
54.	Ginigera	Koppal	IOC
55.	Wandal	Bijapur	IOC
56.	Ranjolkheni	Bidar	IOC
57.	Bhagyanagar	Koppal	IOC
58.	Agarkhed	Bijapur	IOC
59.	Shorapur Within Town	Yadgir	IOC
60.	Kod Within Kod City	Haveri	IOC
61.	Inamhongal (Saundatti)	Belgaum	IOC
62.	Yelburga Within Town	Koppal	IOC
63.	Masarkal On SH	Raichur	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
64.	Saigaon	Bidar	IOC
65.	Chabbi (Hubli)	Dharwad	IOC
66.	Atharga	Bijapur	IOC
67.	Nagamangala Towards	Mandya	IOC
68.	Hommaragalli On Mysore-	Mysore	IOC
69.	Shivapur On SH	Koppal	IOC
70.	Humnabad To Mannaekhalli on NH 9 on RHS	Bidar	IOC
71.	Between H.Cross To Vaizhakum on Chintamni Hoskute Road	Chikkaballapura	IOC
72.	Kadur Town Not On Nh 206	Chikmagalur	IOC
73.	Kittur Bidi Road	Belgaum	IOC
74.	Marikuppam	Kolar	IOC
75.	Kalamangi	Raichur	IOC
76.	Chiksindogi	Koppal	IOC
77.	Chintaki	Bidar	IOC
78.	Lokur, Tk. Athani	Belgaum	IOC
79.	Vajrabandi	Koppal	IOC
80.	Horti Village	Bijapur	IOC
81.	Aland To Wagdari On SH	Gulbarga	IOC
82.	Godvadi	Bidar	IOC
83.	Kushtagi To Tavargere On SH	Koppal	IOC
84.	Yeraguppi	Dharwad	IOC
85.	Indavara Cross (Dhannur)	Bagalkot	IOC
86.	Batkurki	Belgaum	IOC
87.	Sasalatti	Bagalkot	IOC
88.	Between Manjunath Nagar	Dharwad	IOC
89.	Hubli Dharwad Bypass	Dharwad	IOC
90.	Ankalgi	Belgaum	IOC
91.	Hunasavadi Circle On SH 88	Mysore	IOC
92.	Hejamady On NH	Udupi	IOC
93.	Bettadasanapura On Begur	Bangalore	IOC
94.	Belkera	Bidar	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
95.	Shadipur	Gulbarga	IOC
96.	Nagavalli On Tumkur Road	Tumkur	IOC
97.	Vani Villas Road,	Mysore	IOC
98.	Bidadi- Kanmanike LHS	Ramanagara	IOC
99.	Between Columbia Asia	Mysore	IOC
100.	Bevur On SH-36	Koppal	IOC
101.	Kinnal	Koppal	IOC
102.	Chikkagalagli Cross	Bijapur	IOC
103.	Chincholi To Tandur On SH	Gulbarga	IOC
104.	Bellary Town On Gooty	Bellary	IOC
105.	Yeramarus To Shaktinagar	Raichur	IOC
106.	Raichur On Hyderabad Road	Raichur	IOC
107.	Between Km Stone 101 & 103 on NH-218	Bagalkot	IOC
108.	Raichur City - Goshala	Raichur	IOC
109.	Kadarmandalgi	Haveri	IOC
110.	Singapur(Sindhnanur Taluk)	Raichur	IOC
111.	Narayanpur	Bidar	IOC
112.	Siruguppa Town	Bellary	IOC
113.	Sastapur To Rajeshwar	Bidar	IOC
114.	Moka On SH	Bellary	IOC
115.	Kalkeri	Gadag	IOC
116.	Wadgaon Deshmukh	Bidar	IOC
117.	J.P.Nagar, Phase VII	Bangalore	IOC
118.	M.S. Palya To Lakshmipura	Bangalore	IOC
119.	Nandi	Chikkaballapura	IOC
120.	Konchawaram	Gulbarga	IOC
121.	Chatrasala	Gulbarga	IOC
122.	Doddakowlande On Nanjan	Chamrajnagar	IOC
123.	Betageri (Gokak)	Belgaum	IOC
124.	Chikkaballapur To Guvalakanahalli LHS on NH-7	Chikkaballapura	IOC
125.	Doddakurugodu	Chikkaballapura	IOC
126.	Hanamahal	Koppal	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
127.	Sedam To Mudhol On SH	Gulbarga	IOC
128.	Between Bagepalli Circle	Chikkaballapura	IOC
129.	Devanahalli To Doddaballapur LHS on NH 207	Bangalore Rural	IOC
130.	C.R.Patna Bypass On NH	Hassan	IOC
131.	Khatakchinholli	Bidar	IOC
132.	Kembaalu	Hassan	IOC
133.	Mirkhal	Bidar	IOC
134.	Hampasagara On SH	Bellary	IOC
135.	Mogarahalli	Mandya	IOC
136.	Gownipalli	Kolar	IOC
137.	Machhe	Belgaum	IOC
138.	Marathahalli - Whitefield	Bangalore	IOC
139.	Beml Layout	Bangalore	IOC
140.	Nagarbhavi	Bangalore	IOC
141.	Humnabad To Sastapur On NH-9	Bidar	IOC
142.	Old Pb Road, Belgaum City	Belgaum	IOC
143.	Tangadagi	Bijapur	IOC
144.	Hubli Dharwad City Limit7	Dharwad	IOC
145.	Yaliwal	Dharwad	IOC
146.	Tilavalli	Haveri	IOC
147.	Bhatambra	Bidar	IOC
148.	Mannaekhalli To Changleri on SH	Bidar	IOC
149.	Harkud	Bidar	IOC
150.	Mugalihali (Saundatti)	Belgaum	IOC
151.	Basarkod	Bijapur	IOC
152.	Kyadiguppa On NH-13	Koppal	IOC
153.	Hd Kote - Gaddige Road	Mysore	IOC
154.	Ananthasayanagudi To Kamlapur on SH	Bellary	IOC
155.	Rajola	Bidar	IOC
156.	Nandihalli (LHS on Dobbes)	Tumkur	IOC
157.	Srinivasapura Town on Madampalli Road	Kolar	IOC
158.	Aravatagi (Dharwad)	Dharwad	IOC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
159.	Lalasanghi (Tk Indi)	Bijapur	IOC
160.	Rani Circle	Bangalore Rural	IOC
161.	Navali On SH	Koppal	IOC
162.	Devangonthi	Bangalore -Rural	BPC
163.	Karkala	Udupi	BPC
164.	Hassan 2 (Basava Circle To Tanner Hall	Hassan	BPC
165.	Papinayakanahalli	Bellary	BPC
166.	Yaswanthnagar Sandur	Bellary	BPC
167.	Nayakanahatti	Chitradurga	BPC
168.	Molakkalmuru	Chitradurga	BPC
169.	Kaiwara Cross	Chikballapur	BPC
170.	Sakleshpur	Hassan	BPC
171.	Kunigal Cross To Solur On LHS On NH48	Ramnagara	BPC
172.	Bachigondahalli	Bellary	BPC
173.	Mishrikoti	Dharwad	BPC
174.	Hattigudur Cross On SH-19	Yadgir	BPC
175.	Banavara	Hassan	BPC
176.	Bagur	Hassan	BPC
177.	Belaguru	Chitradurga	BPC
178.	Sattigeri	Belgaum	BPC
179.	Koppa	Mandya	BPC
180.	Chindenahalli	Hassan	BPC
181.	Gendehalli	Hassan	BPC
182.	Sandur (Dharmapura)	Bellary	BPC
183.	Handi	Chickmagalur	BPC
184.	Chintamani-Sidlaghatta Road (On Nh-234)	Chikballapur	BPC
185.	Kolar-Mulbagal (Nh-4)	Kolar	BPC
186.	Gadag City-2	Gadag	BPC
187.	Gulbarga City Exit Towards Humnabad	Gulbarga	BPC
188.	Mandagere	Mandya	BPC
189.	Raichur City	Raichur	BPC
190.	Hubli-Dharwad By Pass On NH-4 Reynal Varur	Dharwad	BPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
191.	Arasikere	Davanagere	BPC
192.	Kurugodu	Bellary	BPC
193.	Devapur Cross	Yadgir	BPC
194.	Gulbarga City	Gulbarga	BPC
195.	Hanagal On Chaliakere Road	Chitradurga	BPC
196.	Hagare	Hassan	BPC
197.	Gabbur Cross On NH4 Bypass	Dharwad	BPC
198.	Hiriyur To Guilalu On Nh4 Rhs Towards Chitradurga	Chitradurga	BPC
199.	Holalkere	Chitradurga	BPC
200.	Chitradurga To Sirigere On Nh 4 Rhs	Chitradurga	BPC
201.	Kolar-Mulbagal (On Lhs Nh4)	Kolar	BPC
202.	Bangalore City (Within Urban Limits) - 2	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
203.	Ramanagaram To Bidadi (Within 3 Kms Of Ramanagaram On Lhs Of Sh 17)	Ramnagara	BPC
204.	Channapatna (On Lhs Of Bangalore-Mysore Stretch Within 1 Km From Town On Either Side)	Ramnagara	BPC
205.	Gowdigere(On Nh-48)	Hassan	BPC
206.	Shiggaon	Haveri	BPC
207.	Yedehalli - Tumkur (Lhs On Nh4)	Tumkur	BPC
208.	Bharathi Nagar (Within 1 Km Near/Opp. Sugar Factory)	Mandya	BPC
209.	Gudur	Bagalkot	BPC
210.	Shahapur Village To Budigumpa On Nh-13(Lhs)	Koppal	BPC
211.	Munirabad	Koppal	BPC
212.	Bangalore City (Within Urban Limits) -1	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
213.	Balagaranahalli (Guddahatti Gate)	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
214.	Kalghatgi Road {(From Toll Naka Junction To Hubli-Dharwad By-Pass) No City Limit Restriction }	Dharwad	BPC
215.	Panthrapalya (Mysore Road-Ring Road)	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
216.	Raichur City From Station Circle To RTO Circle On RHS	Raichur	BPC
217.	Dobespet - Urdigere (Within 2 Km From Nh 4 Jn.)	Bangalore -Rural	BPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
218.	Hadalga	Belgaum	BPC
219.	Kudgi	Bijapur	BPC
220.	Vidyagiri	Bagalkot	BPC
221.	Saragur	Mysore	BPC
222.	Bellavi	Tumkur	BPC
223.	Harapanahalli Town On Arsikere Road	Davanagere	BPC
224.	Indi Town On Zalki Road (SH-41)	Bijapur	BPC
225.	Koppal To Talakalla On Nh 63	Koppal	BPC
226.	Doddaballapur (On Besant Park Road)	Bangalore -Rural	BPC
227.	Hanchinal On Nh-4 (Hukkeri Taluka)	Belgaum	BPC
228.	Jigani To Anekal	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
229.	Devanahalli To Budigere (Cargo Road)	Bangalore -Rural	BPC
230.	Bagepalli To Ap Border On Lhs Of Nh 7	Chikballapur	BPC
231.	Kamalnagar On SH-4	Bidar	BPC
232.	Yalgi Village.Taluk Shorapur	Yadgir	BPC
233.	Halapur On SH-14	Raichur	BPC
234.	Chitguppa Town	Bidar	BPC
235.	Halhalli On SH-105,Taluk Bhalki	Bidar	BPC
236.	Belgaum City, Municipal Limits Peeranwadi Junction Towards VTU	Belgaum	BPC
237.	Hungund Town	Bagalkot	BPC
238.	Bhimarayanagudi On SH-19 (Near Agricultural College)	Yadgir	BPC
239.	Bhankoor Cross	Gulbarga	BPC
240.	Agrar Village, Taluk & District Bidar	Bidar	BPC
241.	Kushnur	Bidar	BPC
242.	Gulbarga City-1 (Exit On Rajapur Road Towards Bhankur Cross)	Gulbarga	BPC
243.	Hope Farm Jn To Tirumalshetty Halli Jn On Channasandra Main Road	Bangalore -Urban	BPC
244.	Bvb College Road, Bidar(Within Municipal Limits)	Bidar	BPC
245.	Hippargi On Jamkhandi Athani Road On RHS	Bagalkot	BPC
246.	Hirebidare To Tiptur (Lhs Of Nh 75 Near Bidaregudi Cross)	Tumkur	BPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
247.	Venkatagirikote	Bangalore -Rural	BPC
248.	Tamba	Bijapur	BPC
249.	Lokapur On Belgaum Road SH 20	Bagalkot	BPC
250.	Harohalli To Thattikere	Ramnagaram	BPC
251.	Harapanahalli Town On Bypass Road	Davanagere	BPC
252.	Kottur	Bellary	BPC
253.	Pachhapur	Belgaum	BPC
254.	Between Bagalkot Old Bus Stand To Gaddankere Cross	Bagalkot	HPC
255.	Within 5 Kms On Either Side Of Simikere On NH218	Bagalkot	HPC
256.	Between Milestone 108 To 117 On NH-207 On Either Side - LHS/RHS Between Doddablapur - Dobbaspel	Bangalore Rural	HPC
257.	Between Milestone 95 To 100 On Either Side LHS/RHS On NH-207 On Devanahalli - Dobbaspel	Bangalore Rural	HPC
258.	Village Doddamaralli On Vijayapura To Nandi Hill Road	Bangalore Rural	HPC
259.	Dobbaspel On Dodballapur Road (NH-207) Between 131 Km And 137 Km	Bangalore Rural	HPC
260.	Mellur On Bangalore-Siddlaghatta Road	Bangalore Rural	HPC
261.	Within 3 Kms From NH-207 On Sadarahalli Village Road	Bangalore Rural	HPC
262.	Between Avlahalli & KR Puram Railway Flyover On Either Side On NH-4	Bangalore Urban	HPC
263.	Rajankunte - Madhure Temple Road, Bangalore	Bangalore Urban	HPC
264.	Bangalore City - Within BBMP Limits	Bangalore Urban	HPC
265.	Dodda Gubbi To Bagalur Road	Bangalore Urban	HPC
266.	Katriguppe Main Road	Bangalore Urban	HPC
267.	Chikkanahalli On Sarjapura To Devangunthi/ Kadagudi Road	Bangalore Urban	HPC
268.	Belgaum NH-4 (CFS)	Belgaum	HPC
269.	Yadwad To Halki On SH44	Belgaum	HPC
270.	Siddargaddi Panchayat Limits, On Tallur Road	Bellary	HPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
271.	Swamihalli Village, Sandur Tq	Bellary	HPC
272.	Within 2 KM On Either Side Of Bhatambra, On SH123	Bidar	HPC
273.	Within 5 Km From Naubad Cross Towards Humnabad On SH105	Bidar	HPC
274.	Within 2 Km On Either Side From Sangam Cross On SH	Bidar	HPC
275.	Aurad Municipal Limit	Bidar	HPC
276.	Vaddankere Village (On NH-9)	Bidar	HPC
277.	Tadola Village (On NH-9)	Bidar	HPC
278.	Tadola Village (On NH-9)	Bidar	HPC
279.	Chidguppa (Change Of Location To Bidar)	Bijapur	HPC
280.	Almel	Bijapur	HPC
281.	Indi Within 3Km From Main Bus Stand Towards Almel On SH34	Bijapur	HPC
282.	Within 5 Km On Either Side Of Mangoli On NH13	Bijapur	HPC
283.	Within 5 KM On Either Side Of Moratagi On NH218	Bijapur	HPC
284.	Within 1 KM From Somdevarhatti Cross On Tikota-Jatt Road On SH43	Bijapur	HPC
285.	Between Mulwad Cross To Karjol Cross On NH218	Chikkaballpur	HPC
286.	Kotaladinne On Madhugiri -Gauribidannur Road	Chikkaballpur	HPC
287.	Chickballapur Town Limits	Chikkaballpur	HPC
288.	Bagepalli Town Limits	Chikmagalur	HPC
289.	Narasipura Lakya Hobli	Chikmagalur	HPC
290.	Kadur Within Town Municipal Limit On NH / SH	Chikmagalur	HPC
291.	Nagaralu	Chikmagalur	HPC
292.	G Agrahara Village (In Gonibeed Hobli) On NH 234	Chikmagalur	HPC
293.	Shivaganga On NH 13	Chitradurga	HPC
294.	Niddodi Village	Dakshina Kannada	HPC
295.	Kariganoor Cross On SH	Davangere	HPC
296.	Hubli - Dharwad Bypass On NH4	Dharwad	HPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
297.	NH-218 Between Hebsur-Yamanur On RHS	Dharwad	HPC
298.	Kundgol Panchayat Limits, On SH	Dharwad	HPC
299.	Laxmeshwar	Gadag	HPC
300.	Chimmanachod, Within Panchayat Limit	Gulbarga	HPC
301.	Within 2 Kms On Either Side From Mallabad, On SH22	Gulbarga	HPC
302.	Within 3 Kms On Either Side From Jeratgi Village On NH218	Gulbarga	HPC
303.	Bodhan Village	Gulbarga	HPC
304.	Mahagaon Cross	Gulbarga	HPC
305.	Yadrami Open W	Gulbarga	HPC
306.	Kodli - Open	Gulbarga	HPC
307.	Udayapura On NH-48	Hassan	HPC
308.	Harihally	Hassan	HPC
309.	Belur On Hagare Road Within 1 Km From Nehru Circle.	Hassan	HPC
310.	Shantigrama, Not On Nh	Hassan	HPC
311.	Malali Vilage	Hassan	HPC
312.	Virajpet-Ammathi Road On SH	Kodagu	HPC.
313.	Tithimathi On SH	Kodagu	HPC
314.	Kolar Town Limits	Kolar	HPC
315.	Ettakodi Village On Hoskote - Chikkatirupathi On NH 207 (LHS)	Kolar	HPC
316.	Budhikote On Bangalore Masti Road	Kolar	HPC
317.	Avani	Kolar	HPC
318.	Tayalur	Kolar	HPC
319.	Koppal Town	Koppal	HPC
320.	Kodiyalla On Kothathi Road, Mandya Taluk	Mandya	HPC
321.	Haleyuru	Mysore	HPC
322.	Mysore Gaeige Rd	Mysore	HPC
323.	Mudukothore Village	Mysore	HPC
324.	Dadesugur, Within 3 Kms From Bus Stand On SH19	Raichur	HPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
325.	Vaddapalli Village, Between Chikkasugur To Vaddapalli	Raichur	HPC
326.	Kanakpura Town	Ramanagaram	HPC
327.	Kanakpura Town- Within Town Limits	Ramanagaram	HPC
328.	Belugumba, On The Road Connecting NH-48 And Magadi	Ramanagaram	HPC
329.	Between Chennapatna Junction To Sunnaghatta Within 4Kms	Ramanagaram	HPC
330.	Mathikere On LHS Of Mysore - Bangalore Road - SH-17	Ramanagaram	HPC
331.	Gudemaranahalli Town, Magadi Taluk	Ramanagaram	HPC
332.	Shanaboganahalli On SH-85 (Bangalore - Magadi)	Ramanagaram	HPC
333.	Within 1Km On Either Side Of Talekere Village On Magadi Road (Not On NH)	Ramanagaram	HPC
334.	Kalarikaval On Magadi - Kunigal Road Within 2Kms On Either Side	Ramanagaram	HPC
335.	Shimoga Town On Sagar Road Upto PESIT	Shimoga	HPC
336.	Between Sira And Tavarekere On NH-4	Tumkur	HPC
337.	Sira Town	Tumkur	HPC
338.	Within 2Kms From Bidregudi Circle - Tiptur Taluk On NH-206	Tumkur	HPC
339.	Tovinakere Village Between Nelehalu And Koratagere	Tumkur	HPC
340.	Kodigenahalli	Tumkur	HPC
341.	Between Nelehalu And Halenahalli On NH4	Tumkur	HPC
342.	Chikkanayakanahalli Town	Tumkur	HPC
343.	Beladara On SH 33 (Tumkur Koratagere Road, RHS) , Tumkur	Tumkur	HPC
344.	Tumkur Town - Kuvempunagar	Tumkur	HPC
345.	Hosakere, On Pavagada To Madhugiri Road (SH 3)	Tumkur	HPC
346.	Murakhawada On SH	Uttar Kannada	HPC
347.	Murdeswar-Honnavar On NH-66 RHS	Uttar Kannada	HPC
348.	Murdeswar Not On NH	Uttar Kannada	HPC

Sl. No.	Location	District	OMC
349.	Within 2 Kms On Either Side From Hebbal (B) On SH61	Yadgir	HPC
350.	Within 5 Kms On Either Side From Yergole On NH150	Yadgir	HPC
351.	Khembavi Village	Yadgir	HPC
Hyderabad			
1.	Mehdipatnam To Rajendrana	Hyderabad	IOC
2.	Gandimaisamma To Bachupally (LHS)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
3.	Chilukuru Y Junction To Orr Junction On Sh-4	Ranga Reddy	BPC
4.	Vattinagulapalli	Ranga Reddy	BPC
5.	Adibhatla Tcs Itsez Main Road (Within 2 Kms. From Tcs On Either Side)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
6.	Hayath Nagar To Peddamberpet	Ranga Reddy	BPC
7.	Suchitra Junction To Petbashirabad	Ranga Reddy	BPC
8.	Seri-Lingampally Village And Mandal (In Lieu Of Old Bowenpally Police Station To Suchitra Junction)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
9.	Nadargul (In Lieu Of LHS From Bairamlugda Junction To B.N. Reddy Nagar On Sagar Road) - Earlier LOI Dated 28.06.2013)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
10.	Hydernagar Village (In Lieu Of Borabanda Road)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
11.	Pedamberpet (In Lieu Of Kanakamamidi)	Ranga Reddy	BPC
12.	Jillelaguda	Ranga Reddy	BPC
13.	Ibrahimbagh To Narsingi	Ranga Reddy	BPC
14.	Kompally To Bolaram Railway Station	Ranga Reddy	BPC
15.	Chandrayangutta To CRPF Camps	Hyderabad	HPC
16.	Jubilee Hills Road No.5	Hyderabad	HPC

Statement – II*Details of Locations Advertised by OMCs in Karnataka for LPG Distributorship*

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
1.	Vittalapur	Sandur	Bellary
2.	Byaravalli	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur
3.	Neriya	Belthangadi	South Kannada

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
4.	Talkallu	Yelburga	Koppal
5.	Kuppagedde	Sorab	Shimoga
6.	Gersoppa	Honnavar	North Kannada
7.	Mirzan	Kumta	North Kannada
8.	Chillarigi	Bidar	Bidar
9.	Asagodu	Koppa	Chikmagalur
10.	Kotga	Chincholi	Gulbarga
11.	Kesagodu	Belur	Hassan
12.	Chamarayanakote	Periyapatna	Mysore
13.	Shirlal	Karkal	Udupi
14.	Dasanakoppa	Sirsi	North Kannada
15.	Mavinakatti	Yellapur	North Kannada
16.	Thambrahalli	Hagribommanhalli	Bellary
17.	Tugaonhalsi	Bhalki	Bidar
18.	Shiradi	Bantwal	South Kannada
19.	Bammigatti	Kalghatgi	Dharwad
20.	Honnapur	Dharwad	Dharwad
21.	Sarasamba	Aland	Gulbarga
22.	Konankeri	Shiggaon	Haveri
23.	Bhagamandala	Madikeri	Kodagu
24.	Doddabyranakuppe	Heggadadevankote	Mysore
25.	Honnetalu	Tirthahalli	Shimoga
26.	Kudaruru	Sagar	Shimoga
27.	Lingapura	Tirthahalli	Shimoga
28.	Kadra	Karwar	North Kannada
29.	Kyadgi	Siddapur	North Kannada
30.	Ramnagar	Supa	North Kannada
31.	Hattikuni	Yadgir	Yadgir
32.	Doddajala	Bangalore North	Bangalore
33.	Ramohalli	Bangalore South	Bangalore
34.	Devanagondi	Hosakote	Bangalore Rural
35.	Viswanathpura	Dodballapur	Bangalore Rural

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
36.	Jamboti	Khanapur	Belgaum
37.	Nabapur	Gokak	Belgaum
38.	Gudikota	Kudalgi	Bellary
39.	Rupanagudi	Bailari	Bellary
40.	Dabka	Aurad	Bidar
41.	Koutha B - Koutha K	Aurad	Bidar
42.	Kanamadi	Bijapur	Bijapur
43.	Satalgaon Pi	Indi	Bijapur
44.	Minya	Kollegal	Chamraj Nagar
45.	Nitre	Gundlupet	Chamraj Nagar
46.	Dibburahalli	Sidlaghatta	Chikkaballapura
47.	Kalaspura	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur
48.	Belagere	Challakere	Chitradurga
49.	Horakeredevarapura	Holalkere	Chitradurga
50.	Kanajanahalli	Hiriyur	Chitradurga
51.	Yelladakere	Hiriyur	Chitradurga
52.	Kuvettu	Belthangadi	South Kannada
53.	Chigateri	Harapanahalli	Davanagere
54.	Daginakatte	Channagiri	Davanagere
55.	Donehalli	Jagalur	Davanagere
56.	Shirguppi	Hubli	Dharwad
57.	Hammigi	Mundargi	Gadag
58.	Mushigeri	Ron	Gadag
59.	Nandur B-Nandur K	Gulbarga	Gulbarga
60.	Salgera Vk	Aland	Gulbarga
61.	Hangarahalli	Holenarasipura	Hassan
62.	Kenkere	Channarayapatna	Hassan
63.	Haunsabhavi	Hirekerur	Haveri
64.	Sunakalbidari	Ranibennur	Haveri
65.	Kaggalanatha	Mulbagal	Kolar
66.	Hire Wankal Kunta	Yelburga	Koppal
67.	Navali	Gangavati	Koppal

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
68.	Sriramnagar	Gangavati	Koppal
69.	Chinya	Nagamangala	Mandya
70.	Hediyala	Nanjangud	Mysore
71.	Madagiri	Manvi	Raichur
72.	Chikkamudigere	Magadi	Ramanagara
73.	Kodihaili	Kanakpura	Ramanagara
74.	Mandya Bommanayakanahalli	Channapatna	Ramanagara
	Adalagere	Gubbi	Tumkur
76.	Hoisalakatte	Chikkanayakanahalli	Tumkur
77.	Huthridurga	Kunigal	Tumkur
78.	Kallambella	Sira	Tumkur
79.	Nonavinakere	Tiptur	Tumkur
80.	Thimmalanaikanabetta	Pavagada	Tumkur
81.	Naikal	Shahapur	Yadgir
82.	Sirwal	Shahapur	Yadgir
83.	Karadi	Hungund	Bagalkot
84.	Sangam	Hungund	Bagalkot
85.	Somanahalli	Bangalore South	Bangalore
86.	Melekote	Dodballapur	Bangalore Rural
87.	Yentaganahalli	Nelamangala	Bangalore Rural
88.	Anantapur	Athani	Belgaum
89.	Belawadi	Sampagaon	Belgaum
90.	Hanchinal	Parsgad	Belgaum
91.	Banavikal	Kudlagi	Bellary
92.	Hatcholli	Siruguppa	Bellary
93.	Ghatboral	Humanabad	Bidar
94.	Byakod	Basavan Bagewadi	Bijapur
95.	Mulawad	Basavanbagewadi	Bijapur
96.	Joolapalya	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapura
97.	Thondebavi	Gauribidanur	Chikkaballapura
98.	Chowlahiriyur	Kadur	Chikmagalur
99.	Panchanahalli	Kadur	Chikmagalur

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
100.	Yaraballi	Hiriyur	Chitradurga
101.	Nellikaru	Mangalore	South Kannada
102.	Subramanya	Sulya	South Kannada
103.	Chilurkadadakatte	Honnali	Davanagere
104.	Hulikatte	Davangere	Davanagere
105.	Sasavehalli	Honnali	Davanagere
106.	Adargunchi	Hubli	Dharwad
107.	Ingalagi	Kundagol	Dharwad
108.	Chimmanchod	Chincholi	Gulbarga
109.	Konchawaram	Chincholi	Gulbarga
110.	Harnahalli	Arasikere	Hassan
111.	Keralapura	Arkalgud	Hassan
112.	Magge	Alur	Hassan
113.	Hulgur	Shiggaon	Haveri
114.	Kaginelli	Byadgi	Haveri
115.	Tilavalli	Hangal	Haveri
116.	Narasapura	Kolar	Kolar
117.	Uthanur	Mulbagal	Kolar
118.	Anegundi	Gangavati	Koppal
119.	Basaralu	Mandya	Mandya
120.	Kowdley	Maddur	Mandya
121.	Athkur	Raichur	Raichur
122.	Galag	Devadurg	Raichur
123.	Iggaluru	Channapatna	Ramanagara
124.	Jalamangala	Ramanagara	Ramanagara
125.	Tavarekere	Magadi	Ramanagara
126.	Guddadathummenakatte	Shikarpur	Shimoga
127.	Badavanahalli	Madhugiri	Tumkur
128.	Bevinahalli	Sira	Tumkur
129.	Dabbeghatta	Turuvekere	Tumkur
130.	Kallur	Gubbi	Tumkur
131.	Jadkal	Kundapura	Udupi

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
132.	Gogikona	Shahapur	Yadgir
133.	Yelahar	Yadgir	Yadgir
134.	Anagawadi	Bilagi	Bagalkot
135.	Chikkapadasalgi	Jamkhandi	Bagalkot
136.	Kandgal	Hungund	Bagalkot
137.	Pattadakall	Badami	Bagalkot
138.	Kaggalipura	Bangalore South	Bangalore
139.	Kamanahalli	Anekal	Bangalore
140.	Hosahalli	Dodballapur	Bangalore Rural
141.	Kannamangala	Dodballapur	Bangalore Rural
142.	Mallathalii -Nr D-Cross	Dodballapur	Bangalore Rural
143.	Asundi	Parsgad	Belgaum
144.	Boodanur	Ramdurg	Belgaum
145.	Kerlakatti	Parsgad	Belgaum
146.	Hudali	Belgaum	Belgaum
147.	Hunnaragi	Chikkodi	Belgaum
148.	Kokatnoor	Athani	Belgaum
149.	Londa	Khanapur	Belgaum
150.	Manakapur	Chikkodi	Belgaum
151.	Chornur	Sandur	Bellary
152.	Hansi	Hagribommanhalli	Bellary
153.	Hosahalli	Dodballapur	Bellary
154.	Tekkalakote	Siruguppa	Bellary
155.	Dhanura	Bhalki	Bidar
156.	Mudbi	Basavakalyan	Bidar
157.	Nittur B	Bhalki	Bidar
158.	Wadgaon Deshmukh	Aurad	Bidar
159.	Golgeri	Sindgi	Bijapur
160.	Gunadal	Bijapur	Bijapur
161.	Kalkeri	Sindgi	Bijapur
162.	Korwar	Sindgi	Bijapur
163.	Tamba	Indi	Bijapur

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
164.	Pg Palya	Kollegal	Chamraj Nagar
165.	Beechaganahalli	Gauribidanur	Chikkaballapura
166.	Ganjigunte	Sidlaghatta	Chikkaballapura
167.	Thimmampalli	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapura
168.	Vata Dahosahalli	Gauribidanur	Chikkaballapura
169.	Sakrepatna	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur
170.	B Durga	Holalkere	Chitradurga
171.	Mallappanahalli	Hosadurga	Chitradurga
172.	Parasuramapura	Challakere	Chitradurga
173.	Renukapura	Challakere	Chitradurga
174.	Srirampura	Hosadurga	Chitradurga
175.	Turuvanur	Chiradurga	Chitradurga
176.	Devachalla	Sulya	South Kannada
177.	Kadaba	Puttur	South Kannada
178.	Goppenahalli	Channagiri	Davanagere
179.	Harakanahal	Harapanahalli	Davanagere
180.	Hebbalu	Davangere	Davanagere
181.	Kulambi	Honnali	Davanagere
182.	Kyassenahalli	Jagalur	Davanagere
183.	Thyavanige	Channagiri	Davanagere
184.	Galagi-Hulakoppa	Kalghatgi	Dharwad
185.	Mummigatti	Dharwad	Dharwad
186.	Bannikoppa	Shirhatti	Gadag
187.	Belavanaki	Ron	Gadag
188.	Hombala	Gadag	Gadag
189.	Handerki	Sedam	Gulbarga
190.	Madan Hipperga	Aland	Gulbarga
191.	Nelogi	Jewargi	Gulbarga
192.	Srinivas Saradgi	Gulbarga	Gulbarga
193.	Doddametikurke	Arasikere	Hassan
194.	Hanbal	Sakleshpur	Hassan
195.	Shanthigrama	Hassan	Hassan

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
196.	Bammanahalli	Hangal	Haveri
197.	Halagi	Haveri	Haveri
198.	Kadakola	Savanur	Haveri
199.	Medleri	Ranebennur	Haveri
200.	Agara	Mulbagal	Kolar
201.	Byaraganahalli	Srinivasapura	Kolar
202.	Muthakapalli	Srinivasapura	Kolar
203.	Rayalpad	Srinivasapura	Kolar
204.	Tayalur	Mulbagal	Kolar
205.	Thotli	Kolar	Kolar
206.	Hanmanhal	Kushtagi	Koppal
207.	Dudda	Mandya	Mandya
208.	Melukote	Pandavapura	Mandya
209.	Santhebachahalli	Krishnarajpet	Mandya
210.	Tubinakere	Mandya	Mandya
211.	Karimuddanahalli	Hunsur	Mysore
212.	Gabbur	Devadurg	Raichur
213.	Gunjhalli	Raichur	Raichur
214.	Nagarhal	Lingsugur	Raichur
215.	Choodahalli	Kanakpura	Ramanagara
216.	Hosadurga	Kanakpura	Ramanagara
217.	Kallanakuppe	Kanakpura	Ramanagara
218.	Kylancha	Ramanagara	Ramanagara
219.	Maralavadi	Kanakpura	Ramanagara
220.	Keladi	Sagar	Shimoga
221.	Salluru	Shikarpur	Shimoga
222.	Amrutur	Kunigal	Tumkur
223.	Baragur	Sira	Tumkur
224.	Chelur	Gubbi	Tumkur
225.	Hebbur	Tumkur	Tumkur
226.	Hosakere	Madhugiri	Tumkur
227.	Itakadibbanahalli	Madhugiri	Tumkur

S.No.	Location Name	Block	District
228.	Mathighatta	Chikkanayakanahalli	Tumkur
229.	Mayasandra	Turuvekere	Tumkur
230.	Rangasamudra	Pavagada	Tumkur
231.	Thirumani	Pavagada	Tumkur
232.	Belikeri	Ankola	North Kannada
233.	Hattigudur	Shahapur	Yadgir
234.	Saidapur	Yadgir	Yadgir
235.	Wadgera	Shahapur	Yadgir

Trade Facilitation Pact on Services

732. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has pitched for inclusion of the trade facilitation pact on services in the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) whether this would help to promote growth of global economy and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is working on trade facilitation in the services sector at WTO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, madam. India tabled the "Concept Note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services" at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 6th October, 2016 with the objective to briefly outline the concept of a Trade Facilitation Agreement for Services (TFS Agreement). This was followed up with a proposal dated 14th November, 2016 on "Possible Elements of a Trade Facilitation in Services Agreement" which outlines the possible elements of the TFS Agreement, as conceived by India, in a more detailed manner.

On 22nd February, 2017, India tabled a draft legal text on Trade Facilitation in Services at the WTO to facilitate discussions among WTO members and to take forward this agenda. Subsequently, based on the

comments received from members, India tabled a revised draft text on TFS for consideration of members on 27th July, 2017.

India believes that an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services can result in reduction of transaction costs associated with unnecessary regulatory and administrative burdens on cross-border movement of services. India's proposal for an Agreement on TFS is to comprehensively address the numerous border and behind-the-border barriers impeding trade in services across all modes of supply, which could significantly enhance the potential for trade in services for all WTO Members.

Agricultural Export Policy

733. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to put out a draft Agricultural Export Policy for comments from the public which aims to boost shipments of farm items by identifying niche products and new markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard along with the response received and implemented so far?

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 Government had put draft Agriculture Export Policy in public domain for

suggestions/comments. A large number of suggestions/comments have been received. The Government is in the process of finalizing the Agriculture Export Policy taking into account 'the comments / suggestions received from different quarters.

[Translation]

Evaluation of Answer Sheets

734. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been prescribed by the Government for evaluation of answer sheets from High School to university exams;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students in respect of which there is a change in result after re-checking and re-evaluation in Chhattisgarh State board and in university Exams during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for change in exam result even after evaluation by the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA):(a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 and the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 wherein certain norms have been specified for

evaluation of answer sheets. These regulations are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. Further, UGC has also issued a Public Notice on 19.07.2018 instructing the Universities to bring out the guidelines for revaluation of the answer sheets detailing the procedure prescribed thereunder for the benefit of the larger students community impacted by such decision and in larger public interest involved in the matter.

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 Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to perspective norms in this regard for their examination Board. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, the Board has a sound evaluation system which is conducted under the supervision of a Nodal Supervisor and the subject Expert, called as Head Examiner, who is a practicing and experienced teacher in affiliated school. Board develops Marking Scheme and the examiners are given 10-12 days time for evaluation. Detailed guidelines are issued by the Board every year for the evaluation Nodal Centres.

(c) The information received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh is placed in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that totaling errors, valuation errors and valuation of unvalued portions were mainly the reasons for the change in results.

Statement

Details Regarding Re-checking and Revaluation in Exam of Chhattisgarh State Board and Universities

High School

Sl. No.	Particular	Exam Year 2018		Exam Year 2017		Exam Year 2016	
		Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation	Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation	Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation
1.	Fail to Supl	Nil	55	Nil	34	2	51
2.	Fail to Pass	3	60	Nil	67	3	147
3.	Supl to Pass	14	389	12	251	4	560

Higher Secondary

Sl. No.	Particular	Exam Year 2018		Exam Year 2017		Exam Year 2016	
		Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation	Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation	Rechecking (Retotalling)	Revaluation
1.	Fail to Supl	Nil	85	Nil	43	4	87
2.	Fail to Pass	5	91	6	143	2	227
3.	Supl to Pass	40	270	15	388	5	877

Basic Facilities to Tourists at Swarn giri Fort

735. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarn giri Fort situated at Jalore is in a dilapidated condition in the absence of proper maintenance by the Archaeological Survey of India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the protected monuments in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop said fort as a major tourism centre and provide basic facilities therein; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to construct approach road to reach this fort situated at height of two thousand stairs to make it accessible for the tourists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE. (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Swarn giri Fort is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) hence not under the jurisdiction of ASI.

(b) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation of protected monuments in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years are as under.

Amount Rs. in Lakhs			
Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2015-16	24915.00	23744.16
2.	2016-17	30770.76	30193.22
3.	2017-18	41080.94	41076.79

(c) and (d) Does not arise as this is not a protected monument of ASI.

Assistance to States for Export Promotion

736. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and the incentives being given to promote the exports;

(b) whether the Government provides any assistance/facilities to States for development and promotion of export;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the assistance provided to States during each of the last three years and the current year including the details of State agencies implementing the same; and

(d) whether the Government has paid attention towards the problems faced by the exporters in availing these facilities and if so, the details of complaints registered in this regard and the action taken thereon?

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) Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government of India has provisions under which incentives and schemes to promote exports. The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) incentivizes exporters in terms of Duty Credit Scrips at the rate 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7% of realized FOB value of exports. These scrips are transferable and can be used to pay certain Central Duties/taxes including customs duties, but not IGST/CGST/SGST. The Scheme covers approx 8052 tariff lines at 8 digits level. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of

Rs 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of Rs 2,743 crore. Recently, the rates for MEIS incentives for soya products, milk products and onions were enhanced and certain new products from the milk sector were added under the MEIS. Under the Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) rewards on Net foreign exchange earnings, to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India to the rest of the World, in the form of Duty Credit scrips are provided which are utilisable just like MEIS. In the Mid-term review of the FTP, the rates for all these services have been further increased by 2% for exports from 01.11.2017, leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore. Under the Advance Authorization and related schemes, the importer of a raw material is provided the facility of importing raw materials without payment of duty, provided the imported material is used for manufacturing export products. Under the Export promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG), the exporters are allowed to import duty free capital goods, which can be used for pre-production, production and post production stages of the manufacture of export product and services provided, they commit to fulfill an export obligation equal to six times of the duty saved in six years.

(b) and (c) The Regional Authorities of DGFT have been given additional mandate for enhanced engagement with State Governments on behalf of Department of Commerce. The Commerce Secretary has written to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments / UTs, requesting the State Governments to constitute a State Export Promotion Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries for focusing on export promotion. The

Regional Authorities of DGFT are working with the State Governments in implementation/ monitoring of State Export Policy, identifying/addressing the gaps in trade related infrastructure and logistics and to facilitate the engagement of exporters with the State Governments.

Further, the Department of Commerce implements a scheme namely Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES). The scheme was launched during BE 2017-18, for 3 years, with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating export focused infrastructure, inducing states to take up more export-oriented projects including those required for addressing quality and certification concerns. It provides financial assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, ASIDE (Assistance to States for Infrastructure for Exports) was present under which such funds were granted. List of projects approved under TIES and ASIDE during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes Madam, the Government has multiple platforms on which the exporters can submit their problems for quick redressal. The contact us @DGFT service has been made functional wherein exporters are submitting their problems and a ticket is raised. This ticket is closed after resolution of the problem. Similarly, the Ministry has a Grievance cell, which monitors the effective disposal of such grievances. Additionally, in June 2018, all the major regional offices of DGFT has conducted Export obligation discharge camps to dispose pending applications and resolve issues of exporters.

Statement

Project Approved Under TIES During FY 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Name of Project	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Crore)	TIES fund approved (in Rs. Crore)	1st instalment released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC), Govt. of Karnataka	Modernization of infrastructure facility for Marine Exports at Tadadi, Kumta Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka	13.34	5.00	Rs. 2 Cr.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC), Bengaluru, of Karnataka	Establishment of 'Coastal Cashew Research & Development Foundation, Kumta', District Uttara Kannada, Karnataka	9.55	3.31	Rs. 1 Cr.
3.	Cochin SEZ	Construction of SDF Building at Cochin SEZ, Kerala	61.63	20.00	Rs. 6.50 Cr.
4.	Airport Authority of India (AAI)	Establishment of Integrated Cargo Terminal (ICT) at Imphal International Airport, Imphal, Manipur	16.20	11.92	Rs. 6 Cr.
5.	Andhra Pradesh Med tech Zone Ltd (AMTZ)	Common Scientific Facilities in AMTZ, Andhra Pradesh	168.87	40.00	Rs. 4.0 Cr.
6.	HLL Medipark Ltd.	Setting up of EMI/EMC Lab for Medical Technology at Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu	21.07	9.56	Rs. 4.78 Cr.
7.	Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO)	Expansion of Chennai Trade Centre Tamil Nadu	288.16	20.00	Rs. 10.00 Cr.
8 (i).	M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation, Govt. of M.P	'Establishment of Trade Promotion Centreat Minto Hall, Bhopal' Madhya Pradesh	49.39	17.67	Rs. 9.00 Cr. (1st instal)
8 (ii).					Rs. 8.67 Cr. (2ndinstal)
9.	Coffee Board	Establishment of 'Laboratory Infrastructure for Coffee Quality & Export Certifcation, Bangalore	11.40	5.70	Rs. 2.85 Cr.
10.	Noida SEZ Authority	Establishment of Solid Waste Management System at Noida SEZ	4.25	2.13	Rs. 1.07 Cr.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Export Inspection Council	Establishment the facility for analysis of origin and authenticity of various food products, Mumbai	8.10	3.04	Rs. 1.52 Cr
12.	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Upgradation of Infrastructure at LCS Muhurighat, Belonia, South Tripura	16.85	12.29	Rs. 6.15 Cr
13.	Export Inspection Council	Construction of office cum laboratory complex of Export Inspection Agency at Vishakapatnam	16.52	8.15	Rs. 4.15 Cr.
14.	M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) , Limited	establishment of Cold Chain at Pithampur, SEZ Phase II, Madhya Pradesh	32.16	16.08	Rs. 8.04 Cr.
15.	Land Ports Authority of India	Development of Integrated Check Post Petrapole: Proposal for construction of additional truck parking'	32.24	13.66	Rs. 4.27 Cr. (1st tranche of 1st instalment)
Total					Rs. 80 Cr.

Project Approved Under TIES during FY 2018-19

1.	Land Ports Authority of India	Development of Integrated Check Post Petrapole: Proposal for construction of additional truck parking'	32.24	13.66	Rs. 2.56 Cr. (2nd tranche of 1st instalment)
2.	Andhra Pradesh Med tech Zone Ltd (AMTZ)	Common Scientific Facilities in AMTZ, Andhra Pradesh	168.87	40.00	Rs. 9.0 Cr. (2nd instalment)

TOTAL amount released under TIES during FY 2018-19 = Rs. 11.56cr.

ASIDE Central Component (F.Y. 2015-16)

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	Agency concerned	Name of the Project	Fund Released
1.	Chennai Port Trust	Development of Construction of Exim Godown at Chennai Port Trust, Tamil Nadu	3.75
2.	Cochin Port Trust	Modification of Container Freight Station at CPT, Kerala	2.02

Sl. No.	Agency concerned	Name of the Project	Fund Released
3.	Cochin SEZ	Construction of New Warehouse, Kerala	2.38
4.	Govt. of Manipur	Establishment of Trade cum Permanent Exhibition Centre at Lambai- Khongnangkong, Imphal West District, Manipur	7.49
5.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	EMI/EMC Testing lab for medical equipments in HLL campus, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2.00
6.	Kandla SEZ	Dismantling and reconstruction of 16 CIB sheds, Gujarat	1.14
7.	Kandla SEZ	Construction of One No. SDF Building Unit-VII, Gujarat	8.24
8.	Kandla SEZ	Construction of One No. SDF Building Unit-VI, Gujarat	4.98
9.	Mormugao Port Trust	Development of Storage Areas for Containers at Mormugao Port, Goa	3.00
10.	New Mangalore Port Trust	Construction of Business Development Park, Karnataka	7.50
11.	Spices Board, Kochi	Establishment of Quality Evaluation Laboratory for Spices at MIDC Area, Navi Mumbai. Maharashtra	7.50
TOTAL			50.00
<i>ASIDE-Central Component (F-Y. 2016-17)</i>			
1.	VTPC, Karnataka	Export Infrastructure facility to exports of perishable cargo and cold chain at Kempegowda International Airport, Bangalore. Karnataka	5.00
2.	HPSIDC, Himachal Pradesh	Container Parking Facility at BaddiBarotiwala, HP	3.33
3.	CLE, Chennai	Creation of Additional Capacity of ZLD System in VISHTEC-CETP., Tamil Nadu	2.30
4.	TIDC, Tripura	Upgradation of Manughat LCS, Tripura	3.30
5.	SEEPZ	Electronic Surveillance System ... CCTV Camera, Maharashtra	1.05
6.	SEEPZ	Security system , Control System with integration CCTV Cameras', Maharashtra	1.25
7.	KSEZ	Dismantling and reconstruction of 16 CIB sheds', Gujarat	3.99
8.	HPSIDC, Himachal Pradesh	Ware House Project for exporting units located in Baddi-Barotiwala, Nalagarh, HP.	4.50
9.	Spices Board	Eliminating Export Rejections due to Microbiological Contamination in Indian Spice Export, Kerala	5.35
10.	NICS	Development of System for online submission and processing of application	0.3089

Sl. No.	Agency concerned	Name of the Project	Fund Released
11.	HLL	EMI/EMC Testing lab for medical equipment's in HLL campus, Noida.	12.00
12.	SEEPZ	Construction of a new SDF Tower in SEEPZ SEZ near Plot A-I, Maharashtra	9.945
13.	Spices Board, Kochi	Setting up of Quality Evaluation Laboratory cum Training Centre, Kolkata, W.B.	2.1247
14.	Cochin Port Trust	Construction of a barge berth for handling bunkers in Cochin Port, Kerala	0.8813
15.	CLE	Establishment of Trade Centre at Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	1.3505
16.	Mormugao Port Trust	Development of Storage Areas for Containers at Mormugao Port, Goa	4.00
17.	IIPM	Establishing Spices Exporters Entrepreneurship facility, Bangalore, Karnataka	4.3196
Total			65.00

[English]

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

737. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data of the certified Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a programme of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State/UT and year-wise, particularly District-wise in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that so far only one examination for Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Certification has been held on 31st January 2018. A total 2256 ASHAs appeared, out of which 2214 qualified. The State/UT wise number of ASHAs certified by NIOS on the basis of January 2018 examination are as under:

Name of the State	No. of ASHA
Arunachal Pradesh	20
Assam	471

Name of the State	No. of ASHA
Delhi	174
Jharkhand	550
Karnataka	301
Maharashtra	279
Madhya Pradesh	114
Sikkim	25
Tripura	280
Total	2214

No nomination was received from the National Health Mission (NHM) of the State Government of Gujarat for examination & certification of ASHAs.

Generation of Internal Financial Resources

738. SHRI B.V.NAIK:

SHRI S.P.MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to withdraw the instructions issued to universities regarding generation of internal financial resources by the universities;

(b) if so, the names of universities where students staged protest after issuance of such instructions;

(c) if so, whether the protest after the instructions has affected the study work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) A condition for meeting 30% additional liability through internal financial resources by the Central Universities for implementing 7th Central Pay Commission recommendations for non-teaching staff, has been waived off.

(b) to (d) No such incident has come to the notice.

Proposal from WIPO

739. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to strengthen the national and regional patent process particularly for medicine;

(b) if so, whether India has International compliance on patent examination process and criteria therefor; and

(c) if so, the proposal of the Government on WIPOs plan for more stringent patenting rights and access therein?

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

(b) The patent examination process in India is fully compliant with the international obligations cast upon India following the signing of the TRIPS Agreement.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

[Translation]

National Resource Centre

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up National Resource Centre in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Government has identified 75 institutions to act as National Resource Centres (NRCs) to prepare online training material for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new & emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum. In the first phase, 75 discipline-specific National Resource Centres have been identified, under the Ministry's Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) located in Central Universities, IISc, IUCAA, IITs, IISERs, NITs, State Universities; UGC's Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs), National Institutes for Technical Teachers Training (NITTTRs), IIITs, Open Universities. These NRCs cover wide ranging disciplines of Social Sciences, Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Humanities, Language Teaching, Commerce, Management, Education Planning and Administration, Public Policy, Leadership & Governance, Library & Information Science, Astronomy & Astrophysics, Assessment and Evaluation, Pedagogy and research methods, cutting edge areas of Nano-sciences, Internet of Things, etc.

Under this initiative, all in-service teachers, irrespective of their subject and seniority have an enabling opportunity to keep abreast of the latest

developments in their disciplines through the technology based online refresher course, through SWAYAM, India's own MOOCs platform.

[English]

LPG Network

741. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have put on hold the proposal for expansion of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) network by appointing several thousand distributors across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of LPG distributors likely to be appointed and the reasons for withholding the expansion;

(c) whether the OMCs have collected any deposit from prospective distributors;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken for refunding their money;

(e) whether the existing distributors are having any ceiling limit of consumers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the number of distributors having LPG customers over and above the ceiling limit and the steps taken for efficient customers service by the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process. Under Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG distributorship, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised 6351 locations across the country to increase the distribution network of LPG.

(c) and (d) As per Unified guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship, an interest free refundable security deposit of 10% applicable for the respective type/category of LPG Distributorship is collected from the selected candidate prior to issuance of Letter of Intent (LOI) and the same is adjusted against the security deposit as applicable.

(e) and (f) As per Unified guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship, the refill ceiling limit has been fixed on the basis of population of the designated area. The distributors are required to make necessary infrastructure arrangement as per refill ceiling for the efficient customer's service. Market-wise details of ceiling limit is as under:-

Type of Distributorship area	Population as per census 2011	Refill Ceiling Limit per month
Sheheri Vitrak	Cities with population > 40 lakh	20,000
	Cities with 20 to 40 lakh population	15,000
	Cities with 10 to 20 lakh population	12,000
Rurban Vitrak	Towns with < 10 lakh population	10,000
Gramin Vitrak	Village/Cluster of villages	.5,000
Durgam Khetriya Vitrak	Village/Cluster of villages	1,500

Major steps taken by the Government/OMCs to bring transparency in the functioning of LPG distribution across the country are:-

- (i) In order to regulate distribution of LPG, "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" has been notified.
- (ii) KYC initiative for all New Connections/Multiple Connections/Transferred/Inactive customers so that customers with proper identity and address proof are enrolled at distributors.
- (iii) IVRS/SMS refill booking system has been introduced across the country in all regular distributorships, wherein customers get SMS on refill booking/generation of cash memo. Also this empowers the customers and enables him to report any wrong/non delivery.
- (iv) OMCs have notified LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) to be adhered to by the distributors. The MDG is revised from time to time

to cover all aspects of LPG marketing and to keep a check on erring distributors.

- (v) Provision to rate the services of the OMCs distributors is available on web portal by giving Star Ratings.
- (vi) In order to have a convenient, easy and effective way to enable the citizen to provide their feedback, a unique toll free telephone number 18002333555 is in operation through call centers on industry basis.
- (vii) Complaints are investigated and if established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) as per provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) by the OMCs.
- (viii) OMCs have also introduced different colours for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders so that misuse of domestic LPG cylinders for unauthorized use is easily identifiable.

Development of Tourist Spots in Haryana

742. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Haryana which have been taken up by the Ministry of Tourism for development as tourist spots;

(b) the amount incurred in this regard during each of the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has noticed any increase in tourist influx during the said period and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana under Krishna Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2016-17 for Rs. 97.35 crores. The places covered under the project are Braham Sarovar, Narkatari, Sanhit Sarovar, Jyotisar and Kurukshetra city. The work on the said project is in progress and Ministry has released Rs. 44.24 crores so far.

(c) The Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to Haryana during last three years are as under:

Year	Tourist Visits	
	Domestic	Foreign
2015	7395496	303118
2016	7382995	331291
2017*	6050325	193381

* Provisional

[Translation]

National Testing Agency

743. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to constitute a National Testing Agency for conducting entrance test for admission to higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) 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 all entrance examinations for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country. NTA will conduct those entrance examinations which are currently being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or any other exam entrusted to it. The examinations will be conducted in online mode twice a year from December, 2018 onwards.

[English]

National Skill Development Agency

744. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes and activities undertaken so far by the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA);

(b) the targets set and achievements made in skill development since its inception;

(c) the details of the shortfall in achievements, if any, along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being undertaken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has undertaken various activities like anchor and operationalize National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF), develop National Qualifications Register (NQR) which is a repository of all approved qualifications, develop a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), create and maintain a national data base related to skill development through a dynamic Labour Market Information System etc.

The Government is implementing around 40 programmes through more than 20 Central Ministries/Departments for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. Year wise details of the number of persons trained from 2011-12 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), the flagship program of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was launched in 2015 to mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. Owing to success of PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16) wherein more than 19 lakh candidates were trained against the target of 24 lakh, the scheme was re-launched as PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) and 31.12 lakh (appx.) have been trained so far.

Skill Development is a shared responsibility of all the stakeholders. The Ministry is working as a catalyst in this entire skilling landscape, in co-ordination with all Central Ministries and State Governments and private institutions, to meet the target of skilling in the country at scale with speed.

Statement

Year Wise Details of Number of Youth Trained by Various Ministries/Agencies of Gol

Year	Target (In lakh)	Achievement (In lakh)
2011-12	46.53	45.68

Year	Target (In lakh)	Achievement (In lakh)
2012-13	72.51	51.88
2013-14	73.42	76.37
2014-15	105.08	76.11
2015-16	125.68	104.16
2016-17	117.2	90.78
2017-18	96.33	87

IPR-AWOP

745. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any programme called, "IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion (IPR-AWOP)" in the country;

(b) if so, the details of its aims, objectives and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the awareness programmes under the IPR-AWOP; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) While there is no programme called "IPR Awareness Outreach and Promotion (IPR-AWOP)", the Government undertakes Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) awareness programmes as envisioned in National IPR Policy 2016. IPR awareness workshops/seminars have been organized in collaboration with industry organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders across the country, covering schools, Universities/colleges, industries and enforcement agencies. IPR awareness programs have also been conducted using satellite communication.

Conservation of Monuments and Memorials

746. SHRI K.R. P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism/policy in place to promote conservation, preservation and beautification of monumental buildings, statues and memorials dedicated

to the National leaders in urban cities in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of the number of identified places and memorials erected in the State of Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance and upkeep of these memorials and monuments during the above period; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for beautification of Marina beach and if so, the details thereof and the progress made 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) Conservation of protected monuments of National importance in the country is taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) within the provisions of AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010 as well as National Policy for Conservation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, 2014.

(b) and (c) No such work has been taken up by the ASI.

(d) Marina beach is not a protected monuments of ASI.

Inclusion of Buddhist Heritage in Buddhist Circuit

747. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:

DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rich Buddhist Heritage of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Buddhist heritage in the Buddhist circuit of the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has identified Stupas and Viharas in twenty one States to develop small intra State Buddhist Zones and to expand Buddhist tourism Circuit and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Buddhist circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. All the sites in the country associated with the Buddhism including the ones in Odisha are covered under the circuit.

The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on above, Ministry has sanctioned following projects under Buddhist Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi- Satna- Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
2.	UttarPradesh(2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
3.	Bihar (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

Sl. No.	State & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
4.	Gujarat (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir- Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
5.	Andhra Pradesh(2017-18)	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			361.97

[Translation]

Vocational Training Centres in Jharkhand

748. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vocational training centres have been established in the tribal areas of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the location-wise details thereof;

(c) the criteria for the establishment of the above said vocational training centres; and

(d) the number of youth benefitted from the above said vocational training centres during the last three years?

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

BHABHOR): (a) to (d) As informed by the State Government of Jharkhand, twenty Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) have been established under the name 'Kalyan Gurukul' under Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand. These VTCs are established as per the norms stipulated by the Cabinet, Government of Jharkhand from time to time. Statement showing location wise details of Kalyan Gurukuls, and total number of youth benefitted therefrom during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is enclosed. Apart from above, Government of Jharkhand has also established VTCs under Rural Development Department, Labour, Employment and Training Department, Urban Development and Housing Department and Jharkhand Skill Development Mission in Jharkhand, which cater to training of youth including Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

Location-wise Details and Number of Youths Benefitted During 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Location	District	Trade	Trained in FY 2016-17	Trained in 2017-18	Trained in FY 2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kalyan Gurukul	SilamPahadi, Gumla	Gumla	Construction	479	434	138
2.	Kalyan Gurukul	Dhanchatani, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum	Manufacturing	156	92	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Kalyan Gurukul	Chaibasa, Singhbhum	W. WestSinghbhum	Apparel	100	135	46
4.	Kalyan Gurukul	Bundu, Ranchi	Ranchi	MEP	218	114	40
5.	Kalyan Gurukul	Chaliyama, Saraikela	SeraikelaKharsa wan	Logistics	76	22	17
6.	Kalyan Gurukul	Bagitand, Koderma	Koderma	Logistics	89	75	19
7.	Kalyan Gurukul	Simdega	Simdega	Construction	258	334	100
8.	Kalyan Gurukul	Chakalta, Pattabari, Dumka	Dumka	Construction	237	321	133
9.	Kalyan Gurukul	AyodhyaKolhua, Palamu	Palamu	Construction	125	50	10
10.	Kalyan Gurukul	Ichak Mod, Hazaribagh	Hazaribag	MEP	121	175	44
11.	Kalyan Gurukul	Kanke, Ranchi	Ranchi	MEP	-	19	27
12.	Kalyan Gurukul	Koeridih, Deoghar	Devghar	Telecom	-	41	33
13.	Kalyan Gurukul	Hiranpur, Pakur	Pakur	Construction	-	54	63
14.	Kalyan Gurukul	Chas College, Bokaro	Bokaro	CNC Operator	-	20	71
15.	Kalyan Gurukul	Pirtand, Giridih	Giridih	Logistics	-	35	54
16.	Kalyan Gurukul	Torpa, Khunti	Khunti	MEP	-	-	40
17.	Kalyan Gurukul	Jhagrakhand High School, Bhawnathpur, Garhwa	Garhwa	Construction	-	-	18
18.	Kalyan Gurukul	Project High School, Kathbari, Tantnagar, West Singhbhum	West Singhbhum	Apparel	-	-	25
19.	Kalyan Gurukul	BSK College, Maithan, Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Manufacturi ng	-	-	-
20.	Kalyan Gurukul	Varsaniya High School, Sini, Seraikela	SeraikelaKharsa wan	Construction	-	-	-
Total					1859	1921	912

*figures as on 13.07.2018

[English]

Labour Development Schemes

749. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of various Labour welfare/developmental schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Projects Under Ties

750. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERC AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of project approvals under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES);

(b) the State-wise grant-in-aid sanctioned under TIES;

(c) the State-wise increase in exports since implementation of TIES;

(d) the total increase in exports since implementation of TIES; and

(e) the overview of the kind of projects sanctioned under the scheme?

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) Madam. Under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), so far, 15 projects have been approved. State-wise number of projects along with grant-in-aid approved and released to States/Central Agencies is at the Statement.

(c) and (d) The increase in export cannot be attributed to these projects yet, as they are at the implementation stage.

(e) Various projects like establishment of Integrated Cargo Terminal (ICT), Integrated Check Post (ICP), Standard Design Factory (SDF), Common Scientific facilities Laboratories, Trade Promotion Centres etc. have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Statement

Details of Projects Approved Under TIES

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Project	TIES fund approved	TIES fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	3	14.01	5.85
2.	Kerala	1	20.00	6.50
3.	Manipur	1	11.92	6.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	48.15	17.15
5.	Tamil Nadu	2	29.56	14.78
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	33.75	25.71
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2.13	1.07
8.	Tripura	1	12.29	6.15
9.	West Bengal	1	13.66	6.83

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	1	3.04	1.52
	Total	15	188.51	91.56

Demurrage Costs of OMCs

751. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring huge expenditure on account of demurrage costs due to lack of requisite infrastructure on domestic ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the demurrage cost incurred by OMCs during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with Port Trust of India with regard to offloading facilities of oil products at various ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize demurrage costs and provide better facilities at ports to OMCs?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring demurrage costs due to lack of infrastructure in domestic ports. The details of expenditure incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and current year (upto June, 2018) on account of demurrage (LPG & POL) cost are as under:

OMC	(in Rs. Crore)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto June'18)
IOCL	880.45	129.2	200.2	16
HPCL	171.11	31.59	32.89	2.48
BPCL	238.79	31.58	52.39	0.61

(c) and (d) The issue of priority berthing of vessels to avoid demurrage cost incurred by Public Sector OMCs

has been taken up with Ministry of Road Transport, Highways and Shipping, along with various Port Trusts by this Ministry and Public Sector OMCs. Several steps have been taken to reduce demurrage including (i) entering into Concession Agreement with Ports for construction of captive jetty and augmentation of terminal facility for discharge of LPG and POL products (ii) construction of LPG pipelines (iii) Operation of LPG import terminals at optimum capacity (iv) Setting up of new import terminals etc.

Functioning of PSUs Under the Ministry

752. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major schemes that aim at improving the functioning of various PSUs under the Ministry;

(b) whether there has been any evaluation of these PSUs and their working since when they came into existence;

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

(d) the details of allocations which have been made to each PSU in the last five years; and

(e) the details of the said allocations which have been spent, unspent and the reasons for unspent allocations during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no such scheme for PSUs under the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Madam. The performance of PSUs is evaluated on the basis of targets fixed in annual MoU by Administrative Ministry/Department in consultation with DPE.

(c) The details of MoU rating given by DPE may please be seen at the enclosed Statement-I

(d) Government has not provided any budget/financial support to PSUs under Ministry of Commerce & Industry in last 5 years except to ECGC and ITPO.

(e) Details of financial support given to ECGC and ITPO is given at in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

MoU Evaluation of PSUs for the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Year	Rating
1.	MMTC	2014-15	Very Good
		2015-16	Very Good
		2016-17	Very Good
2.	STC	2014-15	Good
		2015-16	Good
		2016-17	Poor
3.	PEC	2014-15	Good
		2015-16	Good
		2016-17	Fair
4.	ECGC	2014-15	Very Good
		2015-16	Very Good
		2016-17	Very Good
5.	ITPO	2014-15	Excellent
		2015-16	Very Good
		2016-17	Very Good
6.	KTPO	2014-15	Excellent
		2015-16	Excellent
		2016-17	Fair
7.	TNTPO	2014-15	Very Good
		2015-16	Good
		2016-17	Poor

Statement – II

Details of Grants for Fairs Organised by ITPO

Rs. In Lakh

Scheme	Sanctioned*	Utilised and released**	Funds Unutilised and not to be released by DOC***
Year 2017-18			
MDA	-	-	-
MAI	1732.57	1311.95 (unaudited)	420.62 (unaudited)
Year 2016-17			
MDA	-	-	-
MAI	865.00	598.23	266.77
Year 2015-16			
MDA	66.93	66.93	0.00
MAI	805.00	584.59	220.41
Year 2014-15			
MDA	135.00	96.30	38.70
MAI	529.50	373.11	156.39
Year 2013-14			
MDA	152.00	94.16	57.84
MAI	412.00	335.26	76.74

Note:

* Amounts sanctioned in principle by DOC at the beginning of the year on estimated area of participation, etc by ITPO.

** Amounts released by DOC on basis of actual participation and audited accounts

*** MAI grant is released on basis of target of participation fixed. The grant is reduced proportionately in case the participation is lesser than the target fixed.

Details of Capital Allocation to ECGC has been Made During the Last Five Years.

Financial Year	Rs. In Crore
2013-14	100.00
2014-15	100.00

Financial Year	Rs. In Crore
2015-16	100.00
2016-17	150.00
2017-18	50.00
Total	500.00

Note:

Allocations during last five years have been utilized

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOS

753. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) which are being provided financial assistance under the ongoing schemes of the Ministry in Bihar;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided to these NGOs during the last three years, year and NGO-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to irregularities done by some of these NGOs in utilization of financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those NGOs out of these frauds to be involved in the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not funding any Non-Governmental organization (NGO) in the State of Bihar under the ongoing NGO schemes of the Ministry.

(b) to (d) In view of (a), does not arise.

Medical Insurance of ESIC Members

754. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give the facility of Medical Insurance cover to provide better medical facilities to the pensioners of Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A pilot scheme to extend medical benefits to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) 1995 pensioners drawing minimum pension upto Rs. 1000/- per month under EPS, 1995 and residing in Delhi through Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals has been formulated. The consultative process is underway.

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

[English]

Import of Indian Buffalo Meat by China

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

(a) whether China has now decided to import buffalo meat directly from India, revising 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 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) No, Madam. 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, Sir. 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.

Production and Import of Natural Rubber

756. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board of India has downpegged forecast of natural rubber production for 2018-19 about 70,000 tonne lower than what was originally estimated for 2017-18;

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

(c) whether the import of natural rubber was usually higher due to favourable price situation, increase in consumption and less than expected production; 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. Natural Rubber (NR) production forecast for 2017-18 was 800,000 tonnes. However, NR production forecast for 2018-19 is 730,000 tonnes which is 70,000 tonnes lower than 2017-18. These projections are made on the basis of matured rubber area under tapping, productivity and production trend during the near past which are determined mainly by price of rubber.

From 2015-16 to 2016-17, price of rubber increased by 20% and production improved by 23%. As the trend was expected to be continued, NR production projection for 2017-18 was fixed at 800,000 tonnes which was 16% higher than the actual production of 2016-17. The projection of NR production in 2018-19 was brought down to 730,000 tonnes in view of the actual production of NR in 2016-17 being 691,000 tonnes, decline in price of rubber by 4% in 2017-18 as against 2016-17, expected low prices of rubber in 2018-19 internationally and no sizable increase in mature area under rubber.

(c) and (d) The import of NR is dependent on the production of NR in the country, consumption by rubber product manufacturers and by the international prices. The production of NR declined from 774,000 tonnes in 2013-14 to 694,000 tonnes in 2017-18. Meanwhile, consumption of NR increased from 981,520 tonnes in 2013-14 to 11,11,210 tonnes in 2017-18. In this context, NR import increased from 360,263 tonnes in 2013-14 to 469,760 tonnes in 2017-18.

[Translation]

Universities of Bihar

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

(a) the amount of grant released by the Government to all the Universities of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of grant released to the Universities of Bihar during the last three years, University-wise; and

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned along with the amount released to Nalanda University during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SAJYA PAL SINGH): (a) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of grants released by UGC to Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed-to-be Universities year-wise during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement (Table-I)

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), funds are released by the Central Government to the State Governments inter-alia, under the component of Infrastructure Grants to Universities. The details of the grants released year-wise during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement (Table-II)

(b) The details of grants released by UGC to Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed-to-be Universities in the state of Bihar year-wise and University-wise during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement (Table-III)

The details of grants released under RUSA to the State Government of Bihar under the component of Infrastructure grants to Universities, year-wise and University-wise are given in the enclosed Statement (Table-III)

(c) The details of grants sanctioned along with the amount released to Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar, as informed by Ministry of External Affairs, during the last three years are at Statement (Table-IV)

Statement

Table-I: Grants released by UGC to Universities

Type of University	Grants released (Amount in Rs. crore)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Central Universities	1661.89	1844.99	7239.65
State Universities	62.68	141.27	123.68
Deemed-to-be Universities	328.57	368.51	481.18

Table II: Grants released under RUSA for Infrastructure Grants to Universities

Name of Component	Grants released (Amount in Rs. crore)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Infrastructure Grants to Universities	326.19	298.08	361.86

Table III: Grants released for Universities in Bihar

Funds released by/under	Name of University	Grants released (Amount in Rs. crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
UGC	Magadh University, Bodh Gaya	-	2.86	-
	Central University of Bihar	83.08	58.04	66.90
	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	5.00	18.00	19.46
RUSA	LNM University	6.00	-	3.00
	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University	-	6.00	-

Table IV: Funds sanctioned and released for Nalanda University (Amount in Rs. Crores)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Sanctioned Amount	100.00	200.00	150.00
Grant-in-aid Released	31.67	80.23	150.00

[English]

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor

758. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor including the details of the funds released so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government is ignoring Andhra Pradesh in release of funds by giving insufficient funds to Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial

Corridor and releasing more funds to other projects in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for early release of sufficient funds to the said Industrial Corridor for its early completion?

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) On the basis of Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) prepared by Asian Development Bank (ADB) team, four nodes namely; (i) Visakhapatnam, (ii) Kakinada, (iii) Kankipadu-Gannavaram and (iv) Yerpedu-Srikalahasti of Andhra Pradesh have been identified for development in Vishakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) .

Government of India releases funds after approval of National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for projects for development of industrial corridors on completion of master planning and detailed preliminary engineering. The master planning of two nodes of VCIC namely (i) Visakhapatnam and (ii) Yerpedu-Srikalahasti is under way.

Further, ADB has approved US \$631 million (in loans and grants) for VCIC, comprising a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) as follows:

- i. US \$500 million two-tranche MFF to build key infrastructure
- ii. US \$125 million two-tranche Policy Based Loan (PBL) to support policy reforms and institutional development in the state
- iii. US \$5 million grant from the multi-donor Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF) to build climate change resilient infrastructure in Visakhapatnam
- iv. US \$1 million technical assistance to help the Andhra Pradesh Government implement policy reforms

Incubators Under Startups

759. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of the progress of 'Startup India' programme;

(b) the details of the number of 'Startups' that have applied under this programme and out of these how many have been recognized by the Government;

(c) the number of incubation centres/incubators set up under the said programme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed the performances of these incubators over the years and if so, the details and the outcome 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) Details of present status of the progress of 'Startup India' initiative are provided at the enclosed Statement-I

(b) As on 15.07.2018, 16,324 applications have been received out of which 11,129 have been recognized as Startups.

(c) and (d) The number of incubation centres/incubators set up under Startup India programme and their performance assessment mechanism is as under:

1. NITI Aayog:

- a) 19 Incubation Centres had been selected in the first phase in year 2017-18. In the second phase announced recently in May 2018, 80 more incubation centers (including Atal Incubation Centres and Established Incubation Centres) have been shortlisted for funding. The details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II
- b) Atal Innovation Mission has recently launched the Incubation Centre Monitoring and Evaluation Platform in July 2018, wherein data related to incubation performance shall be submitted by incubators every month. The performance analysis shall be conducted once there is sizable data from monthly reports. Presently, more than 360 start-ups have been incubated in the Atal Incubation

Centres and Established Incubation Centres, established by the Atal Innovation Mission.

2. Department of Biotechnology:

- a) 31 incubators have been setup under Startup India Initiative (the details are provided at the enclosed Statement-III)
- b) The performance of the incubators is reviewed on yearly basis by the National Level Experts.

3. Department of Science and Technology:

- a) A total of 11 Technology Business Incubators (TBI) has been set up under the Startup India action plan (the details are provided the enclosed Statement-IV)
- b) The performance of the TBIs is evaluated during periodic review by the National Expert Advisory Committee on Innovation, Incubation and Technology Entrepreneurship.

Statement – I

Details of Progress Made Under Startup India 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 - 11,129 Startups have been recognised till 15th July 2018
 - Advertising space for Startups
 - Learning & development module - over 2,15,000 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

- 1,00,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 550+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- 2,20,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of June, 2018.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 606 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 743 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 144 Startups have been facilitated
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 1095 Startups as of June, 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.

1285.7 crore to 27 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is Rs. 170.09 crore

- 142 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of Rs. 602.60 crores.

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.
- 88 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. Also, on 11th April 2018, DIPP modified the process of recognition and tax exemptions. Eligible Startups are now allowed to apply for exemptions under Section 56 (2) (viib) through Startup India portal.

Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 2441 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and Rs. 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 1657 tinkering labs.

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned a total scale-up grant of Rs. 25 crore by NITI Aayog
- 11 New Incubators approved for funding support of Rs. 23.16 crore 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 IIT 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 MSc 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 launched Biotech Equity fund and seed fund to support bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 11 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned seed fund. Also, Rs. 82 crore has been sanctioned under equity fund.
- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with Rs. 142 crore sanctioned and Rs. 73.87 crore disbursed since January, 2016. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 300 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 IITs 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.
- Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

Statement – II

AIM Supported Incubators

Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC
Established in 2017		
1.	TREC STEP Tiruchirappalli Regional Engineering College Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park	Tamil nadu
2.	91 springboard (Springboard Solutions Pvt. Ltd.)	Delhi
3.	Amrita Technology Business Incubator	Kerala
4.	BioIncubator Centre at CCAMP	Karnataka
5.	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Limited	Telangana
6.	NSRCEL, IIM Bangalore	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC	Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC
7.	Shiv Nadar AIC Research Foundation	Uttar Pradesh	27.	Ambedkar University Delhi	Delhi
8.	AIC- AARTECH SOLONICS PRIVATE LIMITED	Madhya Pradesh	28.	BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	Jharkhand
9.	AIC Banasthali Vidyapith Foundation	Rajasthan	29.	GREAT LAKES INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CHENNAI	Tamil nadu
10.	Atal Incubation Centre- BIMTECH	Uttar Pradesh	30.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	Delhi
11.	AIC@36Inc	Chattisgarh	31.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Pune	Maharashtra
12.	Atal Incubation Centre-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology	Telangana	32.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Delhi
13.	Indian School of Business	Punjab	33.	Grass Roots Research and Creation India P Ltd	Uttar Pradesh
14.	AIC-NIFT TEA INCUBATION CENTRE FOR TEXTILES AND APPAREL (NITA)	Tamil nadu	34.	Assam Agricultural University	Assam
15.	AIC-Sangam	Delhi	35.	Gujarat Technological University	Gujarat
16.	NMIMS	Maharashtra	36.	Gujarat University	Gujarat
17.	Goa Institute of Management	Goa	37.	Institute of Management Studies Banaras Hindu University	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University	Andhra Pradesh	38.	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology	Sikkim
19.	L M College of Pharmacy	Gujarat	39.	Deshpande Foundation	Karnataka
Shortlisted for Establishments (2018)					
20.	Blume Ventures	Karnataka	40.	Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini	Maharashtra
21.	Anna Univrersity	Tamil nadu	41.	Alacrity India	Maharashtra
22.	Catalyst	Rajasthan	42.	Foundation for Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship	Delhi
23.	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad	Maharashtra	43.	T Hub foundations	Telangana
24.	National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra	Haryana	44.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Kottayam	Kerala
25.	Pondicherry Engineering College	Pondicherry	45.	MIT ADT University Pune	Maharashtra
26.	Jammu and Kashmir Entrepreneurship Development Institute	Jammu & Kashmir	46.	Dayanand Sagar University	Karnataka
			47.	Gujarat Law Society	Gujarat
			48.	Indrashil Institute of Science and Technology	Gujarat
			49.	International Institute of Information Technology	Telangana

Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC	Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC
50.	Prestige Institute of Management and Research	Madhya Pradesh	73.	Central Coffee Research Institute Coffee Board	Karnataka
51.	Southern Regional Station National Dairy Research Institute	Karnataka	74.	Herbal Incubation Center Nawa	Tamil Nadu
52.	Hamash Initiative On Global Social And Welfare Associaton	Kerala	75.	Accurate Industrial Controls Pvt Ltd	Maharashtra
53.	Rathinam Arumugam Research and Educational Foundation	Tamil Nadu	76.	Winjit Technologies Private Limited	Maharashtra
54.	Andhra Pradesh MedTech Zone Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	77.	Surat Smart City Development Limited	Gujarat
55.	National Centre For Cell Science	Maharashtra	78.	CII WR	Telanganan
56.	C V Raman College of Engineering	Orissa	79.	CitynCine Loyalty Program	Maharashtra
57.	Manipal University Jaipur	Rajasthan	80.	Devang	Haryana
58.	NCORE	Karnataka	81.	Krify Software Technologies Pvt Ltd	Andhra Pradesh
59.	Assam Don Bosco University	Assam	82.	AISECT University	Madhya Pradesh
60.	CODISSIA	Tamil Nadu	83.	Bihar Entrepreneurs Association	Bihar
61.	Ventureast	Telangana	84.	Bihar Vidyapith	Bihar
62.	IIT Delhi	Haryana	85.	NOVA Agritech Pvt Ltd	Telangana
63.	JK LakshmiPat University	Rajasthan	86.	EMPI Institutions	Delhi
64.	STPI Bengaluru	Karnataka	87.	Jyothy Institute of Technology	Karnataka
65.	JCBL Limited	Chandigarh	88.	Brick Eagle	Maharashtra
66.	Octo Spaces	Telangana	89.	SELCO Foundation	Assam
67.	Pinnacle Industries Ltd	Maharashtra	90.	Makhanlal chaturvedi national university of journalism and communication	Madhya Pradesh
68.	Shiksha Infotech Pvt Ltd	Karnataka	91.	Science And Technology Park Pune	Maharashtra
69.	Nalanda Institute of Technology	Orissa	92.	Amity Technology Incubator	Uttar Pradesh
70.	Agricultural Development Trust Baramati	Maharashtra	93.	Krishnapath Incubation Society TBI	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Verve Consulting Private Limited	Orissa	94.	SID	Karnataka
72.	National Research Development Corporation	Delhi	95.	Zaikenn Technologies	Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name	State of AIC
96.	Periyar Technology Business Incubator	Tamil Nadu
97.	BITTBI	Tamil Nadu
98.	ALEAP WE HUB	Telangana
99.	BYST CII Youth Entrepreneurship Development Centre Coimbatore	Telangana

Statement – III

31 Incubators Set up Under Startup India Initiative

Sl. No.	State	List of Bio-incubators supported by Biotechnology industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC)
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	Panjab University
2.	Delhi	Foundation for Innovation And Technology Transfer, IIT Delhi
3.	Delhi	Zonal Technology Management & Business Planning and Development Unit (ZTM-BPD) , IARI, Delhi
4.	Goa	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Goa campus
5.	Gujarat	B. V. Patel Pharmaceutical Education and Research Development Centre (PERD) , Ahmedabad
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad University
7.	Gujarat	SRISTI Innovations, Ahmedabad
8.	Gujarat	Savli Technology Business Incubator, Vadodra
9.	Haryana	Regional Centre for Biotechnology, Faridabad
10.	Karnataka	C-CAMP, Bengaluru
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore Bioinnovation Centre, Bengaluru

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR) , Bengaluru
13.	Karnataka	Karnataka IKP Eden, Bengaluru
14.	Maharashtra	Venture Center, NCL, Pune
15.	Maharashtra	Society for Innovation and Entrepreneurship, IIT Bombay
16.	Maharashtra	RiiDL (Research Innovation Incubation Design laboratory Foundation) , Somaiya Vidyavihar, Mumbai
17.	Odisha	KIIT-TBI, Bhubaneswar
18.	Tamil Nadu	IIT Madras Research Park, IIT Madras
19.	Tamil Nadu	Healthcare Technology Innovation Centre - IIT Madras
20.	Tamil Nadu	Golden jubilee Biotech Park for Women Society, Chennai
21.	Tamil Nadu	PSG-STEP, Coimbatore
22.	Tamil Nadu	VIT-TBI, Vellore
23.	Andhra Pradesh	IKP Knowledge Park, Hyderabad
24.	Andhra Pradesh	SBTIC, Hyderabad
25.	Andhra Pradesh	a-IDEA, NAARM-TBI, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad
26.	Andhra Pradesh	University of Hyderabad
27.	Andhra Pradesh	ICRISAT, Hyderabad
28.	Andhra Pradesh	L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad
29.	Andhra Pradesh	IIT Hyderabad
30.	Uttar Pradesh	SIDBI Innovation & Incubation Center, IIT Kanpur
31.	Delhi	Clean Energy International Incubation Center, Delhi

Statement – IV*TBIs set up under start-up India Action Plan*

Sl. No.	TBI at	State
1.	IIT Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
2.	IIM Kozhikode	Kerala
3.	NIT Calicut	Kerala
4.	IISER Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
5.	NIT Raurkela	Odisha
6.	IISER Mohali	Punjab
7.	NIT Jalandar	Punjab
8.	IIM Udaipur	Rajasthan
9.	MNIT Jaipur	Rajasthan
10.	IIITDM Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
11.	IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand

New Education Policy

760. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that currently a large number of professors, researchers and other faculty staff are leaving their positions in central universities for private institutions as they receive greater remuneration in these privately funded institutions;

(b) if so, under the New Education Policy, the Ministry is considering increasing the remuneration being offered to qualified faculty members to make them competitive with their private sector counterparts:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUNVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has not conducted any survey in this regard. However, Government has increased salary and other

incentives for faculty in the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

Regular Employment

761. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the number of regularly employed persons since 2009 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether that trend is still continuing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the trend noticed as far as informal and casual employment is concerned during the period from 2009 to 2014 and since 2014; and

(d) the details and the number of persons totally unemployed during 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The job growth in these 8 sectors from 2009 to 2015 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. The job growth in these 8 sectors from July 2016 to October 2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.II.

(c) and (d) As per the result from the last three available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated employment rate of Casual Labour for persons aged 15 years and above on usual principal & subsidiary status approach basis was 31.3% during 2012-13, 31.1% during 2013-14 and 33.1% during 2015-16 in the country.

The available estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual principal & subsidiary status approach basis was 3.7% during 2015-16 in the country. The details and number of persons totally unemployed during 2018 is not available.

Statement – I*Job Growth in 8 Major Sectors as Per Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys Conducted by Labour Bureau.*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan,09 to Dec,09	Jan,10 to Dec, 10	Jan,11 to Dec,11	Jan,12 to Dec,12	Jan,13 to Dec,13	Jan,14 to Dec,14	Jan, 15 to Dec, 15
1.	Textiles	3.88	1.03	-0.34	1.00	2.86	1.41	0.72
2.	Leather	-0.25	0.41	-0.21	0.03	0.44	-0.07	-0.08
3.	Metal	0.58	0.76	1.07	0.21	-0.35	0.74	0.37
4.	Automobile	0.55	1.27	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.25	-0.08
5.	Gems & Jewellery	0.78	0.22	0.28	-0.01	0.09	0.11	-0.19
6.	Transport	-0.07	-0.11	0.33	0.17	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04
7.	IT/BPO	6.54	5.07	7.64	1.95	1.09	1.93	0.76
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.8	0.01	0.05	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11
Total (Year wise)		12.8	8.65	9.30	3.22	4.19	4.21	1.35

*Source:Labour Bureau

Statement – II*Sector Wise Change in Employment in Eight Sectors as Per Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys Conducted by Labour Bureau.*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st Jul'16 over 1stApr'16	1st Oct'16 over 1stJul'16	1stJan'17 over 1stOct'16	1stApr'17 over 1stJan'17	1stJul'17 over 1stApr'17	1stOct.'17 over 1stJuly'17
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
Total		0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

*Source:Labour Bureau

RISE Model

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

(a) the aims, objectives and salient features associated with the Government's Revitalising Infrastructure and System in Education (RISE) model;

(b) the details as to the allocation made to the different institutions under the model with special emphasis on the educational institutes of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked 25% of the fund allocated to the RISE model for the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) only and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the details as to mechanism to be followed under the RISE model;

(e) whether the Government acknowledges that there is a need to establish and upgrade the infrastructure of the Universities which specializes in courses other than engineering in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to tackle and mitigate such problems therein with special reference to Rajasthan; and

(f) 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 (d) The aims, objectives, salient features and mechanism etc in respect of Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) The Government has recognized the need for establishment and upgradation of the infrastructure of the Central Universities both existing and new, which specialise in courses other than engineering in the country. Suitable models of financing have been designed, based on their age profile and financial capacity, which have also been given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Aims, Objectives, Salient Features and Mechanism in Respect of RISE*

1. "A new Budget announcement at Para 51 of the Finance Minister's Budget speech 2018-19 was made to

step up investments in research and related infrastructure in centrally funded educational institutions, including health institutions, to launch a major initiative named "Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) by 2022" with a total investment of Rs. 1,00,000 crore in next four years. Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) would be suitably structured for funding this initiative."

2. The Government has approved the proposal of "RISE by 2022" on 4-7-2018.

3. The HEFA, a not for profit company established in 2017, through RISE by 2022 financing model, would service the requirements of educational institutions under higher education, school education and institutions under the Ministry of Health. In order to address the requirements of various categories of institutions to be financed, there would be five financing windows as below:

- I. Technical Institutions more than 10 years old: Repay the whole Principal Portion from the internally generated budgetary resources.
- II. Technical Institutions started between 2008 and 2014: Repay 25% of the principal portion from internal resources, and receive grant for the balance of the Principal portion.
- III. Central Universities started prior to 2014: Repay 10% of the principal portion from internal resources, and receive grant for the balance of the Principal portion.
- IV. Newly established Institutions (started after 2014), for funding construction of permanent campuses: Grant would be provided for complete servicing of loan through OH-31. Other Institutions of MHRD with no scope for fee revision or internal resource generation would figure in this category.
- V. Other educational institutions and grant-in-aid institutions of Ministry of Health: Sponsoring Department/Ministry to give a commitment for complete servicing of the principal and interest by ensuring adequate funds in the OH-31 for the institution.

4. The Institutions in above Windows II/III/IV will have to improve their internal revenue generation and

shall repay the outstanding Principal amount after a period of 2/3/5 years respectively from the date of completion of project period. HEFA will assess the performance of each institution on a continuing basis and with prior approval of MHRD, fix a moratorium period beyond which servicing of interest shall also be taken over by the institution in part or full." However, considering the limited possibility of generation of internal revenues by some institutions like IISERs and Central Universities etc, it is proposed that the above provisions would be made applicable only after due joint review by the Department of Higher Education and the Department of Expenditure.

5. In order to enable the HEFA for raising the required resources, the authorised share capital of Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been raised to Rs. 10,000 crore from the existing Rs. 2,000 crore. An additional Government equity of Rs. 5,000 crore would be provided, the actual provision of which would depend on the assessment of requirement of funds and subject to the leveraging and utilisation of funds by HEFA.

Setting Up of Trade Fair Complexes

763. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new trade fair complexes in various States of the country particularly in North Eastern States including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed complexes are likely to be set up by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal from Central/State Government Agencies, presently under consideration, for setting up of trade fair complexes in various States including the North Eastern States including Assam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

SEZ Policy

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

(a) the salient features of the existing policy for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the laws/provisions regarding the existing SEZs policy or review this policy; 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 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZs Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006. The salient features of the SEZ scheme are:-

- (i) A designated duty free enclave to be treated as a territory outside the customs territory of India for the purpose of authorised operations in the SEZ;
- (ii) No licence required for import;
- (iii) Manufacturing or service activities allowed;
- (iv) The Unit shall achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively for a period of five years from the commencement of production;
- (v) Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force;
- (vi) Full freedom for subcontracting;
- (vii) No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo;
- (viii) SEZ Developers /Co-Developers and Units enjoy Direct Tax and Indirect Tax benefits as prescribed in the SEZs Act, 2005.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam, the Government has constituted a group on 4th June, 2018 to study necessary changes in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy.

The group is required to submit its report within 3 months from the date of constitution.

Schemes to Promote Cultural Tourism

765. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to facilitate interaction and cooperation between Government departments/schemes to promote wellness, spiritual and cultural tourism across the Country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any intention to incorporate the mechanism into Swadesh Darshan Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has constituted the National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) which facilitates interaction on various matters relating to tourism including the promotion of wellness, spiritual and cultural tourism across the country, and consists of members representing various Ministries of Government of India, Experts & Travel and Tourism Industry Associations.

In addition, Ministry of Tourism interacts with various Government departments, State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, stakeholders etc. from time to time to take suggestions/inputs on case to case basis which are held at Regional and National levels on matters related to development of tourism.

Further, a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board chaired by Union Tourism Minister and consisting of members representing the related Government Departments, Experts in the field of tourism, medical, wellness & yoga has also been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism across the country.

(c) and (d) A National Steering Committee (NSC) headed by Union Tourism Minister comprising of members of various Central Ministries reviews, overseas operations, steers & monitors the overall performance of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Further, the Mission

Directorate comprising of representatives of the States/UTs, concerned Ministries & stakeholders from the travel trade & hospitality industry also interacts to monitor and review the projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

In addition, the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme for development of pilgrimage sites of the country with similar mechanism for interaction and cooperation between Government departments has also been launched by the Ministry.

[Translation]

IGL Pipeline

766. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has received requests from Maharashtra for laying pipeline during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government on the said requests?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has informed that it has not received any proposal from Maharashtra for laying of pipeline during last three years.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of answer at (a) above.

[English]

Nomination of Cultural Ambassadors

767. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to nominate cultural ambassadors for famous cultural heritage monuments in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof, specially in Delhi/NCR;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued so far in this regard?

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

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India conducts regular awareness programs through its field offices to spread the message of importance of cultural heritage.

(d) No, Madam.

Unemployment Allowance

768. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering to announce/implement unemployment allowance to each eligible unemployed persons across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country in 2015 was 4.35 crore (Provisional). Data for the year 2016 & 2017 is not available. State/UT-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Government of India is not providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons.

Statement

Number of Job-seekers Registered with Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the Country as on Dec. 2015 (Provisional) .

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Job-seekers (in thousand)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	901.3

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.3
3.	Assam	1813.0
4.	Bihar	675.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	1794.5
6.	Delhi	1262.6
7.	Goa	132.8
8.	Gujarat	677.4
9.	Haryana	737.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	820.1
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	279.4
12.	Jharkhand	569.8
13.	Karnataka	352.7
14.	Kerala	3616.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715.3
16.	Maharashtra	3686.5
17.	Manipur	741.1
18.	Meghalaya	42.5
19.	Mizoram	31.7
20.	Nagaland	72.6
21.	Odisha	1031.0
22.	Punjab	356.0
23.	Rajasthan	580.3
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	7750.6
26.	Telangana	1008.9
27.	Tripura	276.4
28.	Uttarakhand	794.5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3504.7
30.	West Bengal	7890.6
31.	Andamanand Nicobar Islands	40.2
32.	Chandigarh	23.6
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.8

1	2	3
34.	Daman and Diu	10.5
35.	Lakshadweep	18.9
36.	Puducherry	209.4
Total		43502.7

Note: * No employment exchange is functioning in this state.

[Translation]

Import-Export Data

769. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import/export data of last five years and the current year has been collected by the

Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of imports and exports made with various countries during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the effective measures taken by the Government so far to downsize the import of various items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam, the merchandise import-export data of last five years and the current year have been collected by the Government, the details of which are given below:

(Value in US\$ billions)

Years	Export	% Change	Import	% Change
2013-14	314.42	-	450.21	—
2014-15	310.35	-1.29	448.03	-0.48
2015-16	262.29	-15.49	381.01	-14.96
2016-17	275.85	5.17	384.36	0.88
2017-18	303.38	9.98	465.58	21.13
2017-18 (Apr-June)	72.21	-	112.26	—
2018-19 (Apr-June) *	82.47	14.21	127.41	13.49

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

(b) India's import from top 25 countries/SAR for last three years and the current year are given as follows:

(Value in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-May) *
1.	China P Rp	61707.95	61283.03	76271.72	10997.57
2.	USA	21781.39	22307.44	26611.13	5401.14
3.	U Arab Emts	19445.68	21509.83	21739.96	4769.42
4.	Iraq	10837.58	11707.94	17615.81	4020.89
5.	Saudi Arab	20321.33	19972.40	22069.96	3932.57
6.	Switzerland	19299.49	17248.68	18923.07	3407.29
7.	Iran	6278.75	10506.51	11111.52	3069.24
8.	Hong Kong	6051.66	8204.18	10676.09	2588.99

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-May) *
9.	Singapore	7308.38	7086.57	7466.99	2553.14
10.	Korea Rp	13047.12	12585.35	16361.76	2543.68
11.	Germany	12088.37	11583.67	13295.71	2318.97
12.	Indonesia	13131.93	13427.99	16438.80	2270.26
13.	Australia	8898.78	11154.48	13993.75	2247.13
14.	Japan	9850.22	9754.64	10973.48	2140.88
15.	Malaysia	9083.83	8933.59	9011.58	2024.10
16.	Belgium	8256.06	6624.63	5993.42	1892.52
17.	UK	5192.54	3664.96	4807.18	1474.04
18.	Qatar	9,022.16	7646.22	8409.08	1465.44
19.	Nigeria	9949.17	7659.48	9501.33	1387.20
20.	Thailand	5510.16	5415.40	7134.55	1314.97
21.	Vietnam Soc Rep	2560.39	3320.56	5018.55	1246.83
22.	Kuwait	4969.69	4462.28	7165.70	1186.41
23.	Venezuela	5701.81	5512.06	5866.37	1152.00
24.	Russia	4584.98	55-52.30	8573.46	1110.94
25.	South Africa	5948.42	5833.75	6834.71	1105.44
Total import from above		300827.84	302957.95	361865.71	67621.10
% Share of above		78.96	78.82	77.72	81.41
India's total import		381007.76	384357.03	465578.28	83062.80

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

India's export to top 25 countries/SAR for last three years and the current year are given as follows:

(Value in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-May) *
1.	USA	40340.03	42216.48	47882.55	8736.18
2.	U Arab Emts	30316.50	31175.50	28145.64	6117.88
3.	China P Rp	9014.55	10172.41	13337.67	2647.15
4.	Hong Kong	12092.28	14047.24	14690.27	1875.15
5.	Singapore	7719.97	9564.67	10202.24	1831.70
6.	Netherland	4727.39	5071.22	6263.27	1556.16
7.	Germany	7094.55	7183.86	8689.24	1468.27
8.	UK	8857.77	8551.14	9712.59	1453.35

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr-May) *
9.	Bangladesh Pr	6034.96	6820.13	8460.34	1420.35
10.	Nepal	3902.70	5453.59	6597.09	1297.60
11.	Belgium	5027.65	5656.92	6206.92	1244.87
12.	Vietnam Soc Rep	5265.99	6786.56	7813.08	1221.69
13.	Turkey	4140.01	4626.59	5090.70	1076.29
14.	Saudi Arab	6381.72	5110.28	5410.70	971.95
15.	Italy	4218.21	4902.70	5710.27	934.11
16.	Malaysia	3706.88	5224.88	5700.12	921.16
17.	South Africa	3588.08	3545.97	3825.22	873.68
18.	France	4633.77	5250.27	4901.61	845.64
19.	Korea Rp	3524.51	4242.56	4462.14	836.59
20.	Japan	4663.09	3845.82	4734.75	726.60
21.	Indonesia	2819.49	3488.16	3965.56	713.79
22.	Mexico	2865.13	3460.98	3782.79	705.26
23.	Thailand	2987.86.	3133.44	3653.66	685.35
24.	Spain	3237.46	3426.13	3996.15	684.55
25.	Sri Lanka DSR	5310.75	3913.15	4476.33	676.25
Total export to above		192471.27	206870.66	227710.90	41521.57
% Share of above		73.38	74.99	75.06	75.71
India's total export		262291.09	275852.43	303376.22	54841.29

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

(c) The Government has taken the following major initiatives to encourage domestic industry, boost exports and downsize the imports:

- i. "Make in India" initiative to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub with a user friendly system helping drive investment, foster innovation, develop skills, protect Intellectual Property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure.
- ii. 'Start-up India' aimed at promoting bank financing for start-up ventures to boost entrepreneurship and encourage start-ups.
- iii. Enhanced incentives for export promotion in the Mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20.

- iv. Ambitious program of regulatory reform aimed at making it easier to do business in India. It has led to improvement in India's "Ease of Doing Business" rank from 142 in 2014 to 100 in 2018.
- v. "Smart Cities" for developing 100 smart cities as satellite towns of larger cities and by modernising existing cities with a capital outlay of USD 7 Billion.
- vi. "AMRUT" Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for recasting urban landscape and make urban centres more liveable and inclusive with a capital outlay of USD 7.69 Billion

- vii. "Digital India" to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity.

[English]

Harassment for Girls Appearing in NEET Exams

770. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that National Human Rights Commission has issued notice to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) on unnecessary harassment to girl students who were appeared in NEET exam, 2018 held in May, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any response given by CBSE in the notice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that they have not received any such notice from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

(b) to (d) In view of above, questions do not arise.

Leasing of Historical Sites to Private Parties

771. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to lease out the historical, cultural and heritage places to private parties on the pretext of development and maintenance;

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

(c) whether the private parties who have taken these sites on lease would not use them for profit purposes and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) whether any norms have been laid down in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Skill Development Among Unemployed Women

772. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to nurture the local talent and promote entrepreneurship skill among unemployed women of Jharkhand including East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum districts so that they could make effective use of small and medium Industry promotion schemes;

(b) the details of efforts made so far in this regard; and

(c) the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Presently, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA). 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) for over a period of five years (2017-18 to 2021-22). Additionally, students will get easy access to a robust network of peers, mentors incubators, funds and business services through an online platform. Under this scheme, over all at least 30% students enrolled would be women. So far, 239 Institutes of Higher Learning including 1 in the State of Jharkhand have been empanelled to impart entrepreneurship education throughout the country (Details of these Institutes are given in the enclosed Statement and entrepreneurship courses have started in more than 200 institutes of Higher Learning. Keeping in view the mandate of MSDE, an end to end customized

entrepreneurship orientation module has been integrated under the Life Skill Course module in the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Courses so that every candidate undergoing PMKVY skill training will receive orientation in Entrepreneurship. In ITI courses, the module on Entrepreneurship is already integrated as a section in the employability skills.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2016-20) is the flagship scheme of MSDE. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. The scheme has placed special importance to placements which includes apprenticeship, wage employment and self-entrepreneurship. Under PMKVY, special focus and provisions has been made for encouraging women participation. In order to enable the newly skilled women to settle into their new jobs/vocations, post placement support is being provided at the rate of Rs. 1500 per month for two months for within domicile and three months for outside the domicile placement. All women trainees under PMKVY is provided with travelling allowances of Rs. 1000/1500 per trainee per month depending upon whether training centre is within the district of domicile of candidate or outside.

Statement

State/UT Wise Number of Empanelled Institutes Under PM-YUVA Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Empanelled Institutes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	17
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	7
13.	Kerala	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10
15.	Maharashtra	23
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Odisha	10
19.	Punjab	4
20.	Puducherry	3
21.	Rajasthan	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	42
23.	Telangana	28
24.	Uttarakhand	6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	21
26.	West Bengal	14
Total		239

[English]

Foreign Tourist Arrival on Medical Visa

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

(a) whether a large number of foreign patients are coming to our country for medical treatment and surgery;

(b) if so, the details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India on Medical Visa during the last three years country-wise; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned through medical tourism during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Statement of Nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India for Medical purpose during 2015, 2016 and 2017 is enclosed.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earning (FEE) through medical tourism in India is not available, separately. However, the provisional estimates of total FEEs through tourism during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were Rs. 1,35,193 crore, Rs. 1,54,146 crore and Rs. 1,77,874 crore respectively.

Statement

Estimates of Nationality- wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals for Medical Purpose are as follows:

Sl. No.	Nationality	2015	2016	2017 (P)
1.	Bangladesh	120388	210142	221751
2.	Afghanistan	27505	61231	55681
3.	Iraq	11378	33125	47640
4.	Oman	8308	25002	28157
5.	Maldives	1836	10523	45355
6.	Uzbekistan	6398	9564	8309
7.	Nigeria	10642	9277	5530
8.	Yemen	5291	8837	11903
9.	Kenya	6400	8701	7496
10.	United Republic Of Tanzan	6167	5566	5047
11.	Somalia	3072	5549	4964
12.	Sudan	1869	4324	6908
13.	Sri Lanka	3029	4284	4436
14.	Pakistan	3632	3955	1785
15.	Ethiopia	1503	2666	7659
16.	Saudi Arabia	1655	2589	4782
17.	Myanmar (Burma)	1354	1812	1791
18.	Uganda	1065	1638	1624
19.	Mauritius	1174	1200	1682
20.	Tazikistan	587	1040	1728
21.	Rwanda	792	865	1390
22.	Bahrain	501	783	1130
23.	Fiji	502	770	829

Sl. No.	Nationality	2015	2016	2017 (P)
24.	Mozambique	547	700	353
25.	Seychelles	5	682	939
26.	Zambia	545	673	714
27.	United Kingdom	609	672	755
28.	Zimbabwe	560	627	578
29.	United States	615	584	649
30.	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	282	570	566
31.	Djibouti	312	487	421
32.	Malawi	29	380	546
33.	South Sudan	401	341	265
34.	United Arab Emirates	158	337	508
35.	Cameroon	198	321	342
36.	Canada	264	305	312
37.	Kazakhstan	235	284	367
38.	Kuwait	174	265	1008
39.	Mongolia	276	258	359
40.	Ghana	145	252	235
41.	Russian Federation	128	229	299
42.	Malaysia	163	208	441
43.	Syrian Arab Republic	90	184	290
44.	Turkmenistan	25	169	801
45.	Kyrgyzstan	91	167	314
46.	Liberia	15	163	150
47.	Burundi	171	157	103
48.	Indonesia	155	141	249
49.	Iran	77	132	108
50.	Philippines	77	131	304
51.	Australia	165	129	198
52.	Sierra Leone	48	129	84

Sl. No.	Nationality	2015	2016	2017 (P)
53.	South Africa	205	125	141
54.	Egypt	78	115	248
55.	Angola	95	109	89
56.	Palestine	41	103	108
57.	Comoros	62	96	94
58.	Eritrea	85	93	86
59.	Tuvalu	48	93	110
60.	Netherlands	56	92	85
61.	Madagascar	86	84	228
62.	Jordan	45	82	120
63.	Congo	3	80	66
64.	France	56	70	97
65.	Gambia	53	66	38
66.	Germany	52	64	109
67.	Bulgaria	30	61	63
68.	Qatar	26	61	65
69.	Niger	55	60	46
70.	Lebanon	22	57	86
71.	Ukraine	30	54	112
72.	Norway	26	52	57
73.	Botswana	13	40	29
74.	Italy	36	39	41
75.	Singapore	46	39	44
	Others	1061	2159	3059
	Total	233918	427014	495056

P: Provisional

Primary data source: Bureau of Immigration, Government of India

Aawaz Health Insurance Scheme

774. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing/proposes to provide financial assistance for the proposed Aawaz

Health Insurance Scheme for the migrated labourers in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government of Kerala has introduced a Scheme named "Aawaz" with an intention to provide health insurance linked identity card to the Migrant Workers in the State. The scheme envisages providing treatment to the enrolled migrant laborers for an amount of Rs. 15,000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals. No such proposal to provide Central financial assistance for the scheme and no decision has been taken in this regard.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

775. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan part-II in the country;

(b) If so, the details including the aims and objective thereof;

(c) The details of educational institutions selected in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan part-II and the number of institutions took part in the first phase;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, The Government has successfully launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0. The UBA 2.0 was officially launched on 25th April, 2018 in AICTE, Vasantkunj.

(b) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship programme of the Ministry of HRD, it aims to link the Higher Education Institutions with set of atleast (5) villages, so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and

social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base. It is a significant initiative where all Higher Learning Institutes have been involved for participation in development activities, particularly in rural areas. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between the society and an inclusive university system, with the latter providing knowledge base; practices for emerging livelihoods and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and private sectors

Objective of the scheme are (i) To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions in understanding rural realities; (ii) Identify and select existing innovative technologies, enable customization of technologies, or devise implementation methods for innovative solutions, as required by people; and (iii) To allow Higher Educational Institutions to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Government Programs.

(c) Currently 748 Institutions are participating under the scheme. In the phase -2 of the scheme 605 institutions are selected. Out of these 313 are Technical Institutions and 292 are Non-Technical Institutions. Also, the number of institutions which took part in phase-1 are 143.

Promotion of Tourism in Lakshadweep

776. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to improve the tourism sector in Lakshadweep and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations from Lakshadweep administration in this regard and if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of lack of Air Connectivity, hotels/accommodation and other facilities/services to the tourists in the Islands and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds made available and likely to be made available for the purpose to promote tourism in the Islands; and

(e) the tourists arrival, both domestic and international in the Lakshadweep Group of Islands during the last three years and the current year and the revenue earned therefrom, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NITI Aayog has taken up the holistic development of identified Islands and the final site potential development report has been prepared for five islands in Lakshadweep, namely, Minicoy Island, Bangaram Island, Thinnakara Island, Cheriya Island and Suheli Island. The development of projects for identified islands has been planned in consultation with Lakshadweep Administration.

(c) and (d) The holistic development plan includes the aspects of hotel accommodation, connectivity and other tourist facilities as per the carrying capacity of these islands. Further, an Airport at Minicoy has been proposed for construction by Indian Air Force which would also be for use by civilian aircrafts.

While no specific funds have been allocated by the Ministry for Lakshadweep Islands, the Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic and international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country including the Lakshadweep Islands. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

(e) The Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) in Lakshadweep during the last three years are as under:

Year	DTV	FTV
2015	17241	1173
2016	8716	753
2017	6620	1027

The information regarding State/UT-wise revenue earned through tourism is not available in the Ministry. However, the Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism during the last three years in the country are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)	
Year	Foreign Exchange Earning from Tourism
2015	135193
2016	154146
2017	177874

Welfare of Film Industry Worker

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a huge number of workers such as light men, spot boys, painters etc. are working in the Film Studios in Mumbai and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that they are reportedly denied/not provided with the basic facilities like ESIS, PPF, Pension, Leave, Fixed working hours, etc. under Labour Law by the Film industry and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will make a survey to find out the condition of this workforce in the film studios and take action so that they get all facilities under Labour Law including ESIS, PPF etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As on date, 7,208 such workers have been issued identity cards by the Labour Welfare Organization, for the purpose of extending benefits of various welfare schemes being implemented by this Organization.

(b) No information with regard to denial of basic facilities like ESIS, PPF, Pension, Leave, Fixed working hours, etc. has been received.

(c) and (d) Vide notification number SO 3455 dated 4th November 1988, the Central Government has delegated all the powers related to the Working Conditions and Welfare of Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers, as defined under the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981, except power to make rules, to the State Governments.

In the light of the above, the State Governments are mandated to conduct such surveys.

Digital Library

778. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched National Digital Library of India (NDLI) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would make digital educational resources available to all citizens of the country to empower, inspire and encourage learning; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Digital Library of India project was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development at Vigyan Bhawan on 19/06/2018 and the portal (www.ndl.gov.in) has been dedicated to the Nation.

(c) and (d) National Digital Library of India is an open digital library implemented as part of National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT) programme. It is a 24*7 learning resource and can be accessible by anyone, from anywhere and anytime, free of cost. It is a key enabler by forming a centralized knowledge platform by collecting and indexing metadata from individual and institutional Digital Repositories. The NDLI platform is becoming the reference for various e-learning systems through which schools, boards and other educational platforms can provide structured courses in diverse levels and complexities of study. NDLI is Open and Inclusive. It allows all learners of all ages to access any subject to any degree of proficiency irrespective of location and geography. It is available in 200+ languages in the form of e-book, journals and articles, simulations, animations and other forms of digital learning resources. As on date over 1.75 crore content is available on NDL, over 35 lakhs users are registered and more than 9000 institutions are using it. NDL integrates an absolute wealth of knowledge available to the user through a

single window, forming a fundamental part of Technology Enable Learning Environment.

Khadi Villages

779. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start Khadi Villages under Centre for Rural Employment and Economic Development in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As of now, there is no proposal for Khadi Village under Centre for Rural employment and Economic Development. However, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the following schemes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the country:- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) , (ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) ,(iii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme,(iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans,(v) Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure, (vi) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) .

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Force Participation Rate for Women

780. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details on the labour Force Participation Rate of women in the country;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any specific measures to increase the same and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sector-wise data on the gender pay gap in the country; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any specific measures to bridge the said gap and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Labour Bureau has been conducting Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys since 2010 which inter-alia captures the Labour Force Participation Rate for women in the country according to industry section based on NIC 2008 as per the Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach. Sector wise detail of the Labour Force Participation Rate for women in the country for the year 2015-16 are presented in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken a number of measures to increase the Labour Force Participation Rate for women. Some of these measures ensure that the services of a woman worker cannot be terminated during the period of her absence on account of pregnancy. As per amendment of Section 5 of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, maximum period for which a woman can get paid maternity benefit is twenty six weeks upto two surviving children, 12 weeks of paid maternity leave is also available. A medical bonus of Rs. 3,500/- is being provided under the Act. The creche facility has also been provided by the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 after insertion of new Section 11 A, according to which every establishment having fifty or more employees shall have the facility of creche in the establishment.

(c) Labour Bureau compiles Average daily wage rate data in respect of selected agricultural and non-agricultural occupations based on the data collected by the Field Operation Division (FOD) off National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from a fixed set of 600 sample villages spread over 20 states.

The All India Annual Average Daily Wage Rate in respect of general agricultural labourer and non-agricultural labourer for last three years 2015, 2016, 2017 and current year 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate government are equally payable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender. The provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 ensures equal payments for labour services for both male and female workers.

Statement – I

*Per 1000 Distribution of Female Workers (Rural + Urban)
Aged 15 years & Above by Industry Section
Based on NIC 2008.*

Section	Description	All India
Section A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	601
Section B	Mining and quarrying	2
Section C	Manufacturing	108
Section D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1
Section E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2
Section F	Construction	52
Section G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	49
Section H	Transportation and storage	5
Section I	Accommodation and Food service activities	10
Section J	Information and communication	6

Section	Description	All India
Section K	Financial and insurance activities	6
Section L	Real estate activities	0
Section M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	4
Section N	Administrative and support service activities	10
Section O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8
Section P	Education	77
Section Q	Human health and social work activities	24
Section R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1
Section S	Other service activities	13
Section T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	21
Section U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-

Statement – II

*All India Annual Average Daily Wage Rate (in Rs.) in Respect of General Agricultural Labourer and Non- agricultural Labourer for Last Three Years 2015. 2016. 2017 and current year 2018**

(in Rupees)

S. No.	Occupation	2015		2016		2017		2018*	
		Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	General agriculture Labourers (including Watering/ Irrigation etc.)	233.84	178.86	248.32	191.58	264.05	205.32	271.79	212.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Non-agricultural labourers (including porters, loaders)	246.82	180.02	257.95	191.43	271.17	205.90	278.37	213.04

* = Average based on January to April wage rate data.

Impact of Maternity Benefit Amendment Act

781. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any study on the impact of implementing the maternity benefit amendment Act in the employment sector for women and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the participation of women in jobs has reduced following the implementation of the said Act; and

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor including the steps taken by the Government to increase the women participation rate in workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such type of study has been conducted by the Government.

(b) Though no such data is maintained by Central Government, the Government is of opinion that with enforcement of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in women labour participation across the country.

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

[Translation]

Making NCERT Books Mandatory

782. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to make National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks mandatory in all the schools affiliated with CBSE across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCERT is ready to make the textbooks of all the subjects available in sufficient number through their district sellers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any cell has been set up to deal with the complaints of guardians regarding non-availability of NCERT books on time; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government/CBSE is likely to address the complaints of guardians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is ready provide adequate number of textbooks. All NCERT sales outlets are equipped with adequate stock to supply textbooks. Further, for the purpose of distribution of textbooks, 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.

(e) and (f) 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 textbooks can be registered have been prominently displayed on the portal. The Publication Division of NCERT is continuously monitoring

the progress of availability of textbooks. Complaints regarding non-availability of textbooks, if any, received are attended to and resolved by the Publication Division of NCERT promptly.

Quality of Education

783. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve and maintain the quality of the mandatory education at the primary level in the country;

(b) whether it is being proposed to provide some incentives to the backward States separately in the education sector; and

(c) the details of policy guidelines given to the States regarding mandatory primary level education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve and maintain the quality of primary education in the country.

- (i) The Central Government has launched an integrated scheme, for school education named as Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes of school education i.e Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) , Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) . The common objectives of all these Schemes were to enhance access, to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and to improve the quality of education. However, the Samagra Shiksha scheme, envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. The Samagra Shiksha scheme focuses on improvement of quality of education by providing support for different interventions like; in-service training of teachers

and schools heads, conduct of achievement surveys at National and State level, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, library grants, provision of textbooks as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, ICT and digital initiatives, grants for sports and physical education etc.

- (ii) In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended 0Y1 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. Learning outcomes have been translated in different languages and serve as a benchmark for student's capabilities to be achieved in each subject & class.
- (iii) National Achievement Survey for classes 3, 5, and 8 based on learning outcomes was conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable States and UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps. District Report Cards are available along with learning gaps for each district.
- (iv) Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019.
- (v) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13 Lakh teachers have joined these courses.

- (vi) In addition to above, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in foundational years of schooling.
- (vii) The Government has also launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.
- (viii) The NCERT has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states. PINDICS is a framework for accessing teacher performance and providing constructive feedback for further improvement.

(b) Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, provision has been made for giving preference to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) , Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs) , Border areas and the 115 Aspirational districts.

(c) The RTE Act, 2009, has come into force with effect from 1st April, 2010 in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It provides a legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. It also lays down the norms and standards relating *inter alia* to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours, appointment of trained teachers etc. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing with the States and UTs to implement various interventions/provisions of RTE, Act, 2009 at various fora. Advisories for same have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Revival Package for MSMEs

784. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

SHRI S. P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of financially distressed/sick Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any revival/relief package for the MSME sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of MSMEs which have sought assistance from the committees set up at district level including the nature of assistance provided/proposed to be provided; State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to protect and promote the MSME Sector including control on high rate of interest charged on the loans provided to MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The data on the number of sick units for period upto March 31, 2016 are furnished at enclosed Statement-I the data on financially distressed units for the half year ending September 30, 2017 are furnished at the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Ministry of MSME has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).'

(c) The data on Financially Distressed Units referred to Bankers' Committee - State-wise for the half year ending September 30, 2017 has been given in Annex-2. The Committees set up to look into the cases filed by these units classify the accounts in three categories i.e. rectification, restructuring and recovery for corresponding action.

(d) The Ministry of MSME has taken steps to protect & promote the MSMEs through various schemes and programmes. These include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Manufacturing Competitive Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Agro-Industry, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industry (SFURTI) and Public Procurement Policy etc.

Statement – I*Data on Sick MSME Units - State-wise till March 31, 2016*

State Name	Sick Units	
	No. of Units (Micro & Small)	No. of Units (Medium)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	883	3
Andhra Pradesh	11385	91
Arunachal Pradesh	383	0
Assam	4947	15
Bihar	17671	16
Chandigarh	1226	48
Chattisgarh	6855	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	12
Daman and Diu	32	0
Delhi	5418	208
Goa	1629	14
Gujarat	42401	178
Haryana	14475	87
Himachal Pradesh	2849	35
Jammu & Kashmir	2864	35
Jharkhand	11051	32
Karnataka	29363	54
Kerala	21702	23
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	20564	55
Maharashtra	52202	374
Manipur	1791	0
Mizoram	83	0
Nagaland	512	0
Orissa	15477	3888

1	2	3
Puducherry	1391	7
Punjab	15908	194
Rajasthan	24030	29
Sikkim	85	0
Tamil Nadu	39477	239
Tripura	4877	0
Uttar Pradesh	95859	130
West Bengal	19716	134
Uttarakhand	5347	16
Telangana	7766	81
Total	480280	6011

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Statement – II*Data on Financially Distressed Units Referred to Bankers' Committee - State-wise for the Half Year Ending September 30, 2017*

State name	Accounts referred to the Committee
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	4
Andhra Pradesh	2253
Arunachal Pradesh	78
Assam	658
Bihar	5803
Chandigarh	258
Chattisgarh	5385
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34
Daman and Diu	74
Delhi	2604
Goa	455
Gujarat	5022
Haryana	2381

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1989
Jammu and Kashmir	1111
Jharkhand	509
Karnataka	1342
Kerala	1783
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	6579
Maharashtra	16409
Manipur	39
Meghalaya	214
Mizoram	92
Nagaland	69
Odisha	1518
Puducherry	741
Punjab	3859
Rajasthan	4601
Sikkim	9
Tamil nadu	5191
Telangana	910
Tripura	184
Uttarakhand	1349
Uttar Pradesh	12324
West bengal	1231
Total	87062

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Reservation in Faculty Positions

785. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a proposal by University Grants Commission (UGC) that reservation in faculty positions should be calculated department-wise and not based on the total posts in a

university in response to a direction of the Allahabad High Court in April 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has accepted the University Grants Commission's new formula for implementing reservation in teaching posts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether implementation of this new formula of faculty reservation would significantly reduce representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes(SC/ST/OBC) in all new recruitment drives taken up by the universities in future;

(d) if so, whether the current representation of SC, ST and OBC among teachers in higher education is pretty abysmal; and

(e) if so, whether the Government report released in 2016, stated that only 1.02 lakh or 7.22 per cent - of the 14.1 lakh teachers in 716 universities and 38,056 colleges in the country were Dalits and Tribal faculty was just 30,000 or 2.12 per cent and if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) Guidelines of 2006 relating to reservation in teaching posts in Central Universities, inter-alia, prescribe that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not 'Department/ subject'.

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its order of C.M.W.P.No.43260 of 2016 dated 07-04-2017 quashed clause 6(c) and 8(a) (v) of UGC Guidelines 2006. This Order was later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21-7-2017 passed in SLP(C) No.16515/2017.

To continue with the Central Government's reservation policy (implemented through the UGC guidelines) and to ensure adequate representation to SC/ST/OBCs in teaching and equivalent positions in various Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres, UGC and MHRD have filed separate SLPs on 12-04-2018 and 16-04-2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Meanwhile, in view of the matter being sub-judice, the UGC has been requested vide MHRD letter dated 18th July, 2018 to issue a direction to all the institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway, till further orders. The UGC has issued necessary instructions to Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres.

Quality Assurance of Universities

786. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a mechanism for Quality Assurance, of the universities under Grant for Graded autonomy;

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

(c) whether there is a provision to hire foreign faculties for Universities under the University Grants Commission (UGC) ;

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

(e) the mechanism by which the Government plans to balance the reservation in faculty hiring and appointment of foreign faculties in varsities under the UGC in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Recognising the need to create an enabling environment whereby Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) can become institutions of global excellence, autonomy is pivotal to promote and institutionalize excellence in higher education. The regulatory framework has recognized this need and towards this direction, the UGC (Categorisation of Universities (Only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 have been notified on 12th February, 2018. These regulations are aimed to provide autonomy to the HEIs based on quality benchmarks.)

Under these Regulations, Universities having NAAC score of 3.51 or above or those who 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.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Category I & II Universities may hire foreign faculty, without approval of the Commission, who have taught at an institution appearing in top five hundred of any of the world renowned ranking frameworks such as the Times Higher Education World University Rankings or QS Rankings upto 20% of over and above of their total sanctioned faculty strength. Universities will have the freedom to hire foreign faculty on "tenure/contract" basis as per the terms and conditions approved by their Governing Council/Statutory bodies. Since the recruitment of foreign faculty is over and above the sanctioned strength of an Institution, the implementation of the reservation policy of the Government in teaching positions will not be disturbed.

Unemployment Rate

787. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 31 million people in the country are currently looking for jobs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that highest unemployment rate has been witnessed in the last 15-10 months according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted

by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country in 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 3.3%, 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively.

(b) According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt Ltd. (CMIE unemployment rate is in the range of 3.39% to 5.67% during July, 2017 to June, 2018.

(c) Employment generation and 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 (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

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

Government 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.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Tribals Affected by Polavaram Dam

788. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has submitted report/recommendations to the

Government on the plight of tribals affected/displaced by the Indira Sagar Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Commission has visited all affected areas/States;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the authorities who were consulted by the commission in this regard; and

(d) the details of reference issued by the Government to the Commission along with the other steps taken by the Government to mitigate the suffering of affected tribals of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, NCST visited few villages and met Scheduled Tribe persons/families affected on account of Polavaram Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh on 26th to 28th March, 2018. Thereafter, the Commission met the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and other Senior Officers dealing with the Project. Based on the interaction with the Polavaram Irrigation Project affected people, the Commission prepared a Special Report which comprises important features of Polavaram Irrigation Project, details regarding land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement, issue raised in the various representations received from the project affected people and the Commission's recommendations/advises for better rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected Scheduled Tribes families. The Commission submitted the report to the Hon'ble President on 03.07.2018. Recommendation of the Commission is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation vide their order dated 12.09.2017 has constituted a Committee headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) for exclusive monitoring mechanism for Polavaram Project at National Level. The Terms of Reference of the said Committee inter-alia includes to ensure finalization of traditional community and individual forest rights of tribals and villages in the forest area of the Polavaram project in coordination with Agencies/Authority implementing Rehabilitating and Resettlement activities of the project.

Statement*Recommendations/Advice of the Commission*

- (i) The Commission, while interacting with affected Scheduled Tribe people was informed that in many cases, the alternative land given to them in lieu of the acquired land is not cultivable. Either it is rocky terrain or there is no water. The Commission, therefore, recommends that the State Government should provide only land fit for agriculture to PDFs/ PFs within the command area of Polavaram Irrigation project with proper irrigation facilities.
- (ii) The Commission noted that many ST people without land holdings were also shifted. They were hitherto depending on minor forest produces for their livelihood. Now, they are shifted and deprived of their livelihood. The State Government needs to take care of them by providing alternative means of livelihood.
- (iii) When the Commission visited Iddikulakotta village, complaints were received stating that in that village, many newly constructed houses were destroyed due to flash flood and so far the destroyed houses have not been re-built. The Commission recommended that the destroyed houses should be re-built immediately to mitigate the sufferings of ST people.
- (iv) The compensation packages in respect of Polavaram Irrigation project need to be revised on suo-moto basis by the Government of Andhra Pradesh keeping in view the observations and modalities suggested by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Special Leave Petition (SLP) NO. 6933 of 2007 in the case of Mahanadi coalfields Ltd Versus Mathias Oram and others. The Commission feels that a similar Scheme as per the above Supreme Court order will help the Scheduled Tribe people affected by Polavaram Irrigation Project as their right to fair compensation. Further, the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act be kept in mind and used to the advantage of the Tribals in the best possible manner.
- (v) While awarding compensation in respect of tribal people, "land for land" policy should be followed to the maximum extent. In this regard, the ceiling of 2.5. acres of land should be waived in case of ST people, and they should be provided equal or at least 2.5 acres of land within the Command Area of the Polavaram Irrigation Project.
- (vi) In the resettlement colonies, focus/emphasis needs to be given for creation of social infrastructure like setting up of Colleges, University, Stadiums, Medical College on the pattern of AIIMS, Art and Music academies/centers, etc. in addition to their entitlement. The State Government Should make adequate provision of land for creation of such infrastructure facilities through outright purchase, if necessary.
- (vii) The State Government should consider the entire rehabilitation and resettlement work is undertaken through R&R Commissioner as single point responsibility as well as accountability for R&R, while the actual implementation can be undertaken by other line departments/agencies.
- (viii) The State Government must ensure that R&R work is completed and compensation paid to the project affected as well as project displaced families at least four months prior to submergence or commissioning of the project or their displacement, whichever is earlier.
- (ix) The State Government should consider developing an industrial estate/hub adjoining the resettlement area to provide employment and economic opportunities to the displaced families. Both the State Government as well as the Central Government should consider declaring this industrial estate as tax free with a tax holiday for 10 years. There should be a condition that only the displaced people from the Polavaram Irrigation Project will be given employment for non-managerial jobs in this industrial estate.
- (x) The Commission apprehended that once the dam project is physically completed and affected people are shifted to new places, the concerned R&R officials will be transferred to new responsibilities and it is likely that the people

rehabilitated will be left to their destiny and will have to fend to themselves without any supporting institutional mechanism. Commission, therefore strongly recommends that there should be a dedicated team of R&R officials to be stationed in rehabilitation area to oversee the developmental activities and other welfare measures for a period of at least 5 years from completion of the project.

Education Loans

789. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to waive the interest payable on education loans availed by the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Caste (SC/ST/OBC) and Minority community students pursuing higher studies in professional institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to grant interest-free education loan for SC/ST & OBC as well as Minority community students up to Postgraduate level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (e) There is no such scheme which provides interest free education loan. However, the Government is implementing the following interest subsidy schemes on education loans for higher education:-

(i) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS): -

Under the Scheme, full Interest Subsidy is provided for the moratorium period (course period plus one year) , on the educational loan up to Rs. 7.5 lakh taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) having annual parental income up to Rs. 4.5 lakh, from Scheduled Banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme.

(ii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies: -

The Scheme is implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Economically Backward Classes (EBC) to provide them opportunities to pursue higher education abroad in the field of Arts, Engineering, Medical and Agriculture. The income ceiling is Rs. 8 lakh per annum for OBCs and Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum for EBCs.

(iii) Padho Pardesh Scheme:-

The Scheme is implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Under the scheme, interest subsidy is provided to minority students to pursue Master's Level Courses, M.Phil., and Ph.D. in foreign Universities in the field of Arts, Engineering, Agriculture and Medical. The income ceiling is Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum.

Minimum Wages to Adhoc/Contract Teachers

790. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that thousands of teachers working on adhoc/contract basis in the country are reportedly not getting even minimum wages;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the school managements in this regard, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the system and ensure that at least minimum wages are paid to all contractual and adhoc teachers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the

Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. These rates are equally applicable to contract and casual labourers/workers. There are 45 scheduled employments in the Central Sphere (Statement) which does not include contractual and adhoc teachers.

The implementation of the Act is done by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. 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 in the event of detection of any case of non-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of noncompliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Statement

Scheduled Employments for which Central Government has Fixed Minimum Wages Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations.
3.	Maintenance of buildings
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways.
5.	Gypsum mines.
6.	Barites mines.
7.	Bauxite mines.
8.	Manganese mines.
9.	China Clay mines.
10.	Kyanite mines.
11.	Copper mines.

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
12.	Clay mines.
13.	Stone mines.
14.	White Clay mines.
15.	Orchire mines.
16.	Fire Clay mines.
17.	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) Mines.
18.	Asbestos mines.
19.	Chromite mines.
20.	Quartzite Mines
21.	Quartz mines
22.	Silica mines.
23.	Magnesite Mines
24.	Graphite mines.
25.	Felspar mines.
26.	Red oxide mines.
27.	Laterite mines.
28.	Dolomite mines.
29.	Iron Ore mines.
30.	Granite mines.
31.	Wolfram mines.
32.	Magnetite mines.
33.	Rock phosphate mines.
34.	Hematite mines.
35.	Marble and Calcite Mines.
36.	Uranium mines.
37.	Mica mines.
38.	Employment in Lignite Mines
39.	Employment in Gravel Mines
40.	Employment in the Slate Mines
41.	Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines

Sl. No.	Name of Employment
42.	Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
43.	Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
44.	Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
45.	Watch & Ward

Natural Gas Trading Hub

791. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER-GUPTA:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether despite being the world's biggest importer of natural gas, India does not have a free market regime for gas and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch a natural gas trading hub in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought bids to hire a consultant to help to develop a regulatory framework for operationalising the gas trading/exchange hub; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said plan is likely to be conceptualised/formulated?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The supply of domestic gas is being governed as per the Gas Pricing and Utilization Policy of the Government issued/amended from time to time. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers and it is being traded on market based mechanism. Further, to

promote the development of free gas market, Government has notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deep-water, Ultra Deep-water, and High pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licencing Policy.

(b) It has been conceptually agreed to establish the gas trading hub(s)/exchange(s) in the country wherein the natural gas can be freely traded and supplied through a market mechanism.

(c) and (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has hired a consultant to develop a regulatory framework for operationalizing the gas trading hub(s)/exchange(s) in the country. In view of the administrative, legal, operational issues involved a precise timeframe for operationalizing the gas trading exchange/hub cannot be indicated at this stage.

Profits to Oil Companies

792. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of business turnovers of Government owned petroleum companies during the last financial year, company-wise;

(b) the details of profits earned by these companies during the said period, company-wise;

(c) whether the private petroleum companies earned higher profit during the same period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the public sector petroleum companies spend the minimum percentage of their income through CSR Funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The details of business turnovers, profits earned after tax and expenditure under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of the oil and gas companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, during the last financial year (2017-18), are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Oil and Gas companies	Turnover	Profit After Tax	Expenditure under CSR
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	509,842.00	21,346.00	331.05
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	277,162.23	7,919.34	166.02
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	244,085.12	6,357.07	156.87
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation	85,004.00	19,945.00	503.44
GAIL (India) Limited	53,690.00	4,618.00	91.65
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	48,450.58	2,224.12	33.87
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	44,134.81	912.93	9.18
Numaligarh Refinery Limited	15,922.00	2,045.00	46.24
Oil India Limited	10,656.47	2,667.93	100.58
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited	1,830.14	184.82	4.38
Engineers India Limited	1787.58	377.87	14.74

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas do not maintain data of profit earned by private sector petroleum companies.

PNG Network

793. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

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

(a) the number of families out of total families in the country who have been provided PNG facility as of now, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of families in the country getting/using LPG/bottled cooking gas, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of families in the country still using wood, coal etc. for cooking, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any scheme to provide cooking gas to all families in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) report, about 43.66 lakh households in the country are covered with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) as on

1.06.2018. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per PPAC report, as on 1.07.2018 total 2346.8 lakh households are using LPG/ bottled cooking gas. State/Union Territories (UT) - wise details are at given in the enclosed Statement. The balance families use other fuels for cooking.

(d) In order to augment use of LPG for cooking, Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (PMUY) from 01.05.2016 under which deposit free LPG connection up to the cost of Rs. 1,600/- is provided to the adult woman of Below Poverty Line (BPL) family whose name is appearing in the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) -2011. In addition to identification of prospective beneficiaries through SECC list, the list of prospective beneficiaries under PMUY has been expanded recently by including categories like all SC/ST households, beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin) , Antyoday Anna Yojana(AAY) , Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes (MBC) , Tea & Ex-Tea Garden Tribes, People residing in Islands/river islands. As on 16.07.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 4,70 crore LPG connections under PMUY.

To expand the coverage of CGD network, bids have been received for 86 GAs covering 174 districts spread over 22 states and UTs in the country, in the 9th round of CGD bidding.

Statement

State-wise LPG/PNG Coverage

State/Union Territories (UTs)	LPG connections in Lakh as on 1.07.2018	PNG connections in actual numbers as on 1.06.2018
1	2	3
Chandigarh	2.72	22757
Delhi	48.70	908632
Haryana	61.04	75874
Himachal Pradesh	15.68	0
Jammu and Kashmir	24.40	0
Punjab	77.11	0
Rajasthan	130.33	462
Uttar Pradesh	321.50	112286
Uttrakhand	23.07	992
Andaman and Nicobar	0.82	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2.31	0
Assam	52.07	31764
Bihar	137.29	0
Jharkhand	37.57	0
Manipur	4.39	0
Meghalaya	2.48	0
Mizoram	2.71	0
Nagaland	2.19	0
Odisha	64.63	102
Sikkim	1.26	0
Tripura	6.08	35286
West Bengal	183.04	0
Chattisgarh	43.39	0

1	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.84	621
Daman and Diu	0.59	2556
Goa	4.73	0
Gujarat	88.80	1867768
Madhya Pradesh	115.59	31041
Maharashtra	247.11	1241170
Andhra Pradesh	131.37	15929
Karnataka	134.30	5783
Kerala	83.86	5219
Lakshadweep	0.06	0
Puducherry	3.64	0
Tamil Nadu	193.35	0
Telangana	97.77	7887
All India	2346.8	4366129

Setting Up of Tourism Hubs

794. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up tourism hubs in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details along with the present status thereof and the action taken by the Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for

development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the schemes is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Under PRASHAD Scheme, Ministry has sanctioned the project in Punjab 'Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar' in 2015-16 for Rs. 6.45 crores. The project has been completed in March 2018.

In addition to above, 'Development of Anandpur Sahib -Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur - Amritsar - Khatkar Kalan - Kalanour - Patiala in Punjab under Heritage Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for Rs. 99.96 crores is under consideration.

Impact of Demonetisation/GST on MSME Sector

795. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:

SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):

SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRI R. K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether several thousands of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were shut down due to implementation of demonetisation and GST in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total registered MSMEs in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment about the impact of GST and demonetisation on the MSMEs in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to support and develop MSME units in the country

including Tamil Nadu particularly under GST regime, if so, the details thereof and total funds allocated in this regard; and

(e) the various steps taken by the Government to provide incentives and other encouragements to the best performing MSME units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSME) has not received any such report on shut down of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) from the States/UTs.

(b) 48.40 lakh MSMEs have been registered at Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) Portal from September, 2015 to 12th July, 2018 in the entire country. The registration details of MSMEs on UAM Portal (State/UT-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No.

(d) Government implements various schemes for support and development of MSMEs in the country including Tamil Nadu. Government has taken several proactive measures for smooth implementation of GST for MSMEs like (i) exemption to Khadi fabric sold through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVIC certified institutions/outlets, (ii) majority of items produced by MSMEs in the band of 28% tax slab brought to lower slabs, (iii) composition levy extended upto turnover worth Rs. 150 lakh per annum, (iv) quarterly filing of returns extended upto turnover worth Rs. 150 lakh per annum or less, and (v) reverse charge mechanism has been kept in abeyance till September 2018. There are various schemes which are being implemented by Government of India in the country for development of MSMEs (which includes Tamil Nadu). Rs. 6552.61 Crore has been provided in the Union Budget during 2018-19 for the Ministry of MSME for support to and development of MSMEs in the country.

(e) The Ministry of MSME, with a view to recognizing the efforts and contribution of MSMEs, gives National Awards annually to selected entrepreneurs of MSME, under the scheme of National Awards.

Statement

The state-wise distribution of MSMEs registered on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum portal

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210337	21491	682	232510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	265	13	645
3.	Assam	2555	1012	73	3640
4.	Bihar	756633	13494	744	770871
5.	Chhattisgarh	17768	4877	157	22802
6.	Goa	2470	1042	65	3577
7.	Gujarat	408582	74471	3027	486080
8.	Haryana	53652	14919	853	69424
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4195	1594	140	5929
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3271	714	36	4021
11.	Jharkhand	92541	5282	175	97998
12.	Karnataka	108067	25452	1230	134749
13.	Kerala	52542	8978	359	61879
14.	Madhya Pradesh	340679	19270	677	360626
15.	Maharashtra	485167	81058	3876	570101
16.	Manipur	14787	2418	34	17239
17.	Meghalaya	1035	90	3	1128
18.	Mizoram	1062	308	17	1387
19.	Nagaland	336	103	5	444
20.	Odisha	65870	6382	222	72474
21.	Punjab	56436	12470	451	69357
22.	Rajasthan	262960	30540	1092	294592
23.	Sikkim	241	105	23	369
24.	Tamil Nadu	518165	68633	1685	588483
25.	Telangana	96794	40576	1012	138382
26.	Tripura	2500	357	13	2870
27.	Uttar Pradesh	559687	34688	1661	596036
28.	Uttarakhand	11254	2704	211	14169
29.	West Bengal	130971	11382	498	142851

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Udyog Aadhaar Regd.
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2746	642	31	3419
31.	Chandigarh	3225	748	49	4022
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1321	639	44	2004
33.	Daman and Diu	558	534	42	1134
34.	Delhi	46120	12852	528	59500
35.	Lakshadweep	39	5	0	44
36.	Puducherry	3908	847	38	4793
Total		43,18,841	5,00,942	19,766	4839,549

[Translation]

ESI Hospital, Alwar

796. DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ESI corporation runs medical colleges in various cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the States in which such Medical Colleges are being run by ESI at present;

(c) whether the corporation has constructed hospital building and Medical College and residential area near Alwar in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof along with the details of starting and completion of construction work of the said complex; and (d) the time by which Medical College and multi-speciality hospital is likely to start functioning in newly constructed complex at Alwar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) ESI Corporation runs medical colleges, in various cities of the country in phased manner. The medical colleges are (i) ESI Medical College & PGIMSR, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore; (ii) ESI Medical College & PGIMSR, K.K. Nagar, Chennai; (iii) ESI Medical College, Faridabad, Haryana; (iv) ESI Medical College, Gulbarga, Karnataka; (v) ESI Medical College, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad and (vi) ESI Medical College, Joka, Kolkata.

(c) Yes, Madam. ESI Corporation has constructed a medical college and hospital at Alwar with a project cost of Rs. 749.68 crore. The facilities spread over 2,36,113

sqm include 500 bedded hospital, Academic Block for Medical College, Administrative Block, Boys & Girls Hostel, Nurses Hostel, Interns' Hostel, Staff Quarters, Hostel for Resident Doctors, Patients' relatives accommodation, Community Centre, Auditorium and Indoor sports facilities. It was started in July, 2011 and completed in June, 2016.

(d) Medical Services for Insured Persons has already been started at Alwar, Rajasthan by commissioning 50 bedded Hospital.

[English]

Livestock Export

797. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced the first ever livestock export by flight from Nagpur to Sharjah recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private airlines has been authorised apart from Air India for such exports of livestock; 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Deemed Universities

798. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the norms/criterion laid down by the Government to rank the Private/Deemed Universities/Institutions in the country;

(b) whether the Government has inspected such Universities/Institutions to assess the compliance of the said norms/criterion by them across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various Institutions for granting them Deemed University Status in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken/being taken by the Government on such proposals so far?

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

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) In order to rank Indian Higher Educational Institutions including Private Universities & Deemed to be Universities, the India Rankings have been launched by this Ministry under the National Institutional Rankings Framework (NIRF). The norms/criteria used for ranking of the Universities/Institutions include 'Teaching, Learning and Resources', 'Research and Professional Practices', 'Graduation Outcomes', 'Outreach and Inclusivity', and 'Perception'.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The Universities/Institutions desirous of participating in the ranking exercise, are required to supply the data in the given format on the NIRF portal, before the last date specified for this purpose. The Universities/Institutions are also required to upload the submitted data on their own publicly visible website to maintain transparency. The NIRF checks such data with the Institution and other Regulator data.

Most of data pertaining to the research, which has a large weightage, is taken from independent third party and other authentic sources like Scopus or Web Science.

(d) and (e) In the last four years, 16 applications have been received in the Ministry for granting of Deemed to be University status under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. The details of these application and action taken by the Ministry/UGC are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise List of Applications Received for Deemed to be University Status in the Last Four Years and their Present Status

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Name of State/UT	Present status
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Institute of Technology Balagaon, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Area, Assam	Assam	On the advice of UGC, Letter of Intent has been issued by this Ministry.
2.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati, Assam	Assam	Since the Institution has been declared as Institution of National Importance, the application has been returned.
3.	Institute of Rural Development, Anand, Gujarat.	Gujarat	The application is under consideration of the UGC.

1	2	3	4
4.	National Rail & Transportation Institute (NRTI), Vadodara, Gujarat.	Gujarat	On the advice of UGC, Letter of Intent has been issued by this Ministry.
5.	Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Nehru Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Application has been withdrawn by the Institute.
6.	Keshav Vishwavidyapeeth Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	The application is under consideration of the UGC.
7.	Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	The Institution has been declared as Institution of National Importance.
8.	Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi	New Delhi	The application is under consideration of the UGC.
9.	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, Karnataka.	Karnataka	Due to non-fulfilling of eligibility conditions, the application has been rejected.
10.	St. Aloysius (comprising of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and St. Aloysius Institute of Education, Mangalore), Mangaluru, Karnataka.	Karnataka	The application is under consideration of the UGC.
11.	St. Joseph College (Autonomous), Bengaluru, Karnataka	Karnataka	The application is under consideration of the UGC.
12.	Chinmaya Vishwavidyapeeth Adi Sankara Nilayam, Veliyanad, Ernakulam, Kerala.	Kerala	Declared as Deemed to be University
13.	International Maritime Academy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Due to non-fulfilling of eligibility conditions, the application has been rejected.
14.	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.	Tamil Nadu	Since the Institution has been declared as Institution of National Importance, the application has been returned.
15.	Chaitanya Degree College (Chaitanya Institute of Technology & Science), Kishanpura, Hanamkonda, Warangal, Telangana.	Telangana	Committee constituted to visit the Institute to consider Deemed to be University status
16.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadavpur, Kolkata.	West Bengal	Declared as Deemed to be University

Education Goals

799. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Education Monitoring Report by UNESCO has highlighted the major challenges faced by the country in achieving global education goals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken to ensue universal education of good standard to all the students in the country; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Global Education Monitoring Report -Accountability in Education: Meeting Our Commitments 20178 by UNESCO has highlighted

challenges faced by various countries including India in achieving global education goals. These, inter alia include provision of compulsory pre-primar' education, completion of upper secondary school, inclusive education, teaching in home language, adequate sanitation in primary schools and availability of trained teachers.

(c) Samagra Shiksh - an Integrated Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madh/amik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the School' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major interventions under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; and (xii) Monitoring of the scheme. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy for all interventions would be to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was amended in 2017 to ensure that all teachers acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed under the Act by 31st March, 2019. This would ensure an improvement in the overall quality of teachers and teaching processes, and consequently learning outcomes of children.

Rules to the RTE Act were also amended in 2017 to include, for the first time, the class wise, subject wise Learning Outcomes till Class VIII, thereby emphasising the importance of quality education.

National Achievement Survey (NAS) which was earlier based on textbook content is now a competency based evaluation. NAS for classes 3, 5 and 8 were conducted in November 2017 and for class X in February 2018. District Report Cards have been prepared bringing out the shortfalls in learning outcomes of students which would enable formulation of district level strategies to improve performance.

(d) The funds allocated for the purpose for school education by the Department of School Education & Literacy during the last three years are mentioned in the following table:

Year wise Budget Allocation of D/o School Education & Literacy

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Years	D/o School Education & Literacy	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
2015-16	42219.50	42186.50
2016-17	43554.00	43896.04
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25
2018-19	50000.00	--

Source IF-1 MHRD

[Translation]

Hike in Bonus

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to double the amount of bonus for labourers working in the factories or institutions having twenty or more workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalized; and

(d) the number of workers likely to be benefitted therefrom, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

*[English]***Crude Oil Storages**

801. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI V. ELUMALAI:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) the name of countries with which India has collaboration in crude reserves programme as part of strategic energy partnership;

(b) whether the United States of America proposes to collaborate with India on its crude oil reserve programme and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said decision is likely to be taken by both countries;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the country after implementation of strategic energy partnership;

(d) whether the Government has approved the proposal to build two more underground crude oil storages to raise emergency stockpile cover by 12 days to 22 days and if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of crude oil expected to be stored in such storages;

(e) whether the Government has worked out the cost, timelines and places shortlisted for new facilities and if so, the details thereof along with any private

partnership formed to build these underground storages; and

(f) the details of existing crude oil storages in the country along with their capacity to store crude oil and the number of days of stockpile cover available therein, location-wise?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) India has collaborated with United Arab Emirates for filling up one of the two caverns at the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facility located at Mangaluru.

(b) The United States of America has in the past shared its experience of setting up salt leached caverns. However, there is no proposal at this stage before Government for setting up salt leached caverns.

(c) India and the USA launched Strategic Energy Partnership in April 2018 with the objective to enhance energy security, energy and innovation linkages and increased industry and stakeholder engagement in the energy sector.

(d) and (e) Government has given 'in principle' approval for creation of two additional underground rock cavern SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 Million Metric Ton (MMT) . As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, 6.5 MMT crude oil emergency stockpile will provide for about 11.57 days of India's crude oil requirement. The estimated time schedule for Chandikhol and Padur SPR facilities is 72 months and 60 months respectively. The expenditure for two SPRs is estimated to be Rs. 11,035 crore.

(f) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL) has already created SPR facilities at 3 locations, namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT). As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, the total 5.33 MMT capacity will provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement.

Research Policy

802. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Social Science

Research (ICSSR) has sent the proposal to the Government to make research relevant to policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ICSSR has also mooted a proposal to hold simultaneous polls to the Lok Sabha and State legislative assemblies;

(d) if so, the response of the Government; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations of the ICSSR would be implemented 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has submitted a proposal entitled "Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS)", for conducting research through awarding approximately 1500 research projects in various domain areas with related sub-domain areas falling under Social Sciences especially those areas which are relevant to the policy issues of the Government. The project is being examined in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received in the Ministry from ICSSR.

(e) At present, Ministry has not received any recommendations from ICSSR w.r.t. above proposal.

PMUY in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

803. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has redefined Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in an attempt to cover more eligible beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries covered in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands so far and beneficiaries expected to be covered under the revised Yojana in the A&N Islands?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has recently enhanced the target of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) from 5 crore to 8 crore. Identification of beneficiaries has been expanded to include such households whose names are not part of Socio Economic Caste Census list by including the following categories:-

- (i) SC/ST households
- (ii) Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Gramin)
- (iii) Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
- (iv) Forest dwellers
- (v) Most Backward Classes
- (vi) Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes
- (vii) People residing in Islands/river islands

(c) As on 17.07.2018, Oil Marketing Companies have released 5041 LPG connections under PMUY in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

NIOS

804. SHRI PARESH RAVAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data about the Regional Director send from NIOS Head Quarter to the different States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has informed that it has a total 20 Regional Centres in the Country. Officers of the Rank of Assistant Director/Deputy Director/Joint Director are posted as Regional Directors (RDs)/Regional Director (RD) -In-charge to these Regional Centres. State/UT-wise details of the Regional Directors presently posted at different Regional Centres of NIOS is placed at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/Ut-Wise Details of the Regional Directors Posted at Different Regional Centres of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIPS).

Sl. No.	State/UT	Regional Centre	Name & Designation of the officer posted as Regional Director	Date since when posted
1.	Delhi/NCR	Delhi	Shri S K Tanwar Joint Director/RD	6.6.2018
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Shri Anil Kumar Deputy Director/RD	19.08.2011
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Shri V Santhanam Deputy Director/RD	19.10.2016
4.	Assam	Guwahati	Dr. Piyush Prasad Assistant Director/RD-I/c	26.03.2018
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	Dr. SaumyaRajan Assistant Director/RD-I/c	29.6.2018
6.	Punjab	Chandigarh	ShriHardeep Singh Assistant Director/RD-I/c	20.03.2017
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dr. Rachna Bhatia Deputy Director/RD	08.11.2016
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Dr. AditiRanjan Rout Deputy Director/RD	04.06.2014
9.	Bihar	Patna	ShriParampreet Singh Deputy Director/RD	12.06.2018
10.	Kerala	Kochi	Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta Assistant Director/RD-I/c	22.12.2017
11.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Shri K L Gupta Deputy Director/RD	16.06.2014
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shri V S Raveendran Deputy Director/RD	22.12.2017
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Shri V Sathish Assistant Director/RD-Incharge	06.06.2018
14.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Shri B C Raturi Assistant Director/RD-Incharge	13.07.2018
15.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	Dr. Rajeev Prasad Assistant Director/RD-Incharge	19.07.2016
16.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Shri LMDV Prasad Assistant Director/RD-Incharge	28.06.2018
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Shri A K Bhatta Deputy Director/RD	05.01.2016
18.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Dr. A K Singh Deputy Director/RD	27.07.2015
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Shri P Ravi Deputy Director/RD	24.02.2014
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	ShriSanjeev Kumar Deputy Director/RD	04.06.2016

[Translation]

Coal Bed Methane

805. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the solution of issue of regulation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and for exploitation of this new source of energy;

(b) the details of CBM blocks allocated to various companies in the fourth round of bidding, location-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to review its CBM policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to harness CBM potential in the country, the Government of India formulated CBM Policy in 1997. Till date 33 CBM Blocks have been awarded after four rounds of CBM

bidding under the CBM Policy. Following steps have also been taken to expedite development of CBM blocks:-

- (i) To increase the area under CBM exploration, Government has issued a notification in November, 2015 and re-notified the same on 08.05.2018, allowing Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to exploit CBM from the coal mining lease areas held by them.
- (ii) On 08.02.2017, Government has formulated a Model Co-development Agreement for simultaneous coal mining and CBM operations in overlapping areas.
- (iii) On 11.04.2017, Government has issued Policy Framework for Early Monetization of CBM providing marketing and pricing freedom to the contractors of CBM blocks to sell the CBM at Arm's Length Price in the domestic market.

(b) The details of CBM blocks allocated to various companies in the fourth round of bidding location-wise are as under:-

Sl. No.	Block Name	State	Operator
1.	AS-CBM-2008/IV	Assam	Dart Energy
2.	MG-CBM-2008/IV	Tamil Nadu	Great Eastern Energy Company Limited
3.	RM(E) -CBM-2008/IV	Jharkhand	Essar Oil and Gas Limited
4.	TL-CBM-2008/IV	Odisha	Essar Oil and Gas Limited
5.	IB-CBM-2008/IV	Odisha	Essar Oil and Gas Limited
6.	SP(NE) -CBM-2008/IV	Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	Essar Oil and Gas Limited
7.	ST-CBM-2008/IV	Madhya Pradesh	Dart Energy

(c) Government of India reviews its policies pertaining to oil and gas exploration from time to time for intensifying exploration activity and investment therein. In the year 2016, Government has approved a new policy called Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). Under HELP unified license is given for exploration of both conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources including CBM.

Workplace Harassment

806. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for grievance redressal of cases pertaining to workplace harassment or crime and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has attained the target of Model career Centres from year 2014-15 to 2016-17; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of guidelines laid down for established centres and for establishment of other career centres?

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

GANGWAR): (a) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and provides certain safeguards to the workers in the case of unlawful lay-off, retrenchment and closure of the industry. Chapter IIB of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides Grievance Redressal Machinery", for resolution of disputes arising out of individual grievances in every industrial establishment employing twenty or more workmen. Further, as per the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, an employer is required to define terms and conditions of the employment in respect of workers under them as per items listed in the schedule to the Act which inter-alia contains "Means of redress for workmen against unfair treatment or wrongful exactions by the employer or his agents or servants". The said Act also provides protection against sexual harassment.

(b) and (c) 3 Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of National Employment which envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) to be established in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services during the 12th Five Year Plan. Approval for 100 MCCs has been accorded. The States/Institution keen to set up Career Centres are required to prepare proposal in accordance with the Career Centre guidelines. The Government provided financial assistance to these Centres up to 50 lakhs based on the proposal and scheme guidelines. The MCCs can be replicated by the State from their own resources. Career Centres connect local youth and other job-seekers with all possible job opportunities in a transparent and effective manner through the use of technology as well as through counselling and training. The Career Centres would be the pivotal outreach and counselling interface of the National Career Service for teeming millions of aspiring youth from rural, semi urban areas as well as from disadvantaged sections of the society.

Ministry of Labour & Employment has laid down certain guidelines for establishment of Career Centres on 10.12.2014 and 05.03.2015 which are available on the website of this Ministry viz. nps.gov.in, labour.gov.in. These guidelines inter-alia contain various aspects viz. Services to be offered through Career Centre, Role of Government of India in establishing the Career Centres, Role of State Government/Institutions in establishing the

Career Centres, Review of Monitoring Mechanism and Submission of proposals.

[English]

Bonded Labour

807. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of Bonded Labourers identified so far in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to counter the problem of Bonded Labour; and

(c) the total funds granted by the Government during the last three years and the current year to rehabilitate the Bonded Labourers, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States, the number of bonded labourers identified and released so far is as under:

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers Identified and Released
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	38,141
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526
Bihar	17813
Chhattisgarh	3548
Gujarat	64
Haryana	594
Jharkhand	314
Karnataka	66281
Kerala	823
Madhya Pradesh	13,319
Maharashtra	1,404
Odisha	51441
Punjab	252
Rajasthan	7872

1	2
Tamil Nadu	65,573
Uttar Pradesh	42279
Uttaranchal	5
West Bengal	344
Total	3,13,593

(b) Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits "begar" and other similar forms of forced labour and further provide that any contravention of the said prohibition shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

The Central Government is fully committed towards eradication of the bonded labour system.

Accordingly, Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act. The District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Vigilance Committees constituted under the Act have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities for implementation of the Act.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:

- (1) Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children

including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

- (2) The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% reimbursed by the Central Government.
- (3) The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.
- (4) The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.
- (5) The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least Rs. 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.
- (6) The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

(c) Under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme, the State/UT-wise details of funds released for the rehabilitation of bonded labour during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	221.60
2016-17	Bihar	179.20
	Jharkhand	11.80
	Odisha	25.80
	Uttar Pradesh	25.80
	Karnataka	18.10
2017-18	Bihar	54.50
	Karnataka	150.00
	Uttar Pradesh	358.10
	Rajasthan	15.90
	Madhya Pradesh	0.40
	Chhattisgarh	11.40
	Odisha	74.20
2018-19 (till date)	Uttar Pradesh	74.10
	Bihar	33.00
	Chhattisgarh	127.60

[Translation]

Preventive Healthcare Education

808. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce preventive healthcare science as a subject in the curriculum of secondary schools in order to provide knowledge of nature of various diseases, their causes and treatment to students so that students can have knowledge of these diseases and can avoid them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA

KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to introduce preventive healthcare science as a separate subject in the curriculum of secondary schools.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information regarding various types of diseases (deficiency and others), their initial symptoms, prevention and treatment are already incorporated in the syllabi and textbooks, developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), in an integrated manner in different subject areas in all classes.

[English]

Educational Institutions

809. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir youth is in place for them to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry and Department of Higher Education which provides 5000 fresh scholarships per annum is not sufficient keeping in view the prevailing situation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the scholarship from 5000 to 10000 per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir is being implemented since 2011. The scheme aims to encourage the youth from Jammu & Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the state, which would provide them an opportunity, to interact with their counterpart from the rest of the country, thereby be part of the mainstream. Scholarship is provided towards Tuition fee and Maintenance allowance. The rate of scholarship towards tuition fee for General Degree course is Rs. 30,000 per annum, for Engineering course is Rs. 1.25 lakh per annum and for Medical studies is Rs.

3.0 lakh per annum. Fixed Maintenance allowance of Rs. 1.0 lakh per annum is provided to all students.

It is envisaged to provide 5000 fresh scholarships (2830 for Professional/Technical course, 2070 for General Degree course and 100 for Medical course) every year. There is a provision of inter-changeability of slots among Medical and Engineering stream, subject to the savings accruing from any shortfall in the number of students opting for General Degree courses. Based on the utilization of the scholarship slots in the last 4 years by the eligible meritorious students seeking quality education outside the state, it is apparent that the scholarship slots are sufficient.

(c) No, Madam.

GST on Petroleum Products

810. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI HARISH MEENA:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Goods and Services Tax (GST) on petroleum products and if so, the details thereof along with any consultation with petroleum companies/State Governments and the Ministry of Finance made in this regard;

(b) whether petroleum companies have raised objection/concerns that since only certain petroleum products have been included under GST they have to comply with both old and new tax regimes and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there would be increase in input cost of petroleum companies once GST is implemented and they

are likely to incur collective loss to the tune of 25000 crore annually and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/State Governments propose to reduce taxes/excise duty on petrol, diesel and other petroleum products and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to implement the said proposal and provide relief to the common people;

(e) the number of times the prices of petrol and diesel has increased and reached at highest level during the last four years and number of times the prices of petroleum products changed during the said period, product-wise despite declining of crude oil prices in the international market along with steps taken to reduce the prices of petroleum products and shelving the review of petrol and diesel rates on daily basis, product-wise;

(f) the exact price per litre of petroleum products i.e. petrol, diesel and petroleum products imported from producing country along with the processing expenditure incurred on these products and the State and Union Government taxes imposed on the said products; and

(g) whether the factor responsible for fuel price rise in the past few months has been examined in depth and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to formulate long term policy to fix the prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution 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 constitutionally included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such goods shall be as per the decision of the GST Council, which has representation of Ministers-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Ministers nominated by each of the States and Union Territories with Legislature.

The oil and gas sector has a hybrid tax regime on account of being subject to levy of existing taxes i.e. excise duty and State sales tax for Petrol, Diesel, ATF, crude oil and Natural Gas and GST for the remaining

petroleum products. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken up the concerns of stakeholders arising out of non-availability of input tax credit in respect of non-GST items with Ministry of Finance for their inclusion under GST.

(d) To reduce the retail selling prices of petrol and diesel, the Government has reduced the Central excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre effective from 4th October, 2017. The Government continues to modulate the effective prices to consumers for subsidized domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price of PDS kerosene. The Central Government has also requested the State Governments to reduce VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel to give further relief to the consumers. Accordingly, five State Governments and one Union Territory have reduced the VAT on petrol and diesel.

(e) Public Sector OMCs have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of petrol and diesel in the entire country with effect from 16th June, 2017. Daily price revisions of petrol and diesel make the retail prices more reflective of the current market conditions, minimizing the volatility in the retail selling price of petrol and diesel. Also, it leads to increased transparency in the system and enables smoother flow of products from refinery/depots to Retail Outlets. The retail selling price of petrol and diesel since 01.04.2014, against the dates indicated in the table is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(f) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams which results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost of individual refined product. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

At present, the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel is Rs. 19.48 per litre and Rs. 15.33 per litre respectively. The State wise effective rates of taxes on petrol and diesel as on 01.07.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(g) The prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

Statement – I

RSP of Petrol and Diesel

Date	Petrol	Diesel
	(Rs./litre)	
01.04.2014	72.26	55.49
01.07.2014	73.60	57.84
01.10.2014	67.86	58.97
01.01.2015	61.33	50.51
01.04.2015	60.49	49.71
01.07.2015	66.62	50.22
01.10.2015	61.20	44.95
01.01.2016	59.35	45.03
01.04.2016	59.68	48.33
01.07.2016	64.76	54.70
01.10.2016	64.58	52.51
01.01.2017	68.94	56.68
01.04.2017	66.29	55.61
01.07.2017	63.09	53.33
01.10.2017	69.22	58.40
01.01.2018	69.97	59.70
01.04.2018	73.73	64.58
01.07.2018	75.55	67.38

Note - The above prices are of Delhi.

Statement – II

State Wise Rates of Taxes on Petrol and Diesel as on 01.07.2018

State/UT	As on 01.07.2018 (%)	
	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	35.99	28.36
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	12.50
Assam	30.84	22.75

1	2	3
Bihar	24.66	18.31
Chattisgarh	26.96	25.77
Delhi	27.00	17.26
Goa	16.63	18.85
Gujarat	25.44	25.54
Haryana	26.25	17.22
Himachal Pradesh	24.38	14.36
Jammu and Kashmir	27.51	17.07
Jharkhand	26.80	23.27
Karnataka	28.34	18.28
Kerala	30.38	23.85
Madhya Pradesh	36.05	23.22
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai	39.69	24.82
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	38.68	21.93
Manipur	23.62	13.95
Meghalaya	22.44	13.77
Mizoram	18.84	11.52
Nagaland	23.16	13.58
Odisha	24.57	25.00
Punjab	35.29	16.83
Rajasthan	30.84	24.19
Sikkim	28.01	15.87
Tamil Nadu	32.10	24.04
Telangana	33.25	25.97
Tripura	18.91	12.99
Uttarakhand	28.30	16.79
Uttar Pradesh	27.99	16.81
West Bengal	25.27	17.56
Union Territories		
Andaman and Islands	Nicobar	6.00 6.00

1	2	3
Chandigarh	19.76	11.42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	15.00
Daman and Diu	20.00	15.00
Lakshadweep	-	-
Puducherry	21.15	17.15

Source: PPAC

Notes:

1. Taxes considered for computing effective tax rate includes Sales tax, VAT, Cess, Additional tax & Surcharge etc. which are recoverable in price as taxes excluding Central levies & CST.
2. In addition to the above taxes, State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal, levies additional tax/surcharge on VAT @ 30%/20% respectively which is irrecoverable in nature.
3. Effective rate of tax has been worked out based on the % of total taxes (taxes as per note 1 above) to retail selling prices excluding these total taxes.

PMUY

811. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

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

(a) the number of free of cost LPG connections provided to every BPL/poor household under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since inception along with targets fixed and achieved in the country along with estimated employment and business opportunity generated on account of the said scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of refills under PMUY done till date along with new connections applied and rejected and the reasons for rejection along with the remedial measures taken in this regard, case-wise;

(c) the State/UT-wise number of LPG connections surrendered since 2014 and the subsidy saved by the Government along with the details of LPG connections before 2014 and post-PMUY till date;

(d) the number of cases of irregularities in providing gas connection to other people in place of the intended beneficiaries under PMUY with the connivance of the officers of the oil companies/concerned distributors noticed by the Government/OMCs particularly in West Bengal till date along with the notice issued to LPG distributors and penalty imposed and action taken by the Government to resolve the cases, State/ UT/case-wise;

(e) whether many households are still deprived of LPG and have to rely on firewood, coal, dung etc. and if so, the details thereof along with measures taken by the Government to make the facility of LPG available at the door steps of every villager and ensure 100 per cent LPG coverage in the country; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to mandatorily dispense with the LPG subsidy for those having a monthly income exceeding fifty thousand rupees and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Year-wise targets fixed and connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is as under:-

Year	Target	Connections released
2016-17	1.5 crore	2 crore
2017-18	1.5 crore	1.56 core
2018-19	2 crore	1.17 crore (up to 18.7.2018)

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 more than 3.5 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) . State-UT-wise details of KYC filled by the prospective PMUY customers, applications cleared and LPC

connections released as on 18.07.2018 under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As on 18.07.2018, more than one crore LPG consumers have voluntarily surrendered their LPG subsidy under 'GiveltUp' campaign. Details of subsidy/ under recovery on domestic LPG during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016 17 and 2017-18 are under:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Subsidy (Rs. in crore)	40,569	16,056	14,566	20,880

As on 01.07.2018, there are 23.47 crore LPG consumers in the country and since 01.04.2014, more than 11 crore new LPG connections have been released.

(d) Since inception of the scheme, OMCs have reported 152 established cases of irregularities relating to PMUY and action has been taken against the concerned distributors under Marketing Discipline Guidelines. Further, OMC employees are governed by the provisions of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules and OMCs initiate action against the erring officials as per the same.

(e) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor households especially in rural areas, the Government had launched PMUY to provide deposit-free LPG connections to 8 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line- Households. OMCs have released more than 4.73 crore LPG connection under PMUY as on 18.07.2018 since launch of the Scheme.

Further, to strengthen the infrastructure, OMCs have advertised 6351 locations for selection of new LPG Distributorships in addition to 20,585 existing LPG distributorships.

(f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the benefit of the LPG subsidy is not admissible for the LPG consumers, if the consumer or his/her spouse had taxable income of Rs. 10 lakh and above during the previous financial year computed as per the Income Tax Act 1961.

Statement

State/UT Wise Connections Released Under PMUY as on 18.07.2018

Sl. No.	State	KYC Filled	Cleared Applications	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,100	9,057	5,041
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,84,569	1,49,336	1,36,662

Sl. No.	State	KYC Filled	Cleared Applications	Connections released
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,297	28,913	25,885
4.	Assam	25,54,213	19,87,934	18,12,920
5.	Bihar	100,15,351	61,58,072	57,85,674
6.	Chandigarh	105	64	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	29,60,242	25,14,187	23,75,739
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14,454	12,950	12,753
9.	Daman and Diu	490	384	381
10.	Delhi	72,064	49,675	43,647
11.	Goa	1,295	1,057	1,021
12.	Gujarat	18,66,463	16,39,007	15,66,277
13.	Haryana	6,39,488	4,83,010	4,63,987
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85,447	70,048	63,471
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,48,878	6,15,210	5,61,879
16.	Jharkhand	27,57,295	21,96,703	17,02,814
17.	Karnataka	18,70,320	14,63,722	13,19,454
18.	Kerala	1,32,529	1,17,171	1,04,846
19.	Lakshadweep	285	278	264
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54,88,323	45,50,624	42,85,918
21.	Maharashtra	35,57,462	27,08,749	24,41,152
22.	Manipur	88,718	78,546	70,323
23.	Meghalaya	1,12,319	1,06,750	96,937
24.	Mizoram	24,209	21,953	20,396
25.	Nagaland	41,633	34,275	30,445
26.	Odisha	38,32,694	32,51,688	29,23,256
27.	Puducherry	12,710	10,438	9,850
28.	Punjab	13,11,930	8,34,942	7,80,055
29.	Rajasthan	49,69,490	39,04,854	35,41,456
30.	Sikkim	3,773	3,288	3,022
31.	Tamil Nadu	28,26,850	22,68,284	20,41,990
32.	Telangana	4,69,770	3,97,837	3,47,390
33.	Tripura	1,81,215	1,63,808	1,53,314
34.	Uttar Pradesh	116,46,981	89,76,502	85,00,406

Sl. No.	State	KYC Filled	Cleared Applications	Connections released
35.	Uttarakhand	2,60,119	2,11,550	2,03,947
36.	West Bengal	81,62,907	60,98,907	58,94,708
Total		670,44,988	511,19,773	473,27,314

[Translation]

Modernisation of Employment Exchanges

812. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

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

(a) the total number of employment exchanges functional in the country at present, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) the details of the present status of upgradation and modernisation of employment exchanges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for the purpose during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT wise;

(d) whether the progress in respect of the said modernization in all States including Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand is going on as per the targets fixed in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country (as on January, 2016) are 997 including Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand. The State-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by a Call

Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The NCS Project envisages setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions of repute to deliver employment services. Ministry has approved 68 Employment Exchanges for establishment of Model Career Centres. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. The State-wise details of funds approved and released are given in the enclosed Statement-II. These Model Career Centres can be replicated by the States from their own resources.

In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS and provides part funding to States for upgradation of infrastructures in employment exchanges. The Government provides part financial assistance based on the proposals received from states and scheme guidelines. Funds have been released to 23 States/UTs as per details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement – I

State/UTs-Wise Details of Number of Employment Exchanges in the Country (as on 01-01-2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	26

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Delhi	14	22.	Punjab	47
7.	Goa	1	23.	Rajasthan	38
8.	Gujarat	48	24.	Sikkim*	-
9.	Haryana	59	25.	Tamil Nadu	35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	26.	Telangana	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	27.	Tripura	5
12.	Jharkhand	42	28.	Uttarakhand	24
13.	Karnataka	40	29.	Uttar Pradesh	99
14.	Kerala	89	30.	West Bengal	77
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49	31.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
16.	Maharashtra	47	32.	Chandigarh	2
17.	Manipur	11	33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
18.	Meghalaya	12	34.	Daman and Diu	2
19.	Mizoram	3	35.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Nagaland	8	36.	Puducherry	1
21.	Odisha	40	Grand Total		997

Note:*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the state.

Statement – II

State/UTs-Wise Details of Funds Approved and Released During the Last Three Years and Current Year,

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of employment exchanges for establishment of Model Career Centres	(Rs. in Lakh)	
			Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	5	192.48	131.31
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	44.87	26.92
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	69.36	41.61
4.	Bihar	3	104.17	76.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	135.16	90.9
6.	Delhi	1	40.79	24.47
7.	Goa	1	13.76	8.25
8.	Gujarat	5	173.84	114.91

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	1	41.85	25.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	74.69	35.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	26.34	29.26
12.	Jharkhand	1	46.86	37.48
13.	Karnataka	3	99.94	79.95
14.	Lakshwadeep	1	17.76	10.65
15.	Maharashtra	1	38.01	30.4
16.	Meghalaya	2	86.52	56.09
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8	389.69	285.06
18.	Nagaland	1	37.36	22.42
19.	Odisha	4	137.09	91.75
20.	Pudducherry	1	39.2	23.52
21.	Punjab	2	62.31	29.67
22.	Rajasthan	3	44.63	26.79
23.	Telangana	2	59.79	35.87
24.	Tripura	2	58.14	35.83
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	66.99	53.6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	120.59	92.91
27.	Uttarakhand	2	66.08	46.22
28.	West Bengal	2	62.88	44.58
Grand Total		68	2351.15	1607.38

Statement – III

Details of Amount Released for Enhancing Infrastructure In Employment Exchanges and for Organising Job Fairs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Employment Exchanges	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	152.00
2.	Assam	51	464.00
3.	Daman and Diu	2	7.04

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	48	406.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	200.00
6.	Jharkhand	43	274.00
7.	Karnataka	34	336.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	54	602.00
9.	Nagaland	8	95.00
10.	Odisha	56	291.00
11.	Punjab	46	84.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	35	272.00
13.	Telangana	21	222.00
14.	Tripura	6	39.00
15.	Uttarakhand	19	112.00
16.	West Bengal	21	140.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	629.37
18.	Tamil Nadu	37	560.00
19.	Mizoram	4	29.92
20.	Puducherry	5	16.21
21.	Bihar	48	645.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	28	416.00
23.	Himachal Pradesh	33	80.87
Total		712	6073.41

Price of LPG

813. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the price of gas cylinders have been increased from the year 2014 till date, year/month-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for decline in fuel price on the one hand and increase in the prices of subsidised and non-subsidised cylinders;

(c) whether 12 subsidised cylinders are allocated to a family in a year and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for withdrawing subsidy on 13th cylinder ; and

(d) whether any relaxation has been given/proposed to be given to the larger and the joint families to provide more subsidised cylinders in a year 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) The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG. The prices of non-subsidized domestic

LPG are however, determined by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in line with changes in international market. The prices of domestic LPG are based on international FOB prices of LPG and not of crude oil. The retail selling prices of domestic LPG date-wise from the year 2014 till date are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under PAHAL scheme, LPG subsidy on purchase of refill, which happens at non-subsidized price, is directly transferred into the bank account of the customer subject to the cap of 12 refills in a year. A consumer can purchase LPG refill over and above the quota of twelve subsidized refill by paying non-subsidized price. There is no limit on the number of refills a consumer can purchase for his/her domestic use.

Statement

The Retail Selling Prices of Domestic LPG

Date	Domestic LPG	
	Subsidized	Non-subsidized
	(Rs./14.2 KG Cyl.)	
1	2	
As on 01.04.2014	414.00	980.50
01.05.2014	414.00	928.50
01.06.2014	414.00	905.00
25.06.2014	414.00	906.00
01.07.2014	414.00	922.50
01.08.2014	414.00	920.00
01.09.2014	414.00	901.00
01.10.2014	414.00	880.00
23.10.2014	417.00	883.50
01.11.2014	417.00	865.00
01.12.2014	417.00	752.00
01.01.2015	417.00	708.50
01.02.2015	417.00	605.00
01.03.2015	417.00	610.00
01.04.2015	417.82	621.00
01.05.2015	417.82	616.00

1	2	1	1	2	1
01.06.2015	417.82	626.50	01.11.2017	495.69	742.00
01.07.2015	417.82	608.50	01.12.2017	495.69	747.00
01.08.2015	417.82	585.00	01.01.2018	495.64	741.00
01.09.2015	417.82	559.50	01.02.2018	495.63	736.00
01.10.2015	417.82	517.50	01.03.2018	493.09	689.00
01.11.2015	417.82	545.00	01.04.2018	491.35	653.50
01.12.2015	417.82	606.50	01.05.2018	491.21	650.50
09.12.2015	419.26	608.00	01.06.2018	493.55	698.50
01.01.2016	419.33	657.50	01.07.2018	496.26	754.00
01.02.2016	419.22	575.00	# Effective 1st January 2015. DBTL (PAHAL) scheme has been implemented in entire country. The effective cost to consumer is after DBTL subsidy (up to the cap of 12 cylinders in a year) at Delhi.		
01.03.2016	419.13	513.50	<i>[English]</i>		
01.04.2016	419.13	509.50	Inclusion of Tribes in ST List		
01.05.2016	419.15	527.50	814. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:		
01.06.2016	419.18	548.50	(a) whether the Government is planning to include tribes namely Yobin, tutsa, Nocte, Tangsa and wanchoo in the union list of Scheduled Tribes as per the Constitution of India; and		
01.07.2016	421.16	537.50	(b) if so, the details thereof?		
01.08.2016	423.09	487.00	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government on 15.06.1999 (further amended on 25.06.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.		
01.09.2016	425.06	466.50	As per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 (Part XVIII) (in respect to State of Arunachal Pradesh), the list of Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is an open ended list covering all tribes in the State including 16 communities listed therein. Therefore,		
01.10.2016	427.09	490.00			
28.10.2016	428.59	492.00			
01.11.2016	430.64	529.50			
01.12.2016	432.71	584.00			
01.01.2017	434.71	585.00			
01.02.2017	434.80	651.50			
01.03.2017	434.93	737.50			
01.04.2017	440.90	723.00			
01.05.2017	442.77	631.00			
01.06.2017	446.65	552.50			
01.07.2017	477.46	564.00			
01.08.2017	479.77	524.00			
01.09.2017	487.18	597.50			
30.09.2017	488.68	599.00			
01.10.2017	491.13	649.00			

with regard to the proposal of Government of Arunachal Pradesh regarding inclusion of 'Yobin' community in the list of STs of the State, an advisory has been issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State vide letter dated 22.2.2018 to extend benefits/issue caste certificates to 4 Yobin' tribe or to any other indigenous tribe.

A proposal has also been received from Government of Arunachal Pradesh for making certain amendments in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State, including substitution of 'Any Naga Tribes' at Sl.No. 10 of the list of STs by 'Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Wancho' communities. The proposal is under process as per approved modalities.

[Translation]

Self Employment Through Skill Development

815. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: WILL THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is able to promote self-employment/employment through skill development schemes for the youth facing problems of unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of the Government to provide employment to the unemployed youth, by effectively implementing these schemes and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Skill India Mission was launched with objective to converge all skill development initiatives/schemes across Central Ministries/Departments to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. It also creates an end-to-end implementation framework for skill development which provides employment opportunities and ensure career progress. There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is proactively facilitating in the creation of a vibrant skill ecosystem for imparting employable skills to the growing workforce. Recognizing the imperative needs of skill development on the basis of

demand-supply skill gap, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. TCs/TPs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar meelas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, scheme incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates as per table below:

Placement Percentage	Amount Per Candidate
71-85%	3000/-
86% & More	5000/-

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. Also, 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, under PMKVY 2016-20, placement data of candidates is captured on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS) on monthly basis. SDMS does not allow uploading the data of the preceding month, until the placement data of previous month is not updated. Placement guidelines of PMKVY 2016-2020 mandates to upload the data of each candidate for a minimum period of 3 months, and maximum period of 12 months. All such data captured on the SDMS is monitored regularly by NSDC and necessary action is taken recurrently.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, as on 18.07.2018, 31.42 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.27 lakh STT + 7.85 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.51 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training, Recognition of Prior Learning and Special Project. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, 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 18.07.2018, 17.01 lakh

candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior i.e. 19 April 2018 is 11.87 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 18.07.2016, 7.23 candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Establishment of Industries in Maharashtra

816. SHRIMATI BHAVANAGAWALI (PATIL):

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

(a) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government for establishment of new industries in Maharashtra during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether there are any proposals pending for establishment of new industries in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the dates by which such industries are likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether the Government have identified any locations for setting up new, small and heavy industries in Maharashtra during the last Five Year Plan; and

(e) 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) As per Government of

Maharashtra, Government of India has provided assistance for setting-up of Common Facility Centres under MicroSmall Enterprise - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and under Mega Food Park Scheme. Details of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement in addition, the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project also covers the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) As per Government of Maharashtra, no proposal is pending for establishment of new industries in Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) As a part of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, following two nodes are being developed in the State of Maharashtra:-

(i) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area - 40 sq. kms.

(ii) Dighi Port Industrial Area - 253 sq. kms.

The planning related activity has been completed for entire Shendra Bidkin Industrial Area. Government of India has released its share of equity amounting to Rs. 1452.7 crore and State Government has transferred the land admeasuring 18.55 sq. kms. to the project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) on which construction activities have commenced.

For Dighi Port Industrial Area, land admeasuring 3000 hectares for phase-I development has been acquired by the State Government and process for selection of agency for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering has been initiated.

Statement

1. Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):

The Government of India grant approval & release details for the cluster projects during last 3 years are as below:

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Cluster	Approved Project Cost	Gol contribution	Release of grant
1.	Textile Cluster, Shirpur, Dhule	14.23	09.96	5.49
2.	Garment Cluster, Nagpur	15.91	13.39	4.99
3.	Ichalkaranji Textile Cluster, Kolhapur	16.57	12.70	7.62
4.	Textile Cluster, Malegaon, Nashik	15.84	11.96	7.18
5.	Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur	16.27	10.03	10.03

Sl. No.	Name of Cluster	Approved Project Cost	Gol contribution	Release of grant
6.	Auto & Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar	15.23	10.21	9.76
7.	General Engineering & Allied Cluster, Bhosari, Pune	15.29	13.43	7.63
8.	Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri	15.03	11.39	11.39
9.	Turmeric Cluster, Sangli	15.50	13.49	13.49
10.	Mahasainik Industrial Estate, Pune	8.18	6.54	5.33
11.	Textile Cluster Navapur, Nandurbar	15.93	10.50	0.00
12.	Terry Towel Cluster, Sola pur	17.91	12.91	9.04
13.	Cotton Fabric Cluster, Kolhapur	16.74	12.00	0.00
14.	Rice Mill Cluster, Ramtek, Nagpur	18.25	11.25	4.50
15.	Printing Cluster, Aurangabad	16.34	12.00	0.00
16.	Engineering Cluster. Yadrav.	16.15	11.82	0.00

2. Mega Food Park:- Govt. of India has supported following projects in Maharashtra under Mega Food Park scheme.

(Rs.in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Approval date	Approved Project Cost	Gol contribution	Release of grant
1.	Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad	08.03.2013	124.52	50.00	41.76
2.	Satara Mega Food Park Ltd, Satara	06.08.2014	139.33	50.00	44.50
Total			263.85	100.00	86.26

LPG Connections under PMUY

817. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

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

(a) whether there is any provision to provide priority to the families having differently abled/divyang persons under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of targets fixed and achieved in providing gas connections under PMUY along with the funds allocated/utilised, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether the Government proposes to incentivise the better performing districts under PMUY and enhance the target of coverage under PMUY and if so, the details

thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is a proposal to include the unserved SCs/STs, specially privileged, Diara residents of Bihar along with the girls attaining majority age under PMUY and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the number of families received gas connections in Sahebganj, Pakud, Godda and Dumka districts in Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand under PMUY along with any target has been fixed in the said district under the scheme and extent to which the target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

(PMUY), a deposit free LPG connection is given in the name of an adult woman member of an eligible BPL family including families having differently abled/divyang persons, identified through Socio Economic Caste Census(SECC) . In case, a family's name does not appear in the SECC list, the beneficiary is identified from 7 categories i.e. SC/ST households, beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Gramin) , Antyoday Anna Yojana, Forest dwellers, Most Backward Classes, Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes, People residing in island riverislands.

(b) Year-wise targets fixed, connections released and fund utilised is as under:-

Year	Target	Connections released	Fund Utilised
2016-17	1.5 crore	2 crore	Rs. 2500 crore
2017-18	1.5 crore	1.56 core	Rs. 2251 crore
2018-19	2 crore	1.17 crore (up to 18.7.2018)	Rs. 1642 crore

Details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 18.07.2018 including the State of Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) PMUY is currently under implementation in 715 districts covering 36 States/UTs.

(d) SC/ST households whose names appear in SECC list or otherwise are provided with connections under PMUY subject to fulfilling the scheme Guidelines.

(e) LPG connections released by OMCs under PMUY as on 18.07.2018 in Sahebganj, Pakud, Godda and Dumka Districts in Santhal Pargana of Jharkhand are as under:-

District	No. of LPG connections released under PMUY
Dumka	1,11,446
Godda	65,766
Pakur	41,448
Sahebganj	1,30,751

Statement

State/UT Wise Connections Released Under PMUY as on 18.07.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,041
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,36,662
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25,885
4.	Assam	18,12,920
5.	Bihar	57,85,674
6.	Chandigarh	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	23,75,739
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,753
9.	Daman and Diu	381
10.	Delhi	43,647
11.	Goa	1,021
12.	Gujarat	15,66,277
13.	Haryana	4,63,987
14.	Himachal Pradesh	63,471
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,61,879
16.	Jharkhand	17,02,814
17.	Karnataka	13,19,454
18.	Kerala	1,04,846
19.	Lakshadweep	264
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42,85,918
21.	Maharashtra	24,41,152
22.	Manipur	70,323
23.	Meghalaya	96,937
24.	Mizoram	20,396
25.	Nagaland	30,445
26.	Odisha	29,23,256
27.	Puducherry	9,850

1	2	3
28.	Punjab	7,80,055
29.	Rajasthan	35,41,456
30.	Sikkim	3,022
31.	Tamil Nadu	20,41,990
32.	Telangana	3,47,390
33.	Tripura	1,53,314
34.	Uttar Pradesh	85,00,406
35.	Uttarakhand	2,03,947
36.	West Bengal	58,94,708
Total		473,27,314

[English]

PMKVY in Rajasthan

818. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skill development programmes/schemes under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Sankalp etc. under Ministry of Skill Development implemented in Rajasthan, particularly in Dausa District;

(b) the number of candidates registered under such programmes/schemes, particularly in Dausa District of Rajasthan;

(c) the number of candidates successfully cleared the said training programmes/courses, particularly in Dausa District of Rajasthan; and

(d) the number of successful candidates given placement in Rajasthan, particularly in Dausa District of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Under Skill India Mission, skill development training is imparted at scale with speed and standards through empanelled training centres. There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the

country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers.

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

Further, under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, about 27 lakh candidates has been enrolled in the State of Rajasthan. Out the certified 2.6 lakh candidates, about 71464 candidates have been placed in diverse sector. In the Dausa District of Rajasthan, as on 10.07.2018, about 11390 and 8914 candidates have been enrolled and certified respectively under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20. Out of these certified candidates, about 1919 candidates have been placed in diverse sectors.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, the total physical target of about 64,526 candidates with project cost of about Rs. 94.62 Cr have been approved for 4 years (2016-20) to the State of Rajasthan.

Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) is the World Bank project which aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM). The main objectives of the project include strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels, building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs.

Shortage of Hotels

819. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has a shortage of nearly two lakh hotels and is struggling hard to manage the surge in tourist arrivals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage home stays and to address the shortage of hotel rooms and if so the, details thereof; and

(d) whether any sops are proposed for the hotel industry and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) As per the Report of the "Working Group on Tourism" for the 12th Five-year Plan (2012-17) set up by the Planning Commission, for a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the projected requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 was estimated to be 1,90,108. No assessment has been made by Ministry of Tourism regarding demand and shortage of hotel rooms for tourists in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has a voluntary scheme for approval of Incredible India Bed & Breakfast/Homestay Establishments These scheme/guidelines are available on the website of Ministry of Tourism viz, www.tourism.gov.in. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India lists 'Homestays' approved by it on its website listing the 'Homestays' in different parts of the country. The Ministry of Tourism has been conducting sensitization workshops on promotion of Homestays/ Incredible India Bed & Breakfast Establishments in all States through its domestic offices. The Ministry has also commissioned a detailed study on convergence and formulation of common national standards for accreditation of Bed & Breakfast/Homestay Establishments.

(d) The Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, on 17th October, 2017, have notified the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-Sectors to boost supply of hotel rooms in the country which includes three star or higher

category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million.

City Gas Distribution Network

820. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

(a) whether the existing Geographical Areas (GAs) cover 130 districts spread over 24 States and Union Territories (UTs) covering a population of 24 crore which is 19 per cent of country's population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has organized roadshows for ninth City Gas Distribution (CGD) bidding round and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to cover more households through PNG network;

(c) whether after the completion of gas distribution projects in various GAs the gas distribution is likely to cover half of the total population in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the number of districts covered under GAs after award of the gas projects;

(d) the time by which all districts would be covered under GAs and target if any, fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has opened for Bidding the biggest CGD licensing round offering 86 permits for selling CNG/PNG in 174 districts in 22 States and UTs and if so, the details thereof along with quantum of investments likely to be made in the said bidding round?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory

Board (PNGRB) authorizes entities to develop Natural Gas Distribution Network as per PNGRB Act, 2006 and the Regulations notified thereunder. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Areas (GAs) for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability. As on 30.06.2018, PNGRB has authorized 91 Geographical Areas (GAs) to various entities across 23 states/Union Territories (UTs) for development of CGD Network in the country and covers population of about 24 crore, which is more than 19% of the country's population.

(b) In order to expand the coverage of CGD network, PNGRB has launched 9th round of CGD bidding on 8th May, 2018 inviting bids for 86 GAs covering 174 districts (156 complete and 18 part) spread over 22 states and Union Territories (UTs) in the country. PNGRB has organized roadshows in this regard at Delhi, Dehradun, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Kochi, Lucknow, Patna, Chennai, Jaipur, Guwahati and Hyderabad and Investors Meet at Ahmedabad & Bengaluru across India and internationally in Dubai during May-June 2018.

(c) and (d) As on 30th June, 2018, PNGRB has authorized 91 Geographical Areas (GAs) to various entities in the Country for development of CGD Network. On authorization of 86 GAs offered under 9th CGD bidding round, about 50% of the country's population would have access to CGD Network covering 276 full districts and 10-part districts. PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability and subject to it balance districts be bidded.

(e) Ninth round CGD bidding covers 174 districts spread over 22 States/UTs. PNGRB has indicated an estimated investment of about Rs. 70,000 crore over a period of 8 years.

Skill Development Centres

821. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

WILL the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Skill Development Centres have been established in the country including Bihar ever since the inception, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the rate of convergence of the trainees from these Skill Development Centres, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any response/reaction from the State Governments have been received by the Government in establishing these Skill Development Centres in their respective States; and

(d) the details of quantum of allocation made by the Union Government to States for the purpose including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers.

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

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.13 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.52 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under PMKVY 2016-20, accreditation and affiliation of the Training Centres (TC) are being done through a single window IT application known as SMART for implementation of the scheme. As on 10.07.2018, about 7,213 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise including State of Bihar, number of operational training centres and candidates trained is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, 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 imparting skill development training. Under this component, skill development training is running in 1,080 training centres across 27 States. The State-wise details of in-principle approved physical, and financial allocation, funds disbursed and number of training centers under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the enclosed statement-ii.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 613 PMKKs have been allocated across 35 States and UTs including Bihar covering 548 Districts and 468 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of the 613 allocated PMKKs, 462 centres had been established.

Statement – I

State-Wise Number of Operational TCs (STT) and Candidates Trained Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, is as Under:

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Training Centers (STT)	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2346
3.	Assam	118	56061
4.	Bihar	253	150762
5.	Chandigarh	14	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	103	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	722

1	2	3	4
8.	Daman and Diu	2	554
9.	Delhi	237	132297
10.	Goa	3	1205
11.	Gujarat	137	54735
12.	Haryana	770	241604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	61401
15.	Jharkhand	90	44594
16.	Karnataka	114	103635
17.	Kerala	139	97765
18.	Madhya Pradesh	631	262758
19.	Maharashtra	213	139108
20.	Manipur	11	17547
21.	Meghalaya	9	5797
22.	Mizoram	1	70
23.	Nagaland	6	2377
24.	Odisha	193	86920
25.	Puducherry	12	5018
26.	Punjab	444	141060
27.	Rajasthan	1057	269902
28.	Sikkim	3	1332
29.	Tamil Nadu	356	213685
30.	Telangana	178	116331
31.	Tripura	29	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1354	480016
33.	Uttarakhand	95	43335
34.	West Bengal	221	129183
Grand Total		7213	3035888

Statement – II

The State-wise details of in-principle approved physical, and financial allocation, funds disbursed and number of training centers, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20:

Sl. No.	State Name	Physical Targets Approval (2016-20)	Funds Approved (2016-20)	Funds Released by MSDE	Empanelled Training centers	Candidates Enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1,42,552	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000	76	4800
2.	Chhattisgarh	48,532	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000	27	3069
3.	Rajasthan	64,526	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789	158	194
4.	Madhya Pradesh	84,058	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296	154	23626
5.	Tripura	36,875	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100	18	612
6.	Andhra Pradesh	64,608	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464	84	4095
7.	Karnataka	94,164	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135	5	737
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,510	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216	5	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,40,880	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720	175	6033
10.	Punjab	55,028	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000	24	413
11.	Puducherry	10,619	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280	8	2668
12.	Bihar	89,664	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449	65	299
13.	Uttarakhand	48,236	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040	85	7613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49,499	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800	33	1802
15.	Manipur	32,472	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939	6	524
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	70	2014
19.	Haryana	56,036	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375	12	1222
20.	Odisha	58,046	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600	17	479
21.	Telangana	59,611	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472	36	1525
22.	West Bengal	1,23,550	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812	—	—
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	47,302	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280	—	—
24.	Jharkhand	57,668	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978	2	30
25.	Nagaland	33,021	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980	1	-
26.	Assam	47,258	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800	6	570

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Sikkim	4,900	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360	1	20
28.	Daman and Diu	4,000	6,15,88,800	2,00,16,360	3	205
29.	Kerala	71,450	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988	—	—
30.	Meghalaya	33,642	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760	—	—
31.	Maharashtra	1,67,127	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615	—	—
32.	Delhi	81,000	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000	1	—
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,000	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984	1	149
34.	Goa	46,951	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937	—	—
35.	Mizoram	36,671	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601	7	39
Grand Total		20,15,676	30,47,02,34,559	7,40,69,81,523	1,080	63,038

Employment-Unemployment Survey

822. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the Labour Bureau's annual Employment-Unemployment Survey report after the unemployment data inched up to 5.1% in rural sector and 4.9% in urban areas;

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

(c) whether the Government has any authoritative data of jobs created in the last four years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that many citizens across the country are underemployed and if so, the details thereof along with the authentic data of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting household based Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys (EUS) since 2010. So far five reports have been released and data processing work of the sixth report is in progress. On the recommendation of

the Task Force on Improving Employment Data, this Survey however has been discontinued and replaced by the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in order to avoid duplicity of efforts and provide employment data on a fast frequency and holistic manner.

(c) and (d) As per the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) being conducted by Labour Bureau in the sizeable segment of non-farm industrial economy in establishments employing 10 or more workers which measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters, there is an overall positive change in employment of 11.72 lakhs workers between January 2014 and October, 2017.

(e) Data for present level of underemployment are not available.

Study Group for SEZs

823. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a group to study Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy and to make it more effective;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the study group on SEZ policy;

(c) whether the study group has been asked to make suggestions to shift from fiscal incentives to employment based incentives; and

(d) if so, the details of changes which the Government proposes to make in the SEZ policy to make it effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, the Government has constituted a group on 4th June, 2018 to study necessary changes in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy. The group is required to submit its report within 3 months from the date of constitution.

Fleecing of Tourists

824. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding fleecing, cheating and other crimes with both domestic and foreign tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of incidents of fleecing, cheating and other crimes reported against domestic and foreign tourists during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safety of both domestic and foreign tourists particularly of women tourists; and

(d) whether the Government is considering to constitute a special tourist Police force, tourist guides etc. at national level for the safety of tourists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) The 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, registration of fleecing, cheating and other crimes against tourists, both domestic and foreign, is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on crime against foreign and domestic tourists as such. However,

any such incident which comes to the knowledge of Ministry of Tourism as a part of CPGRAM, is taken up with the appropriate authority.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists:

- (i) The 'Athithidevo Bhava' Social Awareness campaigns have been introduced by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of sensitising stakeholders and the general public about various social awareness themes.
- (ii) An advisory has been posted on the Ministry of Tourism website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains safe destination for international Tourists including women tourists.
- (iii) The Stakeholders have identified focal points in their respective organizations to implement the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism'.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi- Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi & English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (v) A Welcome card with "Tips to enjoy your stay" is being handed over to foreign tourists on arrival to make the visit of tourists a memorable experience.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for travellers in September 2014 to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
- (vii) The Security of tourists is a State Government subject, however, the Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the State Governments/UT

Administrations had proposed to set up Tourist Police at prominent tourist spots. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other. The Ministry of Tourism has written a letter to the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs regarding setting up of 'Tourist Police' in remaining States on 11th July 2018 as tourist safety is of prime importance.

- (viii) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
- (ix) Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

ESI Coverage

825. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contributing insured persons under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the estimated number of workers and establishments entitled to be covered under ESI, but not actually covered along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for covering all entitled workers and establishments under ESI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of contributing Insured Persons (IPs) under ESI as on 31.03.2017 is 2,93,21,060. A Statement showing the details of State/UT-wise IPs under ESI is enclosed.

(b) The onus of coverage under ESI Scheme, as per section 2A of ESI Act, 1948 and Regulation 10B of ESI General Regulations, 1950 is on the factories and establishments for whom contactless online platform exists at website www.esic.nic.in. No data of workers and establishments entitled to be covered but not actually covered by ESIC are available. However, as and when it comes to the notice of ESIC either during survey or is reported to it, the coverable factories, establishments and their employees are immediately covered.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the ESI Corporation for covering all entitled workers and establishments under ESI

1. ESI Scheme has been fully extended to 346 complete districts where the scheme was already partially available at different centres. Apart from that, the scheme has also been extended to 95 District Headquarters of the non-implemented districts.
2. The wage ceiling has been enhanced from Rs. 15000/- to Rs. 21000/- per month with effect from 01 / 01 / 2017 for coverage of an employee under sub-clause (b) of clause (9) of section 2 of the ESI Act, 1948.
3. Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/ Employees (SPREE) was launched to give one time opportunity to the employer to cover left/uncovered employees for the period from 20/12/2016 to 30/06/2017.
4. Special Survey Drive for coverage of factories and establishments not covered under the ESI Act was conducted from 01/04/2018 to 30/06/2018. Permission was granted to survey 40,427 number of units on the basis of recommendations received from various regions.

As a result, 102013 number of units and 1,30,78,766 number of employees were covered under the ESI Act during the period from 20/12/ 2016 to 30/06/2017.

Further, as and when any complaint regarding non-coverage or under coverage is received, the unit is immediately marked for survey/inspection as per laid

down procedure for further necessary action in the matter.

Statement

Position as on 31.3.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of contributing Insured Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	951360
2.	Telangana	1522130
3.	Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura	190560
4.	Sikkim	15350
5.	Bihar	188780
6.	Chandigarh	217860
7.	Chhattisgarh	389150
8.	Delhi	1795730
9.	Goa	262650
10.	Gujarat	1348640
11.	Haryana	2702130
12.	Himachal Pradesh	255660
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	233520
14.	Jharkhand	295030
15.	Karnataka	3009120
16.	Kerala	868900
17.	Madhya Pradesh	718720
18.	Maharashtra	4025710
19.	Odisha	510880
20.	Puducherry	105460
21.	Punjab	1026800
22.	Rajasthan	1155080
23.	Tamil Nadu	3604120
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1727520

1	2	3
25.	Uttarakhand	527880
26.	West Bengal	1672320
All India		29321060

[Translation]

Education for Differently Abled Students

826. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to ensure compulsory education for differently abled children including blind and mentally retarded children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the said scheme;

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether there is any proposal regarding setting up of special schools for physically disabled students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) As per Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child including children with disability, in the age group of 6-14 years, has the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school.

The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level implemented the Inclusive Education (IE) programmes for CwSN, including children with visual impairment and intellectual disability (mental retardation). The Central Government has launched Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education, from 2018-19, which addresses the educational needs of CwSN as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level, in an inclusive environment.

Details of funds allocated for CwSN under Inclusive Education (IE) component of SSA and IEDSS component of RMSA during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Inclusive Education component of SSA	IEDSS component of	Total Allocation
			RMSA	
1.	2015-16	547.71	225.60	773.31
2.	2016-17	572.77	252.03	824.81
3.	2017-18	544.78	323.14	867.91
Total		1665.26	800.77	2466.03

(d) The RTE Act, 2009 promotes inclusive education upto elementary level where all children must avail of education in a neighbourhood school in an inclusive setting. There is no proposal in the Department of School Education & Literacy for setting up of special schools for physically disabled students.

As informed by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (D/o EPwD), there is no proposal to set up special schools for students with disabilities. However, D/o EPwD provides financial assistance to NGOs which are running special schools for children with disabilities.

[English]

Reforms by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

827. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI G. HARI:

SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has submitted suggestions to the NCERT for the rationalization of the curriculum and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether any suggestions/complaints have been received from the parents and students in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has sought consultation with stakeholders in order to decide on the process of reduction of syllabus;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to assess the immediate impact of the decision in terms of factors affecting the core competency of students and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the CBSE proposes a major revamp in its laws relating to examinations, standardization of question papers and affiliations by laws to make it faster and easier and letting special need students take exams in their own schools; and

(f) whether it is a fact that CBSE Governing body meeting has discussed and approved such reforms and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Suggestions were invited from teachers, students, parents and other stakeholders on reduction of curriculum load through the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) during March-April, 2018. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) facilitated the process of gathering the suggestions/feedback to rationalize the curriculum by providing hyperlink at its website to link the hypertext at MHRD website to submit the suggestions. The Board also convened meetings of experts for compiling suggestions on rationalization of syllabi in various major subjects in classes IX-XII. Suggestions worked out in these meetings have been shared by the Board with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NCERT have also directly received suggestions from many students, teachers, parents and others including professionals for the rationalization of curriculum.

(d) No such study has so far been conducted.

(e) and (f) CBSE has informed that its Governing Body, in its meeting held on 28.06.2018, has taken the following decisions:-

1. Approved the recommendations of the Affiliation Committee for revised Affiliation Bye-laws, which propose simplification of process to bring the transparency and enable hassle - free online processing of applications for affiliation with Board.
2. Approved the recommendations of Examination Committee for granting additional concessions to Children with Special Need (CWSN) Candidates such as use of computer in writing the examination, provision of reader, use of calculator and relaxation in mandatory attendance.
3. Approved the recommendations of Examination Committee to consider repealing separate passing criteria in Internal Assessment and Board examination for Class X students of 2018 Board examination, precautionary measures for self centres, online monitoring on CBSE website, separate special examination on alternative dates for candidates representing country in International tournaments and changes in evaluation modalities for class X and class XII examination.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Refinery

828. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider for setting up a new oil refinery with a view to provide adequate petro products in big State like Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to become operational, location-wise?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing

Companies namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have informed that they have no plan to set up a new refinery specifically for providing petroleum products to Uttar Pradesh. The demand for petroleum products in Uttar Pradesh is being met by existing refineries at Mathura, Panipat, Barauni, Bina etc.

[English]

Sources of Funds for Maintenance of Monuments

829. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether the funds received through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by PSUs is the only source towards the maintenance of historical monuments apart from the funds generated through ticketing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the other sources of the funds available in this regard and the percentage contribution of the different heads through which the funds are generated; and

(c) the amount received through CSRs and the percentage funding by corporate under the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Madam, the conservation and maintenance work of monuments is attended from the funds allocated through budget of the Government of India. The contribution of the CSR, is for development works at selected monuments through NCF. The revenue collected through various sources like Ticketing, Photography, filming, Parking and from holding cultural events from selected centrally protected monument is deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) The details of the amount received through CSR, during last three years are as given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount received (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2015-16	354.80
2.	2016-17	300
3.	2017-18	250

[Translation]

Unemployment Among Youths

830. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of youths aspiring for employment is increasing each year along with the increase in population of the country;

(b) if so, the estimated increase in the number of job aspirant youths in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether new employment opportunities are being created in sync with the number of these job aspirants;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the average number of new job opportunities created per annum; and

(e) the other steps taken/being 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) As per the results of last four available labour force surveys of Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the Unemployment Rate (UR) based on usual status approach for persons aged 15 Years & above are 3.3% in 2011-12, 4.0% in 2012-13, 3.4% in 2013-14 and 3.7% in 2015-16.

(c) to (e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. The 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.

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 national-wide online platform for the job-seeker and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career contact.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12 % or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee. Till 16 July, 2018 status of the progress of the scheme is as follows:

- (i) Benefits have been given to 73,150 Establishments covering 58.75 lakh beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).
- (ii) Benefits have been given to 786 Establishments covering 2.65 lakh beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).

[English]

Privatisation of Salem Steel Plant

831. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to privatise the profit making 'Salem Steel Plant';

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

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved; and

(d) the details of the profit earned by this plant during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in its meeting held on 27th October, 2016 had given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant. NITI Aayog in its report has stated that it has been guided by the basic economic principle that the Government should not continue to engage itself in manufacturing/producing goods and services in sectors where the competitive markets have come of age, and that such entities would perform better in the private hands due to various factors e.g. technology up-gradation and efficient management practices. NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into "high priority" and "low priority" based on: (i) National Security, (ii) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose, for the purpose of strategic disinvestment. The CPSEs falling under "low priority" are presently covered for Strategic Disinvestment.

(d) The details of the profit/loss earned by the Salem Steel Plant during each of the last three years is attached as the enclosed statement.

Statement

Profit/Loss Earned by Salem Steel Plant (SSP) for the Last Three Years:

Items	Financial Year (FY) Unit: (Rs. Crore)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Profit Before Tax (PBT) /Loss(-)	-462	-235	-211

[Translation]

Use of Digitization in Education System

832. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to digitalize all the schools in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the work relating to providing education through digital means along with the formulation of new Education Policy has been completed by the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the main features of the said policy; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for submission of the Report by the expert Committee relating to New Education Policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for school education-Samagra Shiksha, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education, from the year 2018-19. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, Information & Communication Technology (ICT) component envisages covering all Government and Government Aided schools from classes VI to XII, subject to the availability of budgetary provision.

So far, about 88994 secondary & senior secondary schools (both government and government aided schools) were approved under the ICT component of erstwhile RMSA and about 92,886 upper primary schools have been approved to be covered under Computer Aided Learning (CAL) component of erstwhile SSA. Further, the government has undertaken various initiatives for providing education through digital means such as:

- ICT in Education Curriculum for School System - ICT curriculum for teachers and students has been developed by NCERT. Students' curriculum was piloted in 588 Navodaya Vidyalayas for one year. 805 MRPs/KRPs of thirty states were oriented on roll-out of ICT curriculum for students and teachers in the respective states.
- e-pathshala - e-pathshala has been developed by NCERT (National Council for Educational Research and Training) for showcasing and disseminating all educational e-resources

including textbooks, audio, video, periodicals and a variety of other print and non-print materials. So far, 3311 audios and videos, 650 e-books (e-pubs) and 504 flip books have been made available on the portal and mobile app.

- National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) - The National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) is an initiative to bring together all digital and digitisable resources across all stages of school education and teacher education. So far, 13301 files including 401 collections, 2722 documents, 376 interactive, 1664 audios, 2581 images and 5958 videos have been made available over the portal. State/ UTs are motivated to contribute resources on NROER and create OERs for their own State/ UT.
- SWAYAM:- A Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) platform popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) has been launched. The portal is offering various online courses for school education and higher education. NCERT has started development of course modules for Massive Open and Online Course (MOOCs) for school education system in 12 subject areas (Accountancy, business studies, biology, chemistry, economic, history, geography, mathematics, physics, political science, psychology and sociology) for classes IX-XII.

NIOS is one of the National Coordinator of SWAYAM. NIOS is offering 14 secondary level courses, and all courses of Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.).

The courses hosted on SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants i.e., E-tutorials as Audio/Video lectures, E-text in the form of PDF as specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed (3) self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes and (4) an online discussion forum for clearing the doubts. Steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multi-media and state of the art pedagogy/technology.

- SWAYAM PRABHA:- A programme for utilization of satellite communication technologies for transmission of educational e-contents through 32

National Channels i.e. SWAYAM PRABHA DTH-TV has been launched. CIET-NCERT is the national coordinator for one DTH TV channel i.e., Kishore Manch (#31) and has started feeding a 24x7 educational TV channel w.e.f. 09.07.2018. Everyday four hour fresh slot is telecast and repeated six times in 24 hours to provide learning opportunities for the stake holders.

NIOS has been allocated 4 SWAYAMPBABHA DTH Channels. These channels individually cater to secondary education, senior secondary education, teacher education and teacher education in regional languages (Bangla, Assamese, Odia and Telugu).

- CBSE initiatives:- SARANSH is a tool for comprehensive self review and analysis for CBSE affiliated schools and parents. It enables them to analyse students' performance in order to take remedial measures. SARANSH brings schools, teachers and parents closer, so that they can monitor the progress of students and help them improve their performance. It helps schools to compare their performance vis-a-vis all CBSE schools at various levels and also helps parents to compare their ward's performance within school State, Region and National level.

It is currently available for Standards IX - XII and provides a comprehensive overview of Standard X performance since 2007 and Standard XII performance since 2009, till the current academic session.

- KVS initiatives:- ICT Skills are imparted in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas to the students of classes III to XII. 12011 e-Classrooms (9711 e-Classrooms established and 2300 under process) have been established in Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country for facilitating effective learning through digital mode. Besides, 276 Digital Language Labs and 1137 Computer labs have been established in 276 KVs across the Country.

Further, a pilot project e-Prajna has been started for providing tablets pre-loaded with e-content in Maths and Science. 5076 Touch Tablets have been distributed among Class VIII Students and teachers for classroom transactions in subject Maths and Science.

- Operation Digital Board:- An initiative has been taken by Government of India to provide

interactive digital boards to nearly 15 lakh classrooms across the country for 9th standard to post graduate level, where they can receive lectures from best teachers/professors and access quality e-content, in order to enhance overall learning process and experience of the students.

(c) and (d) The Committee to Draft National Education Policy constituted under Dr. K. Kasturirangan to prepare the Draft National Education Policy is due to submit its report by 31.08.2018.

[English]

Steel Export

833. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's total export of finished steel increased by 16.7% to 9.621 million tone in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the country had exported 8.242 MT finished steel during 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that the contribution of the non-alloy steel segment stood at 8.727 MT while the rest was the contribution of the alloy steel segment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Yes, Madam. India's total export of finished steel has increased by 16.7 percent to 9.621 MT in 2017-18 from 8.242 MT in 2016-17. Details are given in table below:-

Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Export		
Year	Qty. (mt)	%change over last year
2016-17	8.242	102.1
2017-18*	9.620	16.7

Source: JPC; *prov; mt=million tonnes

(b) Yes, Madam. India had exported 8.242 MT finished steel during 2016-17 fiscal. Data released by Joint Plant Committee (JPC) indicates that India had exported 8.242 million tonnes of finished steel during 2016-17. The details are as follows:-

Total Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy) Export		
Year	Qty. (mt)	%change over last year
2016-17	8.242	102.1

Source: JPC

(c) Yes, Madam. It is also true that the contribution in export of non-alloy steel segment stood at 8.727 MT while the contribution of alloy steel segment stood at 0.893 MT during 2017-18 fiscal year. Details are provided in the table below:-

Exports	2016-17 (in MT)	2017-18* (in MT)	% Growth
Non-alloy Steel	7.584	8.727	15.07%
Alloy/Stainless steel	0.658	0.893	35.71%
Total finished steel	8.243	9.62	16.70%

Source: JPC; *prov.

Geographical Indication

834. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking up initiatives to promote awareness on Geographical Indication, including the products shortlisted for the initial outreach programme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to create a database of products either food items or goods which have the viability and a separate identity as originating from a particular region and if so, the details thereof including the products and food items that have been shortlisted from the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the details of the tangible targets set by the Government in terms of job creation, market expansion or boosting sales for the products being focused under the programme?

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 Government has undertaken

several steps as part of the campaign for promotion of Indian products registered as Geographical Indications (GIs) as per the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. These include, inter alia, participation in events to promote and create awareness on GIs, promotion of GIs through social media, involving State Governments, Union Territory Administration and other relevant organisations for facilitation of GI producers.

No specific Geographical Indication products have been shortlisted for the initial outreach programme.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No funds have been specifically allotted for the purpose. However, expenditure is incurred on activities for promotion of Geographical Indications.

(d) No targets have been set by the Government in terms of job creation, market expansion or boosting sales.

Recruitment in Central Universities

835. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently done recruitment for the post of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors to various faculties in Central Universities, including the CUTN Central University of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the vacancy position as on date;

(c) the posts filled so far, Department-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for filling up of vacancies Department-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has appointed anyone who have worked in Private Universities in a foreign country abroad as Professor or Associate professor in CUTN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c)

The Central Universities being autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament, are competent to make appointments on various posts including teaching posts and the Government has no role in this regard. Occurring and filling up of vacancies in Central Universities (CUs) is a continuous process. Out of total number of 17092 sanctioned teaching posts in 40 CUs including Central University of Tamil Nadu, as on 1.4.2018, 5606 teaching posts are lying vacant. The University wise details of sanctioned, filled up and vacant teaching posts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Vacancies at various levels occur due to retirements, resignations, deaths, depositions, expansion and opening of new institutions etc. The responsibility to fill up the vacant teaching posts lies with the Universities. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC continuously monitor the filling up of the vacancies in CUs. This issue is discussed regularly in meetings with Vice Chancellors chaired by Minister of Human Resource Development and also in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India. The various steps taken by MHRD and UGC in this regard include:

- (i) Five Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process,
- (ii) It is clearly mentioned in UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- (iii) UGC has framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University / College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (iv) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research

and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.

- (v) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.

- (vi) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions

and fitness, teachers can also be re- employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.

- (e) The appointment of the teaching position is being done by the concerned Central University and not by MHRD/UGC. The Central University of Tamil Nadu has intimated that one Professor and two Associate Professors of the University had worked abroad prior to joining in Central University of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 indicating sanctioned/filled up/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Name of University	No. of Posts.			
			Name of Post	Sanctioned	Filled Up	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-NER Central Universities						
1.	Telagana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	47	30	17
			Associate Professor	95	48	47
			Assistant Professor	255	230	25
2.		University Of Hyderabad	Professor	112	67	45
			Associate Professor	233	172	61
			Assistant Professor	227	184	43
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professor	32	20	12
			Associate Professor	60	38	22
			Assistant Professor	146	137	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	58	13	45
			Associate Professor	108	35	73
			Assistant Professor	269	171	98
5.	Delhi	University Of Delhi	Professor	264	107	157
			Associate Professor	648	236	412
			Assistant Professor	794	553	241
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	126	72	54
			Associate Professor	198	159	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Assistant Professor	503	452	51
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	199	100	99
			Associate Professor	362	226	136
			Assistant Professor	331	259	72
8.	Madhya pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	52	6	46
			Associate Professor	95	24	71
			Assistant Professor	198	187	11
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	32	17	15
			Associate Professor	61	29	32
			Assistant Professor	143	127	16
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	18	12	6
			Associate Professor	15	13	2
			Assistant Professor	59	57	2
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	67	25	42
			Associate Professor	144	91	53
			Assistant Professor	278	230	48
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	43	12	31
			Associate Professor	84	33	51
			Assistant Professor	341	221	120
13.	Uttar pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	200	137	63
			Associate Professor	388	271	117
			Assistant Professor	1038	875	163
14.	Uttar pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	253	171	82
			Associate Professor	528	409	119
			Assistant Professor	1149	954	195
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	29	16	13
			Associate Professor	56	41	15
			Assistant Professor	120	111	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.		University Of Allahabad *	Professor	79	10	69
			Associate Professor	201	39	162
			Assistant Professor	572	233	339
17.	West bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	73	42	31
			Associate Professor	156	106	50
			Assistant Professor	421	342	79
		Total (1) (Non-NER Central Univs)	Professor	1684	857	827
			Associate Professor	3432	1970	1462
			Assistant Professor	6844	5323	1521
		New Central Universities				
18.	Bihar	Central University Of South Bihar	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	43	17	26
			Assistant Professor	88	76	12
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	20	2	18
			Associate Professor	40	14	26
			Assistant Professor	80	54	26
20.	Gujarat	Central University Of Gujarat	Professor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	42	17	25
			Assistant Professor	86	70	16
21.	Haryana	Central University Of Haryana	Professor	30	0	30
			Associate Professor	62	6	56
			Assistant Professor	133	48	85
22.	Himachal pradesh	Central University Of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	27	3	24
			Associate Professor	53	11	42
			Assistant Professor	108	60	48
23.	Jammu andKashmir	Central University Of Jammu	Professor	22	3	19
			Associate Professor	44	9	35
			Assistant Professor	91	84	7
24.		Central University Of Kashmir	Professor	21	9	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	41	4	37
			Assistant Professor	90	61	29
25.	Jharkhand	Central University Of Jharkhand	Professsor	25	8	17
			Associate Professor	46	13	33
			Assistant Professor	100	75	25
26.	Karnataka	Central University Of Karnataka	Professsor	21	6	15
			Associate Professor	41	8	33
			Assistant Professor	91	49	42
27.	Kerala	Central University Of Kerala	Professsor	22	11	11
			Associate Professor	43	24	19
			Assistant Professor	88	81	7
28.	Odisha	Central University Of Orissa	Professsor	23	0	23
			Associate Professor	43	1	42
			Assistant Professor	88	16	72
29.	Punjab	Central University Of Punjab	Professsor	21	4	17
			Associate Professor	42	18	24
			Assistant Professor	84	72	12
30.	Rajasthan	Central University Of Rajasthan	Professsor	23	5	18
			Associate Professor	45	23	22
			Assistant Professor	120	95	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University Of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	22	9	13
			Associate Professor	48	18	30
			Assistant Professor	96	72	24
		Total-II (New CUs)	Professsor	321	78	243
			Associate Professor	633	183	450
			Assistant Professor	1343	913	430
		Total (I + II)	Professsor	2005	935	1070
			Associate Professor	4065	2153	1912
			Assistant Professor	8187	6236	1951
Ner Central Universities						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	45	23	22
			Associate Professor	111	87	24
			Assistant Professor	276	254	22
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	50	42	8
			Associate Professor	74	55	19
			Assistant Professor	159	155	4
34.	Arunachal pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	27	11	16
			Associate Professor	44	31	13
			Assistant Professor	131	127	4
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	39	15	24
			Associate Professor	91	49	42
			Assistant Professor	217	168	49
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	93	48	45
			Associate Professor	147	89	58
			Assistant Professor	205	186	19
37.	Mfzoram	Mizoram University	Professor	47	22	25
			Associate Professor	74	46	28
			Assistant Professor	261	235	26
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	45	12	33
			Associate Professor	62	43	19
			Assistant Professor	146	136	10
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	29	10	19
			Associate Professor	68	37	31
			Assistant Professor	116	108	8
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	46	7	39
			Associate Professor	69	30	39
			Assistant Professor	163	136	27
		Total-III (NER Central Universities)	Professor	421	190	231
			Associate Professor	740	467	273
			Assistant Professor	1674	1505	169
Total-I (Non-NER Central Universities)		Professor	1684	857	827	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Associate Professor	3432	1970	1462
			Assistant Professor	6844	5323	1521
		Total-II (New Central Universities)	Professor	321	78	243
			Associate Professor	633	183	450
			Assistant Professor	1343	913	430
		Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	2426	1125	1301
			Associate Professor	4805	2620	2185
			Assistant Professor	9861	7741	2120
				17092	11486	5606

LPG Bottling Plants

836. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many public sector oil companies propose to set up LPG bottling plants across the country to ensure uniform delivery of LPG to customers and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is variation in delivery time of LPG to customers from one region to another region and if so, the details thereof along with concrete steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) set up LPG bottling plants in order to meet the demand of LPG cylinders. As on 01.07.2018, there are 190 LPG Bottling Plants in the country.

(b) OMCs endeavour to meet the full demand of domestic LPG customers across the country. However, there could be variation in delivery time of LPG refills to consumers from one region to another in the country due to temporary disruption in LPG supplies due to floods/poor road conditions, bandh/agitations/strikes, unplanned shutdown of indigenous sources, occupancy of jetty at ports by other vessels, delay in berthing of vessels due to bad weather conditions both at overseas loading sources and discharge ports/breakdown of

vessels etc. As and when refill backlog gets generated, all out efforts are made by OMCs for clearing the same by augmenting bulk LPG supplies, arranging additional imports, positioning of bulk at the plants through alternate routes and operation of plants on sundays/holidays/ extra time. OMCs also set up new LPG bottling plants, augment capacity of existing LPG bottling plants and expand the distribution network by commissioning new LPG distributorships with an attempt to ensure uniform and reduced delivery time of LPG refills to customers across the country.

[Translation]

Entrepreneurship Development Programme

837. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any provision to boost entrepreneurship development for youth in the rural areas under 'Make in India' policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to invite big companies under this policy; 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) 'Make in India' is not a policy but an initiative which was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises 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 micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. During the current FY 2018-19, Rs. 1800.64 crore Margin Money has been allocated to set up at least 66,700 micro units creating an employment opportunity for 5.33 lakh youth in the country. Further details of the program is available on the link – https://my.msme.gov.in/MyMsme/Reg/COM_PMEGPFom.aspx

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training to over 10 lakh students throughout the country. The scheme with an outlay of Rs. 450 crores for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 is expected to have 30% students as women. Further details of the scheme is available on the link - <http://pmyuva.org/about-PM-YUVA-Yojana.htm>

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Land for Petrol Pump

838. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land is taken on lease for setting up petrol pumps by the public and private sector petroleum companies/owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the land taken on lease from the year 2000 till date and the names of companies and their owners, company-wise and State/UT wise;

(c) whether land taken on lease has not been returned to the land owners and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any investigation or review in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria or conditions fixed by the Government for taking land on lease along with the guidelines issued by the Government for returning land on time; and

(f) whether the Government has received complaint of irregularities in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Expansion of Retail Outlets (ROs) network by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country is a continuous process. ROs are set up by OMCs at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential as well as economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs. OMCs have been leasing/de-leasing RO sites on an ongoing basis as a part of their normal business process, considering the commercial angle and taking into account the legal position available for the RO site.

(b) OMCs take land on lease for developing the Retail outlets on Corporation owned basis. OMCs have 31899 Corporation owned ROs as on 1.4.2018. State-wise/UT-wise number of these ROs as on 14.2018 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, out of the above, OMCs have taken 26191 sites on lease for developing ROs from the year 2000 (IOCL: 8730; BPCL: 7223 and HPCL: 10238) .

(c) to (f) OMCs receive representations from land owners for release of land either after expiry of lease period or during the lease period itself citing various reasons.

Land for setting up ROs is taken on lease from land owners after negotiations at mutually agreed rentals and terms & conditions. Normally, the lease of the RO land is

renewed by mutual agreement between OMCs and the landlords upon expiry of the lease period. However, in some cases, due to various reasons such as exorbitant rates demanded by the landlords beyond economical viability and delay in finalization of rentals, demand for de-leasing of the site, land sold by the original landlord without informing the concerned OMC, dispute among the family members, court cases, etc. OMCs may not be in a position to renew the lease in such cases.

Broad de-leasing guidelines have been approved by the Ministry. The said broad de-leasing guidelines cover the aspects of periodic identification of Strategic/Non-strategic sites by the OMCs and the approach to be adopted where lease is valid/expired and renewal option is available/not available. Accordingly, OMCs deal with the representations/complaints received for de-leasing of the land.

Statement

OMC: State-wise/UT-wise Number of ROs where Land is Procured for Setting Up ROs as on 01.04.2018

State	IOC	BPC	HPC	OMC
	CC	CC	CC	CC
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	5	0	0	5
Andhra Pradesh	613	537	921	2071
Arunachal Pradesh	17	9	0	26
Assam	131	92	92	315
Bihar	218	232	419	869
Chandigarh	20	9	11	40
Chattisgarh	117	151	297	565
Dadra Nagar Haveli	7	3	10	20
Daman and Diu	9	5	11	25
Delhi	171	108	95	374
Goa	16	42	33	91
Gujarat	477	543	682	1702
Haryana	424	297	664	1385
Himachal Pradesh	77	59	108	244
Jammu and Kashmir	87	97	121	305
Jharkhand	159	127	222	508
Karnataka	847	694	862	2403
Kerala	438	387	527	1352
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	380	436	786	1602
Maharashtra	659	1178	1533	3370

	1	2	3	4	5
Manipur		14	8	0	22
Meghalaya		51	34	22	107
Mizoram		12	4	3	19
Nagaland		21	6	3	30
Odisha		234	222	257	713
Puducherry		44	33	39	116
Punjab		467	407	829	1703
Rajasthan		663	573	932	2168
Sikkim		8	2	5	15
Tamil Nadu		1107	998	1145	3250
Telangana		641	465	673	1779
Tripura		14	2	0	16
Uttar Pradesh		946	949	1278	3173
Uttarakhand		66	86	149	301
West Bengal		461	357	397	1215
All India		9621	9152	13126	31899

[English]

Import of Natural Gas

839. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce its import cost of natural gas into the country and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has started import of LNG supplies from Russia's Gazprom to attain its objective of a gas based economy and if so, the details thereof along with its price per unit as compared to other countries; and

(c) the details of contracts signed for LNG imports with various countries along with import price of LNG in the country including technical feasibility for stocking and distribution of imported gas in the present scenario, country-wise?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to promote gas usage and to increase use of cleaner fuel and making Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) more affordable to end users in the industries, Government vide notification No. 6/2017-Customs, dated 2nd February, 2017 has reduced the basic customs duty on LNG from 5 per cent to 2.5 percent.

(b) Yes. LNG Cargo of Russian natural gas under the long term contract between GAIL India Limited and Gazprom Marketing & Trading Singapore (GMTS) of Russia was received on 4th June, 2018. The gas price is negotiated between parties depending on many factors like project location, duration of contract, pricing formula, etc. GAIL India Limited and Gazprom successfully re-negotiated the long-term LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement reflecting the current global gas market dynamics. The renegotiated price, compared to earlier contract price, will result in saving of approximately Rs. 8500 crore (crude oil at US \$50 per barrel) or Rs. 9000

Creole (crude oil at US\$60 per barrel) or Rs. 9500 crore (crude oil at US\$70 per barrel) for the years 2018 to 2040. Import Price per unit of LNG under GMTS contract is very competitive and currently cheaper than other long-term LNG supplies being received by GAIL at any delivery port in India.

(c) Following long-term LNG contracts have been signed by Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and its Joint Ventures (JVs) with various countries:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Supplier	LNG Quantity (MMTPA)
1.	Petronet LNG Limited	Ras Gas, Qatar	7.5
2.	Petronet LNG Limited	Ras Gas, Qatar	1.0
3.	Petronet LNG Limited	Mobil Australia Resources Company Pty. Ltd., Australia	1.44
4.	GAIL	Gazprom Marketing & Trading Singapore Pte. Ltd. (GMTS) , Russia	2.85
5.	GAIL	Sabine Pass, USA	3.50
6.	GAIL	Dominion Energy Cove Point (DECP) , USA	2.30
7.	IOCL	Diamond Gas International Pte Ltd, USA	0.7

LNG is imported under open general license on the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the buyers and sellers. India has four operational LNG import terminals at Dahej, Hazira, Dabhol and Kochi with a total LNG import capacity of 27.5 MMT. After regasification, the imported LNG is distributed to industries and domestic consumers through existing trunk pipeline networks passing through various states.

[Translation]

Double Shifts in Schools

840. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to run all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in double shifts and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any such proposal is pending with the Government at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise, particularly in the Rajasthan; and

(d) the time by which such proposals are likely to be materialised by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present, including in the State of Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Survey in Tribal Areas

841. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey in respect of those tribal areas in the country particularly the State of Maharashtra which lack the basic infrastructure like road, transport, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the basic infrastructure like road, transport, etc. is likely to be provided in these tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) As informed by Government of Maharashtra, the State Government has given priority to the unconnected tribal areas with roads under various

schemes. The District and State level agencies conduct survey of the areas where roads are not available, such areas are planned to be covered with roads in coming 3 years.

Also, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Union Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of single all-weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. PMGSY is executed through State Governments. The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road to the eligible unconnected Habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above in Plain areas. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts the objective would be to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above. The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations as per the Core Network of PMGSY by March, 2019.

Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene

842. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified three districts Jhunjhunu, Pali and Kota of Rajasthan for pilot project under Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) scheme in Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request for making the entry of gas connection holder in the ration card mandatory under DBTK scheme and giving directions to the oil companies for sharing the database of the remaining domestic LPG gas connection holders with the State Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue order to make the entry of gas connection holder in the ration

card mandatory under the DBTK Scheme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) DBT in kerosene (DBTK) has not been implemented in any district of Rajasthan.

(c) Government of Rajasthan had shared the database of ration card holders with Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and de-duplication of ration-cards was carried out against the LPG consumers' database maintained by the Public Sector OMCs. The result of de-duplication was shared with State Government.

(d) Public Sector OMCs have been advised to obtain details of ration card of the prospective LPG consumer at the time of release of new LPG connection, by making necessary changes in the know your customer (KYC) form, for better coordination between distribution channels of PDS SKO and LPG.

[English]

Hike in EPFO Wage Ceiling

843. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has shelved a proposal approved by the central board of Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) to increase the salary threshold from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 21,000 per month to bring more workers under mandatory EPF coverage and give them PF and pension benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to enhance the minimum pension from the current Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month for retired organized sector employees and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also plans to expand social security net to a larger pool of people and even for unorganized sector employees; and

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

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 is applicable to every establishment employing 20 or more persons which is either a factory engaged in any industry specified in Schedule-I of the Act or an establishment to which the Act has been made applicable by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

In order to extend social security benefits to all the eligible workers in the country, continuous efforts are made to bring the coverable establishments under the EPF & MP Act, 1952 and also for bringing the eligible employees under the umbrella of Schemes under the Act.

[Translation]

Identification of Tourist Sites in Rajasthan

844. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some places of tourist interest in Rajasthan for expansion, beautification and upgradation with Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

The Ministry has sanctioned the following projects under the above schemes in Rajasthan:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
2.	PRASHAD 2015-16	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur) , Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan under Krishna Circuit.	91.45
4.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji) -Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji) - Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari) -Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple) - Bharatpur (Kaman Region) -Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehandipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Spiritual Circuit.	93.90
5.	Swadesh Darshan 2017-18	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort) - Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort) - Alwar (Bala Quila) - Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort) - Jhalawar (Gagron Fort) - Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi) - Jalore (Jalore Fort) - Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) -Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni) - Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple in Rajasthan under Heritage Circuit.	99.60
Total			389.35

[English]

Construction Workers Welfare Schemes

845. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a model welfare scheme for construction workers is being finalized by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the implementation of the Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is very poor in some States and the cess being collected is abysmally low; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken for the better functioning of the welfare boards under the Act and collection of Cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Making improvements in the welfare schemes available to the building and other construction workers from time to time is a continuous process. In the year 2015, the Government formulated a model scheme with the objective to make the welfare benefits for BOC workers uniform across the States while giving precedence to social security and other benefits, namely, Life and Disability cover, Health and Maternity cover, Financial Assistance for Education, Pension and Skill Development, over all other benefits. It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to further improve these welfare benefits. In May, 2018, the Government has also constituted a Committee for this purpose.

(c) and (d): The state-wise cumulative detail of amount of cess collected so far is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments / UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the provisions of the Act.

Further, the Central Government has constituted a Monitoring Committee on 09.09.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to

monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess fund for Welfare Schemes by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The Committee has been holding regular meetings with the Principal Secretary/Secretary/Labour Commissioners of all the States/UTs to monitor the progress.

Statement

State-wise Details of Amount of Cess Collected as on 31.03.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Amount of cess collected (Rs. in Crore) (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2302.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.36
3.	Assam	805.07
4.	Bihar	1181.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	934.2
6.	Goa	124.47
7.	Gujarat	1912.76
8.	Haryana	2148.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	394.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	711.53
11.	Jharkhand	387.4
12.	Karnataka	4374.56
13.	Kerala	1654.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2282.02
15.	Maharashtra	6107.56
16.	Manipur	89.19
17.	Meghalaya	122.89

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	40.37
19.	Nagaland	39.41
20.	Odisha	1403.82
21.	Punjab	1137.87
22.	Rajasthan	1898.73
23.	Sikkim	98.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	2390.35
25.	Telangana	970.37
26.	Tripura	157.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3895.14
28.	Uttarakhand	251.11
29.	West Bengal	1675.05
30.	Delhi	2547.94
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	55.28
32.	Chandigarh	117
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.61
34.	Daman and Diu	37.17
35.	Lakshadweep	7.24
36.	Puducherry	100.16
Total		42505.78

[Translation]

Tourism Projects Presented by Uttar Pradesh Government

846. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism projects presented/proposed by Uttar Pradesh Government during the last year and current year;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon, project-wise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilized for various tourism projects in Uttar Pradesh during the last five years, project-wise; and

(d) the total number of tourism projects undertaken by the State Governments of U.P. with the help of Central funding during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (d) Submission of projects proposals by State Government is continuous process. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Based on the above criteria, the details of the projects approved, funds allocated and released by the Ministry of Tourism to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years under various schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

A. The Details of Projects Approved for Tourism Development in Uttar Pradesh Under Prashad Scheme.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
3.	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
4.	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
5.	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme -II	2017-18	62.82	Administrative Approval only on 08.02.2018
Total			118.23	32.59

B. Details of Project Approved Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Circuit	Name of Projects	Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
1.	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit -Srawasti, Kushinagar & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	2016-17	99.97	19.99
2.	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	2016-17	69.45	13.89
3.	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur- Basti- Ahar-Aligarh- Kasgunj- Sarosi-Pratapgarh- Unnao- Kaushambi- Mirzapur- Gorakhpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	2016-17	76.00	15.20
4.	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	2016-17	63.77	31.89
5.	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	2016-17	41.51	8.30
6.	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	2017-18	133.31	23.53
Total				484.01	112.80

C. Details Of Central Financial Assistance Provided For Tourism Promotion In Uttar Pradesh Under The Scheme "Domestic Publicity And Promotion Including Hospitality".

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Year	Approved Cost
1.	For organising fairs, festivals and events during 2013-14	2013-14	28.00
2.	For Organizing Shopping Festival (Shilpotsav) 2013 in Noida	2013-14	30.00
3.	For organising Ganga Mahotsav, 2016 Varanasi	2016-17	25.00
4.	For organising Shilpotsav, 2016 Noida	2016-17	30.00
5.	For organising Shilpotsav, 2017 Noida	2017-18	25.00
6.	For Organizing two-day seminar on Cultural/Tourism Development at Naimisharanya, Sitapur	2017-18	25.00
Total			163.00

[English]

RCEP

847. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Trade Ministers of 16 nations met recently in Tokyo for creating world's biggest trading block called Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the detailed roadmap chalked out in this regard;

(c) the details of extent to which this trade block is likely to pressurize US not to dictate its trade policy in the present scenario of US-China trade war; and

(d) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited to allow free movement of skilled manpower in 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) to (c) Trade Ministers from 16 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Countries participated in the 5th RCEP Intersessional Ministerial Meeting held on 1 July 2018 in Tokyo, Japan. The RCEP Trade Ministers took stock of the progress in RCEP negotiations and gave directions on the way forward consistent with the Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the RCEP with a view to concluding negotiations early. The Ministers reaffirmed their resolve to work together against growing protectionism in the form of unilateral actions against free trade.

(d) India seeks liberalization of Services sector in RCEP in view of its increasing contribution to GDP and job creation in member countries. With a large pool of English speaking skilled manpower proficient in IT and ITeS, India enjoys a comparative advantage in Services.

[Translation]

Schemes for Tribal Students

848. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes related to tribal students being run by the Government currently;

(b) the allocation of funds to these schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed for these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) There are 9 number of schemes currently being run by the Ministry for the tribal students. The names of these schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Most of the schemes/activities are demand driven. Funds are not allocated State-wise under these

schemes. However, State-wise funds are approved under certain schemes like Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for Eklavya Model Residential Schools to provide quality middle and high school level education to Scheduled Tribe students in remote areas, Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups for education activities and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme for Boys & Girls Hostels for STs and other educational activities as given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III. Proposals are received from State Governments and are placed before Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for appraisal and approval and funds are released accordingly.

(c) and (d) Since, these are ongoing schemes, no timeline has been fixed. However, the Scholarship for Higher Education component under the scheme "National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students" is an on board scheme and the timelines are as per National Scholarship Portal. As for Fellowships and National Overseas Scholarships, disbursements of scholarship for renewal are a continuous process and for fresh candidates disbursement is subject to selection for the year as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement – I

Details of Schemes for Tribal Students Currently Being Run by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students
3.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST students
4.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students
5.	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
6.	Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts
7.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
9.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme*

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

Statement – II

Funds Approved for Education Sector Under Art. 275(1) and PVTG During 2018-19 (as on 13-07.2018)

					(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	State	Art. 275(1)	PVTG	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2545.58	207.00	2752.58	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1767.6	0.00	1767.6	
3.	Bihar	2193.52	221.00	2414.52	
4.	Chhattisgarh	12362.52	0.00	12362.52	
5.	Gujarat	10210.29	0.00	10210.29	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	803.54	0.00	803.54	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4234.68	0.00	4234.68	
8.	Jharkhand	6453.75	0.00	6453.75	
9.	Karnataka	856.38	0.00	856.38	
10.	Kerala	976.33	0.00	976.33	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9262.06	0.00	9262.06	

Sl. No.	State	Art. 275(1)	PVTG	Total
12.	Maharashtra	5247.35	371.30	5618.65
13.	Manipur	1869.55	0.00	1869.55
14.	Meghalaya	3179.15	0.00	3179.15
15.	Mizoram	2151.75	0.00	2151.75
16.	Nagaland	1513.54	0.00	1513.54
17.	Odisha	12342.8	400.00	12742.8
18.	Rajasthan	7557.53	877.91	8435.44
19.	Sikkim	761.51	0.00	761.51
20.	Tamil Nadu	955.40	250.60	1206.00
21.	Telangana	3647.95	0.00	3647.95
22.	Tripura	1709.2	164.20	1873.4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1145.45	0.00	1145.45
24.	Uttarakhand	838.89	0.00	838.89
25.	West Bengal	3523.49	2.72	3526.21
Total		98109.81	2494.73	100604.54

Statement – III

Funds Approved for Hostels and Other Educational Activities Under SCA to TSS During 2018-19 (as on 19.07.2018)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	SCA to TSS		
		Fund approved for Hostel	No. of seats created	Other Education activities
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1104.91	600	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	10034.45		435.49
3.	Gujarat	0		1437.33
4.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00		757.43
5.	Jharkhand	340.00	128	2277.57
6.	Kerala	400.00		0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0		14073.54
8.	Maharashtra	0		1670.58
9.	Orissa	0		2700.00
10.	Sikkim	0		230.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Telangana	0		950.89
12.	Tripura	0		77.47
13.	Uttar Pradesh	0		795.55
14.	West Bengal	0		1095.95
Total		11904.36	728	26501.8

[English]

National Mission for Manuscripts

849. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) to identify, collect and preserve records of historical importance with an aim to reconstruct the past for the future generations;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total amount released by the Government for this project and the actual amount spent thereon;

(c) whether these rare archives, documents and other manuscripts will be digitalized and made public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) In 2003, National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM), a Mission mode Project, was launched by the Ministry of Culture for documentation, conservation, preservation and digitization of manuscripts.

(b) Till date NMM has documented 43.16 lakh manuscripts, conserved 434.56 lakh folios of manuscripts, digitized 283 lakh pages of 2.96 lakh manuscripts and published 44 rare and unpublished manuscripts.

From its inception in 2003 to 31st March, 2018, an amount of Rs. 9666 lakh was released by the Ministry of Culture and an amount of Rs. 9544 lakh was spent on it.

(c) The manuscripts documented and digitized by the NMM will be made available to researcher and

scholars through a Trusted Digital Repository.

(d) The ultimate object of the Mission is to establish a Digital Manuscripts Repository at IGNCA in which researchers and scholars can view and consult the manuscripts to understand our past in its totality.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of ESIC Medical Colleges

850. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESIC Medical Colleges sanctioned in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there has been delay in construction of ESIC Medical Colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details along with the present status of these colleges and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of amount collected in the ESIC from Insured Persons and the expenditure incurred therefrom, during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Codes under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

851. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States across the country, the students-to cook ratio is very high, as per the Mid- Day-Meal guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether in Kerala, the ratio is extremely high at 183 students per cook-cum-helper, which is beyond any justification and if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether Kerala and Puducherry give to cook-cum-helper an additional amount as honorarium above the minimum mandatory amount and if so, the details thereof along with the justification; and

(e) whether Government has proposed to give an additional amount as honorarium above the minimum mandatory amount at par Puducherry in the state of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Mid-Day Meal Guidelines envisage engagement of one cook-cum-helper (CCH) in a school with up to 25 students, two cooks-cum-helpers in a school with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of up to 100 students. However, the scheme is implemented in partnership with

the States and UTs. The overall responsibilities for providing cooked and nutritious mid day meal to the eligible children lie with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The cook-cum-helpers (CCHs) are engaged by respective States and UTs. The State Government of Kerala has framed its own guidelines for engagement of cook-cum-helpers. As per information provided by the State Government the students-to cook ratio in Kerala is 175. The State and UT-wise details of students-to cook ratio including Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) CCHs engaged under the Scheme, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services and preparing and serving mid-day meals at schools. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid Rs. 1000 per month for 10 months as honorarium. Some States and UTs including Kerala and Puducherry supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources. Kerala is paying an amount of Rs. 9000/- per month to its cook-cum-helpers and Puducherry is providing amounts ranging from Rs. 4458/- to Rs 19000/- per month.

Statement

State and UT-wise Details of Students-to Cook Ratio

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Average number of children availed MDM	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged	Students-to-Cook Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2630979	88296	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	170742	6525	26
3.	Assam	4025641	118998	34
4.	Bihar	11790731	238765	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	2716267	89347	30
6.	Goa	145456	2706	54
7.	Gujarat	4426369	96329	46
8.	Haryana	1548973	30193	51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	481982	21913	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	564303	30941	18
11.	Jharkhand	3208732	80288	40
12.	Karnataka	4363377	118130	37

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	2512499	14373	175
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5289475	222753	24
15.	Maharashtra	9398073	171131	55
16.	Manipur	152541	6545	23
17.	Meghalaya	521346	17800	29
18.	Mizoram	133450	4998	27
19.	Nagaland	163920	4647	35
20.	Odisha	4259642	119951	36
21.	Punjab	1481696	42545	35
22.	Rajasthan	4532538	109922	41
23.	Sikkim	59300	1846	32
24.	Tamil Nadu	4549442	128130	36
25.	Telangana	1762638	52961	33
26.	Tripura	357360	11019	32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11078419	395704	28
28.	Uttarakhand	625553	27375	23
29.	West Bengal	10434013	235165	44
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25999	721	36
31.	Chandigarh	49312	793	62
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33472	925	36
33.	Daman and Diu	15180	320	47
33.	Delhi	1050455	18843	56
34.	Lakshadweep	6459	110	59
35.	Puducherry	45466	1031	44
Total		94611800	2512039	38

[Translation]

Labour Welfare

852. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run for the welfare of labourers engaged in organized and unorganized sectors in the country;

(b) the expenditure incurred on these schemes during each of the last four years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering/proposing any concrete steps for labourers and their families; 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) In order to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers both in the organised and unorganised sector, the Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes. The social security to the workers in the organized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide welfare schemes in matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira

Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. Government has recently approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during the year 2018-19 which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx.. 50 crore beneficiaries) based on deprivation and occupational criteria. The available data in respect of the schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(1) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

Total expenditure of funds under IGNOAPS and NFBS (in lakhs)				
	Release		Expenditure Reported	
	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS
2014-15	418098.05	55781.27	686100.53	37780.44
2015-16	556269.07	63941.89	554623.63	47343.61
2016-17*	148044.42	18577.10	24459.79	2773.50

* provisional

(2) State-wise expenditure incurred under the components of financial support to artisans in indigent circumstances (Pension to mastercrafts Artisans) during the last four years:

Artisans in Indigent Circumstances/ Artisans Pension				
State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized	Amount Sanctioned/ Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	108066	116949	126000
Andman and Nicobar	0	50433	38983	0
Arunachal Pradesh	23000	29033	67900	84000

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	206533	261297	180000	245000
Bihar	0	1225826	0	1424921
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	52033	38983	42000
Delhi	0	190035	155932	199160
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	254098	194915	210000
Haryana	0	63033	0	31160
Himachal Pradesh	0	108066	77966	134580
Jammu and Kashmir	0	267746	116949	225580
Jharkhand	0	54033	0	0
Karnataka	0	486297	388730	451160
Kerala	0	996530	697594	535160
Madhya Pradesh	0	52033	38983	42000
Maharashtra	0	352134	316764	294000
Manipur	923599	1301000	1615900	1925000
Meghalaya	0	0	0	46740
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	276000	348396	432000	420000
Odisha	0	624138	0	330463
Pondicherry	0	54033	38983	0
Punjab	0	405587	233898	245000
Rajasthan	0	540330	377530	378000
Sikkim	23000	29033	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	244068	229798	322900
Telangana	0	352134	155932	168000
Tripura	35000	29033	36000	73160
Uttar Pradesh	0	476097	324000	1047740
Uttarakhand	0	54033	36000	42000
West Bengal	0	2594071	0	2053564
Total	1487132	11602646	5910689	11097288

3. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) Fund released	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) Fund released
2014-15	25.87	16.39
2015-16	01.94	16.67
2016-17	8.57	12.03

(4) Funds released under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last four year and the current year is as follows:

Release made Under RSBY (Amounts in crores)							
Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	TOTAL
1.	Assam	1.06	23.24	54.72	0.00	0.00	79.02
2.	Bihar	34.07	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	58.81	88.77	114.09	171.38	0.00	433.05
4.	Gujarat	18.47	74.24	22.34	15.07	23.52	130.12
5.	Haryana	5.38	4.67	0.60	0.00	0.00	10.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.75	13.90	12.30	6.15	0.00	36.11
7.	Jharkhand	5.51	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.51
8.	Karnataka	-	94.99	45.89	7.39	21.93	148.27
9.	Kerala	110.43	112.37	73.29	77.53	0.00	373.62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.21	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21
11.	Manipur	1.73	1.17	2.20	0.00	0.00	5.10
12.	Meghalaya	1.25	4.10	4.10	0.00	11.08	20.53
13.	Mizoram	10.35	9.43	14.13	12.96	0.00	46.87
14.	Nagaland	4.66	-	0.00	4.87	0.00	9.53
15.	Odisha	93.64	59.55	31.70	55.75	0.00	240.64
16.	Puducherry	-	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
17.	Punjab	2.59	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.39
18.	Rajasthan	32.10	53.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.67
19.	Tripura	14.29	15.64	10.83	0.04	0.00	40.80
20.	Uttar Pradesh	36.47	11.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.38
21.	Uttarakhand	-	10.20	0.00	9.15	0.00	19.34

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	TOTAL
22.	West Bengal	101.65	93.38	50.47	95.01	0.00	340.51
Grand Total		544.42	675.10	436.66	455.30	56.53	2111.48

(5) Under earlier Aam Admi Bima Yojana, now converged Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), normally, fifty per cent of the premium of the enrolled member is subsidized through Social Security Fund, which is maintained by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Social Security Fund is not maintained State-wise and hence, state-wise expenditure is not available. The expenditure incurred in this respect, during previous years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure (Rupees in Cr.)
2013-14	303.82
2014-15	438.57
2015-16	436.58
2016-17	385.34
2017-18	435.16

(6) Janani Suraksha Yoiana (JSY)

*State-wise SPIP Approvals & Expenditure for the Component JSY
under NHM for the F.Ys. 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	38714.80	29690.03	31298.31	29552.74	34339.76	12286.07
2.	Chattisgarh	6006.53	5294.70	6094.13	6190.44	6914.00	3890.94
3.	Himachal Pradesh	226.84	128.36	309.69	297.98	266.49	367.07
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812.44	2167.13	3087.64	2249.78	2431.52	1450.37
5.	Jharkhand	8641.13	6239.85	9471.54	6599.19	7143.20	4415.89
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18979.77	17155.15	18565.50	18194.31	19240.00	12874.73
7.	Orissa	9827.84	9782.53	10219.04	9513.52	9546.32	6358.18
8.	Rajasthan	19408.05	18364.16	20100.18	17783.60	17628.96	13521.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50921.07	44171.54	51184.55	36764.38	51128.79	29638.58
10.	Uttarakhand	1907.20	1948.48	2113.23	1818.95	1741.45	1160.35
Sub Total		157445.67	134941.92	152443.81	128964.88	150380.49	85963.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. North East States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.90	84.74	230.52	139.49	202.28	51.58
12.	Assam	10494.20	9056.72	8534.18	8683.12	7156.48	6392.32
13.	Manipur	197.02	229.04	234.26	294.61	234.26	140.57
14.	Meghalaya	368.13	234.73	416.13	296.60	462.11	240.19
15.	Mizoram	188.32	70.11	129.43	73.95	128.93	119.44
16.	Nagaland	175.90	120.63	184.14	79.89	182.36	31.78
17.	Sikkim	31.25	26.65	22.50	48.35	31.54	16.39
18.	Tripura	291.87	252.43	318.65	292.51	318.90	178.58
Sub Total		11928.59	10075.04	10069.81	9908.52	8716.86	7170.85
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2509.88	3019.07	2494.88	3258.77	2765.55	1653.04
20.	Goa	12.30	4.40	12.30	7.17	12.30	4.06
21.	Gujarat	3580.20	3485.26	3616.47	3574.31	2823.37	2091.16
22.	Haryana	433.39	710.57	535.42	717.48	546.55	350.44
23.	Karnataka	6585.00	5499.98	6622.50	5987.91	7881.02	4119.74
24.	Kerala	1313.12	1372.41	1369.67	1389.32	1499.38	857.82
25.	Maharashtra	5263.99	4591.24	4982.31	4471.27	5087.17	2528.79
26.	Punjab	1109.24	1367.39	1109.24	1265.90	1081.74	888.41
27.	Tamil Nadu	5243.87	4530.20	3991.95	3565.62	4133.57	2360.41
28.	Telangana	2282.65	1871.57	1827.50	2205.80	2133.45	1665.19
29.	West Bengal	5967.49	6046.42	6975.84	5359.46	5640.00	3985.82
Sub Total		34301.13	32498.51	33538.08	31803.02	33604.10	20504.87
D. Small States/UTs							
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	5.31	7.23	3.48	7.23	3.89
31.	Chandigarh	6.12	7.35	13.82	5.79	9.51	6.65
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.40	23.46	22.00	38.51	52.74	32.62
33.	Daman and Diu	2.69	1.73	3.65	1.97	3.05	0.90
34.	Delhi	230.00	118.19	200.85	118.77	161.00	57.85
35.	Lakshadweep	6.91	9.37	12.13	5.33	12.13	3.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Puducherry	30.35	22.96	26.93	21.92	27.42	13.47
	Sub Total	305.70	188.37	286.01	195.76	273.08	118.45
	Grand Total	203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

* Provisional Note:

- 1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
- 2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.
- 3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

[English]

Harassment on Basis of Casteism

853. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) employees have lodged complaints for harassment on the basis of casteism in various Department of the Ministry;

(b) the details of the mechanism adopted for redressal of grievance/ complaints representations of SC and ST Employees;

(c) the number of complaints received and disposed of during the last four years, department-wise; and

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken in the Ministry to their speedy disposal and also time taken to dispose these cases and to safeguard the interest of SC/ST employees in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Centrally funded institutions of MHRD are autonomous bodies which are governed by their own Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made there under. The Acts of the respective institutions, stipulate that the institutions shall not discriminate on grounds of caste, religion. Institutions are competent to take all administrative decisions including to prevent all kinds of harassment and discrimination against any section of employees/students. Accordingly, complaints received in

this Ministry are forwarded to concerned Autonomous Bodies/Educational Institutions for appropriate action. UGC informed that in few cases of complaints, comments/views are sought from the concerned University/College and on the receipt of the reply the same is forwarded to the applicant for his/her information. Data on caste-based harassment/discrimination is not centrally maintained.

Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens including employee from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organisations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

[Translation]

Sale by KVIC

854. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadigramodyog purchases products from private Institutions and sell them and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether certain private Institutions also supply ayurvedic medicines and if so, the details of such Institutions; and

(c) whether the Government conducts any quality check of such ayurvedic medicines from time to time and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not buy any products from private organizations, neither does it sell such products. KVIC only facilitate marketing of products produced by Khadi and Village Industries Institutions and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) /Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Units assisted by KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) through KVIC Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Technical Knowledge

855. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the technical knowhow and knowledge of the engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges of the country to enable them to compete at the world level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) With a view to improve the standards of technical knowhow and knowledge of engineering professionals who are graduating from various colleges to enable them to compete at the global level, the following package of measures have been approved by the AICTE:-

1. Perspective Plan for Technical Education;
2. Introduction of Induction programme for engineering students;
3. Revision of Curriculum;

4. Mandatory internships;
5. Industry readiness by imparting technical and soft skills;
6. Promoting Innovation/Start-ups;
7. Examination reforms;
8. Training of teachers;
9. Mandatory accreditation of all the programmes through the National Board of Accreditation before 2022.

[Translation]

Trade Deficit

856. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in foreign trade country's imports are higher than its exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of country's foreign trade deficit during the years 2015-2016, 2016-17 and 2017-2018;

(d) whether there was a decline in the value of rupee as compared to dollar due to foreign trade deficit; and

(e) if so, the details of annual decline in the value of rupee during the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, India's overall imports (merchandise and services) are higher than overall exports. The details of India's overall exports, imports and trade deficit for last three years are as follows:

(Value in US\$ billions)

Years	Export	Import	Trade deficit
2015-16	417.43	466.73	-49.30
2016-17	436.53	479.83	-43.30
2017-18	478.14	570.79	-92.65

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata and RBI

(d) and (e) Foreign trade too is a factor amongst the various factors having effect on the exchange rate. The annual change in the value of Rupee against US\$ during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is as follows:

Date	USD/INR Closing Rate	(+) Appreciation/ (-) Depreciation of INR on year-on-year basis
March 31, 2015	62.49	-
March 31, 2016	66.25	(-) 6.02%
March 31, 2017	64.85	(+) 2.11%
March 31, 2018	65.18	(-) 0.51%

[English]

Engineering Colleges

857. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government acknowledges the gender imbalance at engineering colleges across India and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to address this gender imbalance and increase enrollment of women into B.Tech, programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The details regarding number of boys and girls students enrolled in Technical Courses in the AICTE Approved technical institutes in the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Number of enrolled girls students	Number of enrolled boys students
1.	2015-16	392594	1285950
2.	2016-17	369830	1190043
3.	2017-18	356446	1129984

(b) The AICTE is implementing scholarship scheme namely PRAGATI, to financially assist girl students to

take up Degree/Diploma Courses in AICTE approved technical institutions. Moreover, it has been decided to increase female enrolment in B.Tech. programmes in UTs and NITs from 8% to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats. Further, the initiatives undertaken by UGC vis-a-vis participation of women in Higher Education is available at the enclosed Statement

Statement

Initiative Taken by the UGC vis-a-vis Participation of Women in Higher Education

- Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education as per AISHE 2016-17 in India is 25.2%. While the GER for male population is 26.0% that for female is 24.5%. The GER has been improving over the years because of the several initiatives undertaken by the Central Govt. Women participation in M Phil and PG courses is more than male enrolment. PhD level has 58% male and 42% female enrolment.
- The MHRD, through the UGC, has been running various programmes/schemes for improving gender participation in Higher Education. One such scheme is Development of Women Studies in Universities and Colleges and Capacity Building and Women Managers in Higher Education. The objective is to strengthen and sustain Women Study Centres in Universities by establishing them as statutory department in the University system to facilitate their own capacity to network with other constituents. This has increased the participation of women in higher education management for better gender balance. Up to 31-3-17, as many as 163 Women Study Centres have been established and functioning in the university system.
- There are special fellowships for women in humanities and social sciences including languages, which provide an opportunity exclusively to women to carry out advanced studies and research in Indian Universities and colleges. The total number of slots available under the scheme is 200 per year. The fellowship amount is 38,800/- p.m. for 1st year, 40,300/- for

2nd year and 41,900/- for 3rd Year with contingency amount of 50,000/- p.a.

- Keeping Swamy Vivekananda's ideas of women and to achieve and promote girl education UGC introduced Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research and Social Sciences during 2014-15.
- Similarly, the scheme of Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child is to promote girl education by supporting through scholarships to such girls who happen to be the only child in their families. Girls who have taken admission in Masters Degree programs in a recognised university/ PG college are eligible.
- Female candidates are encouraged to pursue Basic Scientific Research Scheme, which is being implemented by the UGC. This scheme encourages the spirit of scientific research in women.
- To look into the grievances of women employees at work places, the UGC has notified (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and Students in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2015.
- Gender Champions have been encouraged in all Universities as responsible leaders who will facilitate an integrated and inter disciplinary approach, understanding the socio cultural needs of the gender. Towards this end, UGC has issued guidelines and shared with all institutions to implement.

Teacher Training Institutes

858: SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details on the number of Teacher training institutes operational in the country along with the trainees enrolled and passed in each of the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has developed any framework to check the quality of teachers at schools and higher education level and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated necessary regulations to provide opportunities to multidisciplinary universities and institutions to offer teacher education programmes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding Central financial assistance released and utilised for implementation of Teacher Training in the country for the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The State/UT-wise number of teacher training institutions in the country as on 02/05/2017, as per detail received from National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) , is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The information with regard to trainees enrolled and passed is not available with National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The NCERT has developed a framework for Performance Indicators for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the states. PINDICS is a framework for assessing teacher performance and providing constructive feedback for further improvement. Likewise, the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other measures for maintenance of standard in higher education) Regulations, 2010, notified on 30th June, 2010, prescribe an Academic Performance Indicator (API) scheme for performance based appraisal of university and college teachers in the country. As per the provision contained in NCTE Regulations 2014, only composite institutions" i.e. higher education institutions offering undergraduate or post graduate programmes of study in the field of liberal arts or humanities or social sciences or sciences or commerce or mathematics or an institution offering multiple teacher education programmes, are eligible to apply for Teacher Education programme(s) .

(d) The consolidated expenditure for implementation of teacher training in the country at the elementary and secondary level, for the last three years, State-UT wise is attached as the enclosed Statement-II

Statement – I*Total Number of Recognized TEIs (Govt./Pvt.) by State as on 2nd May, 2017*

Sl. No.	State	Regional Committee	Number of recognized TEIs (Govt.)	Number of recognized TEIs (Pvt.) .	Total number of recognized TEIs (D+E)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	B	C	D	E	F
1.	Tamil Nadu	SRC	109	1481	1590
2.	Telangana	SRC	29	621	650
3.	Karnataka	SRC	104	1278	1382
4.	Andhra Pradesh	SRC	38	1482	1520
5.	Kerala	SRC	142	271	413
6.	Puducherry	SRC	5	66	71
7.	Andaman Nicobar	SRC	1	0	1
8.	Lakshadweep	SRC	2	0	2
9.	Assam	ERC	50	50	100
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	ERC	8	11	19
11.	Bihar	ERC	82	266	348
12.	Jharkhand	ERC	22	133	155
13.	Manipur	ERC	14	8	22
14.	Sikkim	ERC	4	3	7
15.	Tripura	ERC	11	4	15
16.	Nagaland	ERC	6	7	13
17.	Meghalaya	ERC	13	5	18
18.	Odisha	ERC	138	4	142
19.	Mizoram	ERC	12	0	12
20.	West Bengal	ERC	82	720	802
21.	Madhya Pradesh	WRC	74	1155	1229
22.	Chhattisgarh	WRC	35	181	216
23.	Gujarat	WRC	33	353	386
24.	Maharashtra	WRC	73	1397	1470
25.	Goa	WRC	1	8	9
26.	Daman and Diu	WRC	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	WRC	0	1	1
28.	Haryana	NRC	46	688	734
29.	Himachal Pradesh	NRC	16	100	116
30.	Punjab	NRC	30	345	375
31.	Rajasthan	NRC	79	1170	1249
32.	Uttar Pradesh	NRC	83	4158	4241
33.	Uttarakhand	NRC	28	139	167
34.	Chandigarh	NRC	8	7	15
35.	Delhi	NRC	35	122	157
Total TEIs			1413	16236	17649

*The NCTE Act is not applicable for the State of J&K

Statement – II

Expenditure on Teacher Training at Elementary and Secondary Level

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
		Expenditure (Teacher Training)		Expenditure (Teacher Training)		Expenditure (Teacher Training)	
		Fin (Rs.in lakhs)	Fin (Rs.in lakhs)	Fin (Rs.in lakhs)	Fin (Rs. in lakhs)	Fin (Rs.in lakhs)	Fin (Rs.in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	012	3.492	14000	21.06	6.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.31	512.58	123.020	568.627	2420.80	442.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	172.10	6.00	0.000	0.000	195.06	50.29
4.	Assam	868.08	53.08	802.870	303.920	851.52	77.19
5.	Bihar	1408.78	109.21	189.984	9.362	282.44	107.96
6.	Chandigarh	6.39	5.71	22.470	0.000	9.88	3.63
7.	Chhattisgarh	521.59	97.71	432.610	233.900	425.40	65.19
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	17.46	5.80	1.840	6.096	6.17	7.29
9.	Daman and Diu	3.03	4.29	2.110	2.850	4.79	4.07
10.	Delhi	83.65	79.48	160.140	51.851	444.47	64.07
11.	Goa	21.27	0.04	19.730	4.464	2.22	18.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Gujarat	2347.63	8.80	1867.360	104.432	392.62	202.39
13.	Haryana	123.59	192.93	284.480	40.450	537.84	60.07
14.	HP	283.47	148.26	176.830	169.623	137.51	135.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	649.11	81.33	0.000	9.978	0.00	4.00
16.	Jharkhand	529.97	38.22	982.480	64.310	1401.34	73.76
17.	Karnataka	920.86	724.90	589.683	721.530	102.04	706.09
18.	Kerala	1234.37	145.99	1787.540	459.763	1421.11	290.13
19.	Lakshadweep	7.94	1.33	6.060	0.000	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	656.77	100.49	2011.260	137.968	1241.14	254.66
21.	Maharashtra	321.23	831.63	3543.180	1209.880	1991.74	874.01
22.	Manipur	219.71	43.20	183.620	47.272	0.00	39.05
23.	Meghalaya	4.32	3.06	6.595	15.050	111.41	9.76
24.	Mizoram	37.59	34.44	5.182	54.330	40.82	39.51
25.	Nagaland	0.00	36.06	67.030	39.814	38.48	34.20
26.	Odisha	1415.54	232.52	1532.230	258.480	1330.92	506.52
27.	Puducherry	4.34	16.48	1.210	9.290	4.70	5.45
28.	Punjab	317.12	163.94	108.000	254.000	175.53	77.55
29.	Rajasthan	1350.93	273.32	1579.300	264.735	1734.73	377.06
30.	Sikkim	56.24	2.10	38.120	14.924	0.00	13.10
31.	Tamil Nadu	2175.11	496.70	1972.722	1549.237	968.45	552.49
32.	Telangana	391.85	391.51	628.420	146.372	706.71	226.90
33.	Tripura	718.54	8.88	503.720	40.322	142.08	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	519.09	180.78	103.560	115.020	39.92	232.91
35.	Uttarakhand	340.74	4.34	317.430	186.810	62.77	131.72
36.	West Bengal	288.20	2.96	84.020	64.000	44.36	180.28
Grand Total		18047.93	5038.17	20138.30	7172.66	17290.04	5873.55

[Translation]

Establishment of Cultural Centres

859. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established/ proposes to establish cultural centres in various States

for creating awareness among people about cultural heritage of our country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise and Union Territory-wise 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) To protect, preserve & promote various forms of folk art and for creating awareness among people about cultural heritage of our 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 activities and programmes throughout the country on regular basis for which annual grant-in-aid is provided to these ZCCs.

[English]

Interest Subsidy on Education Loans

860. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the full interest subsidy on education loans is not being reimbursed to the eligible students instead only partial amount is being reimbursed to them;

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

(c) the details of interest subsidy claimed by the banks on such loans and the amount reimbursed during the last five years; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the full interest subsidies to the students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing "Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme" (CSIS). Under the Scheme, full interest subsidy is provided for the moratorium period (course period plus one year) on the education loan up to Rs. 7.5 lakh taken from Scheduled Banks under the Model Education Loan Scheme. The benefits of the Scheme are applicable to students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) having parental income up to Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum.

Under the Scheme, interest subsidy claims for all categories i.e. General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe have been settled up to the financial year 2015-16. For the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18, interest subsidy claims for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been settled and General category students have been disbursed interest subsidy on pro rata basis. The details of the claims lodged and amount settled is as per the table below: -

(Amount Rs. in Crores)

Year	General		SC		ST		Total	
	Amount Claimed	Amount Settled	Amount Claimed	Amount Settled	Amount Claimed	Amount Settled	Amount Claimed	Amount Settled
2013-14	1,511.38	1,511.38	81.59	81.59	88.92	88.92	1,681.89	1,681.89
2014-15	1,438.68	1,438.68	115.5	115.5	33.54	33.54	1,587.72	1,587.72
2015-16	2,065.79	2,065.79	173.74	173.74	32.18	32.18	2,271.71	2,271.71
2016-17	1,756.17	1,574.61	98.21	98.21	21.21	21.21	1,875.59	1,694.03
2017-18	1470.31	759.15	72.73	72.73	17.04	17.04	1,560.08	848.92
Grand Total	10340.07	9,447.35	651.88	651.88	216.42	216.42	11,208.37	10,315.65

Irregularities in Vehicle Permit to Visit Rohtang Pass

861. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism department is aware of the

vehicle permit required to see Rohtang Pass near Manali, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with procedure laid down to give daily permit to vehicles by the authorities;

(c) whether irregularities have been noticed/reported in distribution of such vehicle permits to visit Rohtang Pass and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints and has taken note of the news recently published in some renowned news papers regarding irregularities found in distribution of permits to vehicles visiting Rohtang Pass; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b): Yes Madam. Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that in compliance with the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 237/2013, permits are issued online, through the dedicated portal, to the vehicles visiting Rohtang Pass. Average number of 1200 permits are issued per day (excluding Tuesdays, being maintenance day) as per the details given below-

1. 800 Permits per day - Petrol Vehicles.
2. 400 Permits per day - Diesel Vehicles.
3. The permit portal opens at 10 AM and 4 PM daily.
4. In addition to the above 1200 permits, 100 Special Permits per day are being issued as per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal. Out of this, 75 permits (vehicles of the state) & 25 permits (Intrastate vehicles coming to Kullu district) are issued.
5. Any person can apply for the permit online by furnishing required details like registration number, type of vehicle and name of driver etc.

(c) Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that there have been some complaints of technical issues with the online permit portal, with respect to the double debit of permit fee or heavy congestion at the permit portal etc. which were resolved expeditiously.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Tourism has not received any such complaint.

ST Hostels In Kerala

862. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms adopted by the Government to set up hostels for ST students;

(b) the number of such hostels currently functioning in Kerala including Kannur;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new such hostels in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) was running a separate scheme "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys" under which funds were provided to State Governments for construction of hostels as per following norms:

Funding Pattern	
Central Share	State Share
(i) 100% for girls hostel	—
(ii) 100% for boys hostels in LWE areas	—
(iii) 100% for UTs	—
(iv) 50% for Boys hostel in States.	50%
(v) 90% for Central Universities and remaining 10% by the Universities.	—
(vi) 45% for Universities	45% (In case State does other than Central not contribute, the share is to be borne by the concerned universities.

However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of 'construction of boys and girls hostels' under the Scheme of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' from 2018-19 onwards, wherein assistance is provided as 100% grant in the form of an additive to State funds and efforts for tribal development.

(b) As informed by State Government of Kerala, 48 hostels are functional as on 21.03.2018 as at the enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) Amongst other interventions, construction of hostels is supported under the MoTA's Schemes of 'SCA to TSS' and 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India' based on the proposals received

from the State Governments, The proposals received from State Governments are appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for funding depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s). There is no proposal pending with the Ministry for construction of new Hostels in Kerala under these schemes.

Statement

The details of functional hostels in Kerala including Kannur:

Sl. No.	Location of Hostel	District
1.	Mannathala (B)	Thiruvananthapuram
2.	Kadumeenchira (B)	Pathanamthitta
3.	Koruthode (G)	Kottayam
4.	Poomala (G)	Idukki
5.	Adimali (B)	Idukki
6.	Thodupuzha (G)	Idukki
7.	Kumili (G)	Idukki
8.	Tnodupuzha (B)	Idukki
9.	Adimali (G)	Idukki
10.	Marayoor (G)	Idukki
11.	Kumili (B)	Idukki
12.	Irumpupalam (B)	Idukki
13.	Edamalayar (G)	Ernakulam
14.	Neryamangalam (G)	Ernakulam
15.	Marampally MPH (G)	Ernakulam
16.	Foreshore MPH (G)	Ernakulam
17.	Vettilappara (B)	Thirssur
18.	Chuvannamannu (B)	Thirssur
19.	Chittur (G)	Palakkad
20.	Kottathara (G)	Palakkad
21.	Pudoor (B)	Palakkad
22.	Pattenchery (B)	Palakkad
23.	Sholayoor (G)	Palakkad
24.	Anavai (G)	Palakkad
25.	Parali (B)	Palakkad

Sl. No.	Location of Hostel	District
26.	Sholayoor (B)	Palakkad
27.	Odakkayam (B)	Malappuram
28.	Pothukal (G)	Malappuram
29.	Nilambur (G)	Malappuram
30.	Chungahara (G)	Malappuram
31.	Pokottumpadam (B)	Malappuram
32.	Mampad (B)	Malappuram
33.	Puthuppady (B)	Kozhikode
34.	Kunnamangalam (B)	Kozhikode
35.	Anchukunnu (B)	Wayanad
36.	Vakeri (B)	Wayanad
37.	Kalpetta (B)	Wayanad
38.	Meppaciy (B)	Wayanad
39.	Velyambam	Wayanad
40.	Kattikulam (B)	Wayanad
41.	Anappara (B)	Wayanad
42.	Panamaram (G)	Wayanad
43.	Thalappuzha (B)	Wayanad
44.	Kaniyambetta (B)	Wayanad
45.	Meenagadli (B)	Wayanad
46.	Kakkavayal (B)	Wayanad
47.	Valeri (B)	Wayanad
48.	Blamthode (B)	Kasargod

B = Boys Hostel, G = Girls Hostel

[Translation]

Funds Provided to Western Region Cultural Centre

863. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any work plan to promote and preserve Indian folk art, culture and music at national and international level;

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

(c) whether the Government or any of its autonomous organizations organizes cultural activities and programmes for promotion and development of art and culture in various towns and cities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred by the Government for organising such programme during the last three years in various States of the country, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government provides funds for promotion of art and culture to Western Region Cultural Centre and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the funds provided to the office of western region in Udaipur during the last four years; and

(f) the financial assistance provided by the Government during the last three years to the economically backward artists in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected & compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

864. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

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

(a) the salient features of the new Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, programme of the Government;

(b) the details of the funds likely to be sanctioned by the Government for the said programme; and

(c) the details of the States/ cities initially covered under the said Abhiyan along with the classes initially involved thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated

Scheme for School Education has been launched throughout the country as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

The major interventions under the scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Gender and Equity; (iii) Inclusive Education; (iv) Quality; (v) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vi) Digital initiatives; (vii) Entitlements under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (viii) Pre-school Education; (ix) Vocational Education; (x) Sports and Physical Education; (xi) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; and (xii) Monitoring of the scheme. The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education and the strategy for all interventions would be to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling.

An allocation of Rs 75,000 crore over the period 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020 has been approved which is a 20% increase over the current allocations. It sees school education holistically without segmenting it into various levels of education. Its main features, inter alia, are as follows:

- (i) Annual Grant of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from Rs. 14,500-50,000 to Rs. 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of Rs. 5000 for Primary Schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of Rs. 200 per

month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII - earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.

- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from Rs. 150/250 to Rs. 250/400 per child per annum.
- (vii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (viii) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre- service teacher training
- (ix) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

[Translation]

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas

865. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:
SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas established by the Government so far in the country along with the funds allocated by the Government for running these schools, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of places in the country where the Government proposes to set up such Vidyalayas during the next three years along with the criteria adopted for setting up of such schools in different States, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that many districts in the country do not have any such schools and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open such schools in those areas and if so, the details thereof along with the time limit fixed for it; and

(e) whether the Government has received any proposals from any State Government to open such new vidyalayas, and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Statement-I showing the State/UT-wise number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) sanctioned in the country at present is placed. Funds allocated by the Government of India for running JNVs and KVs during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Year	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
2015-16	2285.14	3278.47
2016-17	2619.57	3987.25
2017-18	3185.00	4997.25
B.E. 2018-19	2793.00	4425.00

The allocation of funds is not made State/UT wise.

(b) to (e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Sanctioning of INVs depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/ UT Administration to make available requisite suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building, free of rent to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on availability of funds and approval by the competent authority. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process and one JNV each has already been sanctioned in all the districts of the country (as on 31st May, 2014), excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of a proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government. Final decision regarding setting of the KV would depend upon the feasibility report, qualifying under the 'Challenge Mode' and approval of Competent Authority.

Statement-II showing the State/UT-wise list of districts having no JNVs and KVs is placed.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise Number of JNVs and KVs Functional in the Country at Present

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of JNVs sanctioned	No. of KVs sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar island	3	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15	33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	16
4.	Assam	28	56
5.	Bihar	39	48
6.	Chandigarh	1	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	28	34
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1
10.	Delhi	9	45
11.	Goa	2	5

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	34	45
13.	Haryana	21	32
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	38
16.	Jharkhand	26	37
17.	Karnataka	31	48
18.	Kerala	14	38
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53	105
21.	Maharashtra	34	57
22.	Manipur	11	8
23.	Meghalaya	12	7
24.	Mizoram	8	4
25.	Nagaland	11	6
26.	Odisha	31	60
27.	Puducherry	4	4
28.	Punjab	23	50
29.	Rajasthan	35	75
30.	Sikkim	4	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	42
32.	Telangana	9	34
33.	Tripura	8	9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	76	111
35.	Uttarakhand	13	43
36.	West Bengal	20	60
Total		660	1187

(The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme).

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Districts which have no JNVs and KVs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of districts having no JNV	Name of districts having no KV
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	Nicobar, North & Middle Andaman

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of districts having no JNV	Name of districts having no KV
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit, Kradadi, Siang, Lower Siang, Upper Subansiri	East Kameng, Kurung Kumey, Upper Dibang Valley, Upper Subansiri, Anjaw, Namsai
4.	Assam	Sonitpur, Charaideo, Majuli, South Salmara Mankachar, West Karbi Anglong, Hojai	Nalbari, Chirang
5.	Bihar	-	Arwal, Kaimur, Sheikhpura, Nawada, Madhepura, Madhubani, Supaul
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	Kondagaon, Balod, Bemetara, Baloda Bazar, Gariaband, Mungeli, Surajpur, Balrampur
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	Daman
10.	Delhi	-	South East Delhi, North Delhi
11.	Goa	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	Amreli, Kheda, Narmada, Navsari, Valsad, Dangs, Tapi
13.	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Kaithal, Mewat, Yamuna Nagar
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Sirmaur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	Poonch, Ramban, Ganderbal, Shopian, Kupwara, Pulwama
16.	Jharkhand	-	Koderma, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Palamu
17.	Karnataka	-	Bengaluru Rural, Chitradurga, Gadag, Chikballapur, Yadgir, Chikkamagaluru
18.	Kerala	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Alirajpur
21.	Maharashtra	Thane	Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Washim
22.	Manipur	Thoubal, Jiribam, Pherzawl, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Tengnoupal, Noney	Chandel, Imphal (East), Thoubal, Bishnupur

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of districts having no JNV	Name of districts having no KV
23.	Meghalaya	-	South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, South-West Garo Hills, West Jaintia Hills, East Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, South-West Khasi Hills
24.	Mizoram	-	Lawngtlai, Kolasib, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip
25.	Nagaland	-	Kiphire, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Peren, Longleng
26.	Odisha	-	-
27.	Puducherry	-	Yanam
28.	Punjab	-	Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawanshahr
29.	Rajasthan	-	Pratapgarh
30.	Sikkim	-	North Sikkim, West Sikkim, South Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	The State of Tamil Nadu is yet to accept the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme	Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Pudukkottai, Salem, Theni, Viluppuram, Ariyalur, Tiruppur, Thoothukudi
32.	Telangana	Mancherial, Nirmal, Adilabad, Rajanna Sircilla, Jagtial, Peddapalli, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Mahabubnagar, Wanaparthy, Jogulamba Gadwal, Sangareddy, Medak, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Suryapet, Kamareddy, Vikarabad, Medchal, Jayashankar Bhoopalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Rural, Jangaon	Nirmal, Komaram Bheem Asifabad, Jagtial, Kamareddy, Warangal (Rural), Jayashankar Bhoopalpally, Jangaon, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Medak, Wanaparthy, Nagarkurnool, Jogulamba Gadwal, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Siddipet
33.	Tripura	-	Khowai, Sepahijala, Gomati
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	Ambedkar Nagar, Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar), Bijnor, Kanshiram Nagar (Kasganj), Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Amroha (J.P. Nagar), Jalaun, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Pratapgarh, Sant Kabir Nagar, Maharajganj, Banda, Sambhal, Shamali
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-
36.	West Bengal	Kalimpong, Purba Burdwan (Bardhaman), Jhargram	Bankura

JNVs have not been sanctioned in Central Delhi, New Delhi, Mumbai, Mumbai Sub-Urban, Hyderabad, Kolkata districts as these districts do not have any rural population.

*[English]***Leakage of Board Papers**

866. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHIM:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VUAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of leak of question papers of Class X and XII board which were recently held and if so, the details thereof along with the subject in which the re-examination was held;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in the matter and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has formulated any exam reforms to avoid leak of question paper and if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government for smooth and leak proof conduct of board examination from the coming year;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any panel to review all aspects related to security checks for conducting transportation of question papers to examination halls and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware of reported errors in valuation of CBSE papers and if so, whether the Government has sought any report from CBSE in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the leakage of only two papers, i.e., Economics of Class XII and Mathematics of Class X could be confirmed. Re-examination of Economics for Class XII was held on 25th April, 2018. It was, however, decided not to hold a re-test for the Class X Mathematics keeping in mind the paramount interest of students as the Class X examination is essentially a gateway for class XI, it thus, remains largely an internal segment of school education system.

(b) CBSE through Regional Director, Delhi Region lodged six complaints with Delhi Police to investigate the matter and find out the culprits who compromised the sanctity of examinations and the credibility of the Board. The Delhi Police formed a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the matter. The Delhi Police has informed the Board that a Centre Superintendent of an exam centre in Una, Himachal Pradesh, his two accomplices as well as the Bank Officer of the Custodian Bank were arrested for leaking the class X Maths and class XII Economics paper. Similarly, the Principal and two teachers of Mother Khazani Convent School in Delhi along with the owner of Easy coaching Institute were arrested in Delhi for leaking the class X Maths paper. The CBSE has disaffiliated the schools concerned for compromising with the sanctity of the examination.

(c) The Board is employing various options to reduce manual intervention in the exam system to make it more robust. As a backup option, it has decided to send encrypted question papers to the examination centres with option of multiple sets. Detailed standard operating procedure has been developed by the Board and Mock drills were conducted in the Centres. The same has been successfully implemented in the ongoing compartment examinations on July, 2018 for select subjects. Norms for centre fixation and custodian identification have been made more stringent and every centre has been assigned external observers to monitor the affairs of examination for all the days of examination.

(d) The Government of India constituted a High-Powered Committee (HPC) to examine the entire system of conducting Class X and Class XII examinations conducted by CBSE. The Committee has recently submitted its report.

(e) and (f) As the Evaluation is a manual activity, at times, totaling and posting mistakes occur in the process of marking by teachers. In order to address any discrepancy in such cases, CBSE has a Three Tier Systems to address such mistakes, in this regard, a detailed notice was released by the Board on 31.05.2008.

Indo-US Trade

867. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the tariffs on steel, aluminium and other items imposed by the United States (US) are likely to impact Indo-US bilateral trade and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the total Indian exports to the US from 2014 to 2018;

(b) whether India has also hiked tariff on goods being imported from the US and if so, the details thereof along with its impact on Indian economy and the bilateral trade between the two countries;

(c) whether the US revoking preferential benefits to Indian exports would be detrimental to trade and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the US/ US-Indian Strategic Partnership Forum has challenged India's export promotion programmes, started review of India's GSP eligibility and begun examining fixation of prices of American pharmaceuticals and medical devices and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the two countries have approached the World Trade Organisation in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam.

After issue of United States (U.S.) Presidential proclamations imposing tariff on steel and aluminum, Government of India has taken up with U.S. Authorities for exempting Indian imports into U.S. from tariffs levied under Section 232 of U.S. Trade Expansion Act and pursued persistently with the U.S. Administration. As no positive response had emerged from the U.S. side, India filed for consultations with U.S. before World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement Body. India also imposed retaliatory tariffs which would come into effect from 4th August, 2018. Nevertheless, India remains engaged with the U.S. for an amicable solution for the issue.

Total Indian exports to the U.S. from 2014 to 2018 are as below -

Particulars	India's Exports to USA (in US \$ Million)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Items where 25% tariff levied by the U.S. on Steel	1102.55	519.8	537.51	618.39
Total Steel Items	2412.83	1638.24	1593.65	1977.73

1	2	3	4	5
Items where 10% tariff levied by the U.S. on Aluminium	272.13	260.09	311.65	637.81
Total Aluminium Items	306.85	295.17	350.14	680.24
Total Indian Exports to USA	42,448.66	40,335.82	42,212.27	47,878.69

(b) Yes, Madam.

In response to U.S. imposition of tariffs on steel and aluminum, India hiked the tariff on 29 U.S. imports which would come into effect from 4th August, 2018. At this point of time, no major impact on Indian Economy is envisaged.

(c) India specific review of Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) has been taken up by the U.S. Presently, the review is at the stage of examination of post hearing comments and the outcome of the review may take a few more months. In case U.S. revokes preferential benefits to Indian exports, the Indian exports presently availing GSP would be impacted. India has persistently engaged with the U.S. for continuation of the GSP and also submitted pre-hearing as well as post-hearing comments.

(d) Yes, Madam.

United States requested for consultations on India's export incentive schemes at World Trade Organization in March, 2018. Also as mentioned above, the GSP eligibility review has been taken up by the U.S. U.S. is also seeking a more nuanced approach for price cap on medical devices.

(e) Both the U.S. consultations on India's export incentive schemes as well as India's consultations on imposition of tariff under Section 232 of U.S. Act are currently before the WTO.

Database of Tribal Population

868. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any database of total number of tribes and their State-wise percentage in the country,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the Schemes launched by the Government for the welfare of tribes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) AND (b) Yes, Madam. Based on Census, 2011, the total population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 Crore. State/UT wise population of Scheduled Tribes and their percentage in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Details of schemes launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I

State/UT wise Population of Scheduled Tribes and their Percentage

Sl. No.	India/State	ST Population (in lakh)	% STs in India/State to total population of India/State	% STs in the State to total ST population in India
1	2	3	4	5
	India	1045.46	8.6	-
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.31	5.3	2.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	68.8	0.9

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	38.84	12.4	3.7
4.	Bihar	13.37	1.3	1.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.23	30.6	7.5
6.	Goa	1.49	10.2	0.1
7.	Gujarat	89.17	14.8	8.5
8.	Haryana	NST	NA	NA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	5.7	0.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.93	11.9	1.4
11.	Jharkhand	86.45	26.2	8.3
12.	Karnataka	42.49	7.0	4.1
13.	Kerala	4.85	1.5	0.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	21.1	14.7
15.	Maharashtra	105.1	9.4	10.1
16.	Manipur	11.67	40.9	1.1
17.	Meghalaya	25.56	86.1	2.4
18.	Mizoram	10.36	94.4	1.0
19.	Nagaland	17.11	86.5	1.6
20.	Odisha	95.91	22.8	9.2
21.	Punjab	NST	NA	NA
22.	Rajasthan	92.39	13.5	8.8
23.	Sikkim	2.06	33.8	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.95	1.1	0.8
25.	Telangana	32.87	9.3	3.1
26.	Tripura	11.67	31.8	1.1
27.	Uttarakhand	2.92	2.9	0.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	0.6	1.1
29.	West Bengal	52.97	5.8	5.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	7.5	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	NST	NA	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	52.0	0.2
33.	Daman and Diu	0.15	6.3	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
34. Delhi		NST	NA	NA
35. Lakshadweep		0.61	94.8	0.1
36. Puducherry		NST	NA	NA

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

NST: No notified Scheduled Tribes (as in 2011) , NA: Not Applicable

Statement – II

Schemes Launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

2. Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:

Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India is 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for NE States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Grant is provided to 27 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan,

Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Funds are utilised for the socio economic development of ITDA, MADA, Clusters and for PVTGs.

3. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs in 18 States and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janashree Bima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment.

4. Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce (Central Sector Scheme)

Under the scheme, Grants-in-aid are released to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) which is a multi-State Cooperative under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). The scope of this Scheme is: -

- (i) To give comprehensive support for people belonging to various tribes in the entire range of production, product development, preservation of traditional heritage, support to both forest and agricultural produce of tribal people, support to Institutions to carry the above activities, provisions of better infrastructure, development of designs, dissemination of information about price and the agencies which are buying the products, support

to Government agencies for sustainable marketing and thereby ensure a reasonable price regime.

- (ii) Sharing of information with Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas
- (iii) Skill upgradation, development of utilitarian products for increase in value in market.

The objective of the Scheme is to create institutions for the Scheduled Tribes to support marketing and development of activities they depend on for their livelihood. These are sought to be achieved by specific measures like (i) market intervention; (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers etc.; (iii) R&D/IPR activity; and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development

5. 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

- (i) This Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily member of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers whose very livelihood depends on collection and selling of MFP.
- (ii) The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. It also seeks to get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.
- (iii) The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement & Marketing operation at pre fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies. Simultaneously, other medium & long term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge

base expansion of MFP, market intelligence development, strengthening the bargaining power of Gram Sabha/Panchayat will also be addressed.

- (iv) To start with, the scheme had been implemented in States having areas under Schedule V of the Constitution and covered ten MFP items. Recently, however, the guidelines of the scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' has been modified after discussion with various stakeholders and TRIFED, and MSP of the existing MFP items has been revised as also fourteen more MFP items have been added to the list.

6. Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)

NSTFDC a fully owned Public Sector Enterprise of Government of India, is provided with 100% equity share capital contribution by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 750.00 crore. The paid up Share capital is Rs 599.11 crore (as on 31.12.2017). The main objectives of NSTFDC are:-

- To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their income level.
- To upgrade their skills and processes through both institutional and on the job training.
- To make existing State/ UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (SCAs) and other developmental agencies engaged in economic development of the Scheduled Tribes more effective.
- To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting training to their personnel.
- To monitor implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes in order to assess their impact.

The STFDCs are catering to STs in various States and are provided assistance in the form of contribution towards share capital by this Ministry. The ratio of its

contribution is in the share of 51:49 between State Government and Central Government. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- Identification of eligible ST families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes.
- Sponsoring those schemes to financial institutions for credit support.
- Providing financial assistance in form of margin money on low rate of interest; and
- Providing necessary linkage/tie-up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

7. PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO ST STUDENTS (Class IX and X)

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX-X.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum, which is proposed to be revised to Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarships are paid @ Rs. 150/- per month for Day Scholars and @Rs. 350/- per month for Hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year. This is proposed to be revised from existing Rs. 150/- to Rs. 225/-p.m. for Day Scholars, and from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 525/- p.m. for Hostellers.
- Central assistance in the share of 75:25 (90:10 for NER and Hilly States) to State Governments/UT Administrations is available from the Government of India.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

8. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO ST Students (Class XI and above)

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit

fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs. 230 to Rs. 1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.

- Central assistance in the share of 75:25 (90:10 for NER and Hilly States) to State Governments/UT Administrations is available from the Government of India.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

9. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS (NOS) for ST students for studying abroad

- Provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D & Post-Doctoral study abroad.
- A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Annual maintenance allowance of £9900/-, annual contingency & Eqpt. allowance of £1116/-, tuition fees as per actuals and other admissible fees are provided for candidates in United Kingdom.
- For candidates in USA, annual maintenance allowance of \$15400/-, annual contingency & equipment, allowance of \$1532/-, tuition fees as per actuals and other admissible fees are provided. For candidates in other countries, US dollar or equivalent rate would be applicable.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

10. NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP & SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF ST STUDENTS:

- (i) SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (earlier known as Top Class Education) For ST students.
 - Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 246 institutes of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry.

- Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
- Family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(ii) FELLOWSHIP (earlier known as RGNF) SCHEME FOR ST STUDENTS).

- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD.
- Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms, @Rs. 25,000/- for JRF and @Rs. 28,000/- for SRF.
- Duration of Fellowship:

a. Enrolment of M.Phil.	2 years
b. Ph.D (exclusively)	5 years
c. Enrolment of Ph.D after completion of M.Phil.	2 years (M.Phil) and 3 years (Ph.D)

11. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is-being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for up gradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

12. Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

13. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the State and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the State, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the Scheme may cater to 5 vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interiors areas, each ST boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi urban/urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect

from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment

14. Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education;

In the above schemes, the focus of the Ministry is to preserve and promote tribal "culture and dissemination of information. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this Scheme is 100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of APEX Committee. TRIs would be responsible to prepare proposal and detailed action plan for the year alongwith budgetary requirement and submit it to the Ministry through State Tribal Welfare Department.

Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency

869. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to scrap the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is planning to introduce the Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA) aimed at eliminating overlaps in jurisdiction and remove irrelevant regulatory provisions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the grants given to Institutions in Higher Education Sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternate arrangement proposed for the grants;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a committee that has comprising NITI Aayog CEO, higher education secretary and others to work on the detailed blueprint of HEERA and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government seeks opinion from State Governments, Universities and other stakeholders regarding the change from UGC, AICTE to HEERA; and

(f) Other major initiatives taken by the Government in the Higher Education Sector during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and forestablishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting thequality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy ofhigher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation,skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all,and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and researchin a competitive global environment.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to scrap the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(c) The grant disbursal function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

(d) and (e) NITI Aayog has recommended for restructuring of the University Grants Commission. Accordingly, the Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI).

The draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 has been put in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07.2018. As on 19.07.2018, the Ministry has received 9,926 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on the public feedback.

(f) The Government has taken several major initiatives in the Higher Education Sector during the last two years. 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. (i) UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016, (ii) UGC (Open and Distance Learning) Regulations, 2017; (iii) UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016; (iv) UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017; (v) UGC (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 and (vi) 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.

With a view to encourage research and development in the country, UGC is implementing schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research covering areas of knowledge across disciplines. The Government has also undertaken reforms in National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Further, the Government has established an online storehouse of academic awards (degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets etc.) namely National Academic Depository (NAD) for making available academic awards 24x7 in online mode.

Financial Assistance for Kumbh Mela

870. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made arrangements for pilgrims who are expected to visit the 49 days Kumbh Mela to begin in January 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government for financial and other assistance for organising the event smoothly;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the assistance provided/being provided by the Government;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to advertise Kumbh Mela in the global market to attract foreign tourists and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government for smooth organising of Kumbh Mela?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONES KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. As reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, following arrangements have been made for the pilgrims who are expected to visit the 49 day Kumbh Mela to begin in January, 2019:

- Construction and widening of public roads
- Construction of parking spots at short distances from mela area
- Provision of shuttle buses for the convenience of pilgrims
- Digital signages at systematic points to ensure smooth flow of traffic
- Construction of toilets to maintain cleanliness and hygiene

- Setting up of LED lights in the mela area
- Erection of tents for the use of tourists
- Convention halls and pandals for serving as hub of cultural events
- Deployment of telecommunication services, banking services and water ATMs in the Mela area
- Setting up of integrated command and control centre including CCTV cameras for the security of tourists

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam. The measures being taken by the Government to advertise Kumbh Mela in the global market to attract foreign tourists are as below:

- Launch of 'Chalo Kumbh Chalo' campaign across the country
- Engagement of professional agency to design, develop and implement the branding and marketing campaigns for Kumbh, 2019
- Setting up of advertisements at major international airports of the country to attract foreign tourists
- Development of a designated area for flag hoisting for 192 countries visiting Kumbh Mela
- Organising the 'Pravasi Bharatiya Divas', 2019 in Varanasi to attract 'Pravasi Bharatiya Delegates' to visit Kumbh, 2019

(e) Further steps being taken by the Government for smooth organising of Kumbh Mela are as below:

- Drawing out of a detailed Movement and Parking Plan for convenient approach to and from parking areas
- Identification and development of holding areas for crowd control during the Mela period
- Deployment of digital signages in the Mela area to guide visitors towards places of interest and dissemination of crucial information by Government and law enforcement agencies
- Deployment of dustbins for solid waste management

- Engagement of Ganga Praharis and Swachagrahis for helping gather community participation and awareness towards conservation of River Ganga.

Acquisition of State PSUs

871. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

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

(a) Whether the Government has given nod for the acquisition of certain State Public Sector Undertakings and allied companies with ONGC and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) the effective steps taken by the Government to make such projects economically viable and profit making; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the smooth execution of mergers and acquisitions of companies by ONGC in near future?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) With due facilitation from Government, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) acquired 51.11% equity stake in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) from Government of India on January 31, 2018 by paying Rs. 36,915 crore. The acquisition was funded by ONGC through internal accruals of Rs. 12,034 crore and external borrowing of Rs. 24,881 crore.

(b) and (c) This acquisition in the oil sector created a vertically integrated public sector 'Oil Major' company having presence across the entire value chain, giving ONGC enhanced capacity to bear higher risks and take higher investment decisions. The acquisition of HPCL by ONGC will result in significant synergies, in terms of optimization of logistics costs, research & development activities, economies of scale of purchase of crude oil and optimization in refinery operations. An in principle agreement was arrived at in a meeting held on 17.04.2018 to merge Mangalore Refinery and

Decline In Exports

872. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
 SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
 SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
 SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
 SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:
 SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether the exports from the country have registered low growth/all time low during the recent years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, sector-wise along with the total export of various commodities during the last three years and the current year, country and commodity-wise indicating rate of export;

(b) whether the Union Government has recently convened a meeting with the State Governments and industry representatives to discuss ways and means to boost the country's exports;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the incentives/facilities proposed to various sectors and the targets for exports fixed for the next three years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the small and the medium exporters are experiencing many difficulties and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to address the same; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to boost the country's export including the steps taken to make processes relating to trade simpler?

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 merchandise exports have increased since 2016-17. During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-June), India's exports registered a high positive growth of 14.21% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The details of India's exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Export (in US\$ billions)	% Change
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.38	9.98
2017-18 (Apr-June)	72.21	--
2018-19 (Apr-June) *	82.47	14.21

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

The details of India's export to top 25 countries/SAR for last three years and the current year are given as follows:

(Value in US\$ millions)

Sl. No.	Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-May)	2018-19 (Apr-May)*	% Growth rate in 2018-19 (Apr-May) over 2017-18 (Apr- May)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	USA	40340.03	42216.48	47882.55	7,762.82	8,737.00	12.55
2.	U Arab Emts	30316.50	31175.50	28145.64	5,966.78	6,116.79	2.51
3.	China P RP	9014.55	10172.41	13337.67	1,737.97	2,644.77	52.18
4.	Hong Kong	12092.28	14047.24	14690.27	2,885.63	1,875.23	-35.01
5.	Singapore	7719.97	9564.67	10202.24	1,420.73	1,831.69	28.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Netherland	4727.39	5071.22	6263.27	702.82	1,556.32	121.44
7.	Germany	7094.55	7183.86	8689.24	1,310.48	1,468.17	12.03
8.	UK	8857.77	8551.14	9712.59	1,462.31	1,453.40	-0.61
9.	Bangladesh PR	6034.96	6820.13	8460.34	1,279.47	1,419.49	10.94
10.	Nepal	3902.70	5453.59	6597.09	964.72	1,297.21	34.46
11.	Belgium	5027.65	5656.92	6206.92	939.32	1,244.88	32.53
12.	Vietnam Soc Rep	5265.99	6786.56	7813.08	974.43	1,220.98	25.30
13.	Turkey	4140.01	4626.59	5090.70	807.06	1,077.12	33.46
14.	Saudi Arab	6381.72	5110.28	5410.70	860.53	971.79	12.93
15.	Italy	4218.21	4902.70	5710.27	1,020.58	933.77	-8.51
16.	Malaysia	3706.88	5224.88	5700.12	752.18	921.05	22.45
17.	South Africa	3588.08	3545.97	3825.22	627.74	873.12	39.09
18.	France	4633.77	5250.27	4901.61	811.71	844.17	4.00
19.	Korea Rp	3524.51	4242.56	4462.14	868.45	811.08	-6.61
20.	Japan	4663.09	3845.82	4734.75	663.87	726.80	9.48
21.	Indonesia	2819.49	3488.16	3965.56	568.77	713.38	25.43.
22.	Mexico	2865.13	3460.98	3782.79	651.66	706.82	8.46
23.	Thailand	2987.86	3133.44	3653.66	550.51	685.37	24.50
24.	Spain	3237.46	3426.13	3996.15	676.69	684.62	1.17
25.	Sri Lanka DSR	5310.75	3913.15	4476.33	612.58	676.27	10.40
Total export to above		192471.27	206870.66	227710.90	36,879.81	41521.57	12.59
% Share of above		73.38	74.99	75.06	76.00	75.71	-
India's total export		262291.09	275852.43	303376.22	48,524.60	54841.29	13.02

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

The sector-wise India's export for last three years and the current year are given as follows:

(Value in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-May)	2018-19 (Apr-May)*	% Growth rate in 2018-19 (Apr-May) over 2017-18 (Apr-May)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Engineering Goods	61949.53	67216.12	78706.35	12297.66	14368.75	16.84
2.	Petroleum Products	30582.64	31545.26	37456.65	5274.95	8112.03	53.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Gems And Jewellery	39284.27	43412.76	41544.45	7910.19	6972.77	-11.85
4.	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	13696.98	14476.86	18497.62	2542.03	3521.96	38.55
5.	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	16909.49	16785.00	17282.44	2502.48	2988.42	19.42
6.	RMG of all Textiles	16964.36	17368.15	16706.75	3353.18	2686.69	-19.88
7.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10119.36	9862.20	10257.65	1533.28	1841.11	20.08
8.	Rice	5846.62	5733.79	7733.87	1222.48	1420.45	16.19
9.	Plastic And Linoleum	5764.18	5796.46	6850.86	1015.96	1358.74	33.74
10.	Electronic Goods	5959.52	5962.93	6393.93	1014.31	1159.88	14.35
11.	Marine Products	4767.51	5903.06	7387.72	1032.66	1062.23	2.86
12.	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups	4621.66	4557.08	4826.35	781.01	837.28	7.21
13.	Leather And Leather Manufactures	5407.84	5165.60	5288.93	821.92	816.78	-0.63
14.	Meat, Dairy & Poultry Products	4575.47	4368.79	4610.08	616.60	707.18	14.69
15.	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3656.04	3578.16	3775.04	663.64	700.86	5.61
16.	Spices	2541.46	2851.95	3105.93	534.71	556.71	4.11
17.	Fruits And Vegetables	2268.81	2454.72	2450.00	418.03	399.68	-4.39
18.	Ceramic Products & Glassware	1712.05	1856.63	2131.35	346.34	392.66	13.37
19.	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1648.00	1926.75	1822.54	295.99	286.00	-3.38
20.	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1319.75	1270.85	1416.81	221.96	241.60	8.85
21.	Carpet	1440.07	1490.19	1429.76	241.36	233.47	-3.27
22.	Oil Seeds	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34	171.09	183.42	7.21
23.	Oil Meals	553.01	805.45	1089.88	173.25	176.42	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Iron Ore	191.46	1533.53	1471.06	279.38	171.72	-38.54
25.	Coffee	783.87	842.84	968.57	179.01	169.31	-5.41
26.	Tobacco	982.01	958.69	934.23	155.78	153.83	-1.25
27.	Tea	720.03	731.26	837.33	99.36	104.51	5.18
28.	Cashew	768.55	786.93	922.41	160.59	98.14	-38.89
29.	Other Cereals	261.18	212.30	248.26	28.25	74.92	165.23
30.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	295.36	309.95	335.08	51.32	49.20	-4.12
31.	Others	15453.12	14732.96	15719.96	2585.84	2994.53	15.80
India's total export		262291.09	275852.43	303376.22	48524.60	54841.29	13.02

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

(b) and (c) The 3rd meeting of Council for Trade Development & Promotion was held on 8th January, 2018 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in which representative from 28 states and 4 UTs participated, including 13 Ministers. The State/UT representatives articulated their perspective on the trade policy, the need for creating more awareness about export related issues and resolved to jointly address impediments in trade which affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were promoting services exports, organic farming, value addition to agricultural products including facilitation for branding, promotion, packing and developing post-harvest infrastructure for agri-horticultural product exports, facilitation to exporters and creation of export infrastructure at the borders. As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's exports of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billions to approximately US\$ 900 billions by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%.

(d) Small and medium exporters are experiencing teething problems while coping up with the new tax regime i.e. GST. Further, limited exposure of the MSMEs to the seminar/workshops in small cities adds to the problem. The Government has taken several measures to address the problems. Specialized training programme on packaging for exports for MSE units are organized through its field offices i.e. MSME-DIs, in collaboration

with Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai and other such institutions. The main objective of the programme is to impart training to MSMEs/Exporters on packaging technology, scientific packaging techniques, latest designs of packaging, improving their packaging standards and overall appearance, durability, value of products and highlighting the importance of packaging in marketing. 17 MSEs have been nominated to participate in various International Trade Fairs in different countries and provide subsidies to the tune of around Rs. 24 lakhs during the year 2017-18 to explore export opportunities of their products. 75 SME export-units have been trained in GST in association with O/o the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Govt. of West Bengal to make them aware of the GST obligations in exporting their products.

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

incentive of Rs 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 crore.

The following steps have been taken to make the process of availing the benefits of these schemes simpler:

- (a) Processing of MEIS applications has been made based on HS Codes only, except for a few items.
- (b) The MEIS schedule has been harmonized with the ITC HS 2017.
- (c) The free of cost exports value limit has been increased to Rs 1 Crore and for pharma exports, the limit has been raised to 8% of total exports, if supplied to certain organizations such as Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) etc.
- (d) The validity of scrips under Chapter 3 has been increased to 24 months from 18 months.
- (e) As part of the "Ease of Doing Business" initiatives, the Government has launched Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project w.e.f 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Trained Teachers

873. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the quality of education declining rapidly in various States, especially due to shortage of trained teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that the teachers in the schools are lacking basic knowledge in the subjects and if so, the measures taken/to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take various measures to enhance the standard of education in the country including trained teachers, particularly in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directives to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof, especially in villages and rural regions of the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide 20 percent extra amount as incentive to schools with better performance by obtaining their learning outcome levels every year and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 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.

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 trained. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014. Further, the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) aimed to provide infrastructural and institutional support to Government Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). To emphasize the focus on quality interventions and teacher training,

CSSTE provided for programme related interventions such as Capacity Building, Specific projects for academic activities, Induction Training of Teacher Education, Faculty Development and Technology Support, etc. to Teacher Education Institutes viz. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Block Institutes of Education (BITEs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs).

The Central Government has launched an Integrated scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education Scheme (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, support is given to the State Governments and UT Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including inter alia; regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers including training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization, Adolescent Education and remedial teaching for academically weaker students. Under Samagra Shiksha, the focus is to give subject specific, need based and relevant in service teacher training to both elementary and secondary teachers for their professional development. The trainings are provided through the institutional structure of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) at State level, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at District level, Block Resource Centers/Cluster Resource Centers at Block/Cluster level.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 in all the states including the State of Bihar. As per the above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should 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. The online D.El.Ed. course has started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13.7 Lakh teachers have joined these courses, out of which more than 2, 81,118 teachers are from Bihar.

Further, 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 serve as a guideline for State and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V, VIII and X. The objective of National Achievement Survey (NAS) was to find out the health of the education system in the country and find out learning gaps at the district level. NAS based on learning outcomes at the elementary level 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. Similarly, NAS for Class X has been conducted on 5th February, 2018. The funds for post NAS activities to improve the learning levels of students are released under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha, based on the appraisal of proposals received from the States and UTs,

Seva Bhoj Yojna

874. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a new scheme namely 'Seva Bhoj Yojna' for the religious institutions, temples, mosques, churches, dargah, Matth, dharmik ashram and monasteries etc.;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the said scheme along with the total budget outlay made thereunder;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any additional rules/conditions to check mis-use of the said scheme; 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) Yes Madam.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are as follows:-

1. The 'Seva Bhoj Yojna' is a Central Sector Scheme under which Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Central Government's share of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) paid by Charitable Religious Institutions like Temples, Gurudwara, Dharmik Ashram, Mosques, Dargah, Church, Matth, Monastries etc. on purchase of specific raw food items shall be reimbursed to them as financial assistance by the Government of India.
2. The specific raw food items covered under the Scheme are (i) Ghee (ii) Edible Oil (iii) Sugar/Burra/Jaggery (iv) Rice (v) Atta/Maida/Rava/Flour and (vi) Pulses.
3. These Charitable Religious Institutions should have been distributing free food in the form of 'prasad', 'langar'/bhandara (community kitchen) to at least 5000 persons in a calendar month for at least past 3 years.

The proposed total budget outlay of the scheme for the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is Rs. 150.00 crores and Rs. 175.00 crores respectively.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) As per the scheme guidelines, the Charitable Religious Institutions applying for financial assistance under the scheme are required to produce alongwith other relevant documents, a certificate from District Magistrate indicating that the institution is involved in charitable religious activities and is distributing free food to public/devotees etc. since last 3 years on daily/monthly basis. In addition to this, they are also required to produce Chartered Accountant's Certificate certifying (i) the quantity, price and CGST, SGST/UGST and IGST

paid on purchase of specified items during the claim period (ii) that the religious institution is involved in religious activities and specific items have been used only for distributing free food to public/devotees etc. during the claim period and (iii) the religious institution is using the specified raw food items only for distributing free food to public/devotees etc. during the claim period.

The scheme guidelines also provided for inspection and monitoring by the Ministry Officials, District Collector/Deputy Commissioner and State (GST) Authorities. The Institutions/Organisations are required to maintain separate account for assistance received under the scheme and this account can be inspected/audited by the officers of the Ministry or any other agency designated by the Ministry. Further, in case of mis-use of funds, the scheme guidelines provide for penalties such as black listing the organisations, recovering the assistance provided by Ministry of Culture with penal interest apart from taking criminal action as per law.

[English]

LPG Home Delivery

875. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of domestic LPG cylinder includes home delivery charge also and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cases of overcharging for home delivery of domestic LPG cylinders above its MRP by LPG Distributors have been reported come to the notice of the Government across the country particularly in small cities during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and company-wise along with the action taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far;

(d) the number and nature of complaints received by the Government against LPG Distributors across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise and Company-wise along with the present status of such complaints; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of LPG Distributors across the country along with achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):(a) Retail Selling Price of Domestic LPG includes delivery charges. At present the delivery charges are Rs. 19.50 for 14.2 Kg cylinder and Rs. 9.50 for 5 kg cylinder.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise and Company-wise details of established cases of overcharging as reported by OMCs for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, and III

(d) and (e) OMCs have reported that the cases of irregularities are mainly due to delay in refill supplies as well as non-home delivery of domestic refills by LPG distributors, overcharging for home delivery, unaccounted sale of LPG cylinders, supply of underweight cylinders/pilferage, etc. State/UT-wise and Company-wise details of established cases of irregularities/malpractices as reported by OMCs for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV, V and VII. In all established cases of irregularities/malpractices, action against the LPG Distributor is taken as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreement. The steps been taken by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of LPG distribution across the country include:-

- (i) In order to regulate distribution of LPG, "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and

Distribution) Order, 2000" has been notified;

- (ii) KYC initiative for all new connections/multiple connections/transferred/inactive customers so that customers with proper identity and address proof are enrolled at distributors;
- (iii) IVRS/SMS refill booking system has been introduced across the country in all regular distributorships, wherein customers get SMS on refill booking / generation of cash memo. Also, this empowers the customers and enables him to report any wrong/non delivery;
- (iv) OMCs have notified LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) to be adhered to by the distributors. The MDG is revised from time to time to cover all aspects of LPG marketing and to keep a check on erring distributors;
- (v) Provision to rate the services of the OMCs distributors is available on web portal by giving star ratings;
- (vi) In order to have a convenient, easy and effective way to enable the citizen to provide their feedback, a unique toll free telephone number 18002333555 is in operation;
- (vii) Complaints received by OMCs are investigated and if established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) as per provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) /Distributorship agreement;
- (viii) OMCs have also introduced different colors for domestic and non- domestic LPG cylinders so that misuse of domestic LPG cylinders for unauthorized use is easily identifiable.

Statement – I

Total Established Cases of Irregularities Against IOCL Distributorships

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Chandigarh	10	9	4	27
Delhi	27	77	18	52
Haryana	0	3	3	9
Himachal Pradesh	0	6	1	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	12	11	25

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Punjab	1	24	29	50
Rajasthan	16	129	22	63
Uttar Pradesh	40	216	432	389
Uttanchal	0	8	39	17
Sub Total North	94	484	559	637
Andaman andNicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	7
Assam	2	4	49	57
Bihar	2	17	54	25
Jharkhand	0	8	81	40
Manipur	0	0	4	0
Meghalaya	0	1	29	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	1	0
Odisha	1	56	1	10
Sikkim	0	0	1	0
Tripura	0	0	6	2
West Bengal	0	26	17	9
Sub Total East	5	112	243	150
Chattisgarh	0	4	20	16
Dadra andNagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman andDiu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	2
Gujarat	0	40	44	91
Madhya Pradesh	65	153	177	228
Maharashtra	8	29	67	46
Sub Total West	73	226	308	383
Andhra Pradesh	0	1	4	43
Karnataka	12	18	26	37
Kerala	2	17	21	64
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Tamil Nadu	0	25	20	106
Telangana	0	12	4	36
Sub Total South	14	73	75	286
All India	186	895	1185	1456

Statement – II*Total established cases of Irregularities against BPCL Distributorships*

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-June 2018
Chandigarh	7	3	0	1
Delhi	19	3	9	0
Haryana	10	3	8	1
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	2	1
Punjab	16	6	4	3
Rajasthan	16	28	21	12
Uttar Pradesh	78	52	96	9
Uttaranchal	6	5	13	0
Sub Total North	155	100	155	27
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	1	0	0
Bihar	7	15	25	7
Jharkhand	3	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	90	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	5	0	0	0
Sub Total East	106	16	25	7

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-June 2018
Chattisgarh	2	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	2	0	4	0
Gujarat	18	0	8	1
Madhya Pradesh	17	20	23	0
Maharashtra	55	40	61	6
Sub Total West	94	60	96	7
Andhra Pradesh	24	21	3	2
Karnataka	26	19	9	5
Kerala	6	17	8	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	2	8	2
Telangana	16	0	8	0
Sub Total South	87	59	36	9
All India Total	442	235	312	50

Statement – III*Total established cases of Irregularities against HPCL Distributorships*

State/UT	Apr-Jun '18	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Chandigarh	0	1	2	2
Delhi	3	8	26	7
Haryana	0	1	10	33
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	13	5	49
Punjab	10	15	22	92
Rajasthan	41	149	104	76
Uttar Pradesh	21	51	28	101
Uttanchal	0	1	0	11
Sub Total North	75	239	197	376
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	11	7	5

State/UT	Apr-Jun '18	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Bihar	0	1	12	0
Jharkhand	0	0	3	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	0	2	5
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	14	169	60	132
Sub Total East	16	181	84	142
Chattisgarh	0	0	2	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	1	1	1
Gujarat	2	9	5	13
Madhya Pradesh	3	12	19	28
Maharashtra	19	42	26	63
Sub Total West	24	64	53	128
Andhra Pradesh	0	18	44	28
Karnataka	9	6	30	26
Kerala	0	2	14	3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	5	14
Telangana	5	11	7	17
Sub Total South	14	37	100	89
All India	129	521	434	735

Statement – IV

Established Cases of Overcharging on Home Delivery Against Indane Distributorship

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Chandigarh	0	1	0	0
Delhi	0	1	0	0

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Haryana	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1
Punjab	0	1	3	3
Rajasthan	0	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	9	10	28
Uttanchal	0	1	0	0
Sub Total North	0	14	14	34
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	6	4
Bihar	0	2	7	1
Jharkhand	0	0	6	2
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	1	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	1	1	0
Sub Total East	0	4	20	7
Chattisgarh	0	0	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	3	4
Maharashtra	1	2	4	2
Sub Total West	2	3	7	10
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	1	0	1

State/UT	2018-19 (April-June)	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Kerala	2	0	0	3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	4	4	11
Telangana	0	1	0	0
Sub Total South	3	6	4	15
All India	5	27	45	66

Statement – V*Established Cases of Overcharging on Home Delivery Against BPCL Distributorship*

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-June 2018
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0	0
Haryana	2	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	1	0	0
Rajasthan	0	5	6	3
Uttar Pradesh	9	4	6	2
Uttanchal	1	1	1	0
Sub Total North	15	11	13	5
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	5	2	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Apr-June 2018
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	2	0	0	0
Sub Total East	3	5	2	1
Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5	12	5	0
Maharashtra	3	3	3	0
Sub Total West	8	15	8	0
Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	1
Karnataka	9	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	1	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0
Sub Total South	16	0	1	1
All India Total	42	31	24	7

Statement – VI*Established Cases Of Overcharging on Refill Against Hp Gas Distributorships*

State/UT	Apr-Jun '18	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Jammu and Kashmir		1		6
Punjab		1	2	6
Rajasthan		2	5	2
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	4	7
Uttranchal				
Sub Total North	5	9	11	21
Bihar			2	
Odisha	3		1	1

State/UT	Apr-Jun '18	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
West Bengal		10	2	2
Sub Total East	3	10	5	3
Goa			1	
Gujarat			1	
Madhya Pradesh			2	
Maharashtra	2	2	3	7
Sub Total West	2	2	7	7
Andhra Pradesh		4	9	8
Karnataka	2	2	6	3
Tamil Nadu				4
Telangana		4		3
Sub Total South	2	10	15	18
All India	12	31	38	49

Schemes for Promotion of MSMEs

876. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

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

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for sustainability of khadi and to improve income of spinners/weavers across the country;

(b) whether the said schemes/programmes have achieved the desired results in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, scheme/programme-wise and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the funds provided under the said schemes/programmes along with its utilisation during the said period, Scheme/ Programme-wise;

(d) the number of micro enterprises and agro industries in the nonfarm sector set up so far under the

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme across the country, State/UT-wise;

(e) the amount of subsidy provided under the said programme for setting up of such enterprises/industries since inception of the Programme;

(f) whether the Government has also received complaints regarding irregularities in the said schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by the Government for promotion of Khadi Sector and to ensure adequate remuneration to spinners/weavers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes/programmes all over the country through KVIC for sustainability of khadi and to improve income of spinners/weavers:

(i) Khadi Grant:

1. Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets and

- providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions.
2. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.
- (ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) is a unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA), financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).
- (iii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks in which the institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Govt through KVIC.
- (iv) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) has been implemented with the financial and technical assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) 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. 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.
- (v) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is being implemented from 2005-06 for making Khadi, Village Industries & Coir Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing these 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.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries programmes have achieved the desired results in the country as may be seen from the increased trend of production, employment creation and sales in KVI Sector. The details of KVI programmes during the last three years and current year is placed at the enclosed Statement-I

The spinning wages of Khadi artisans was revised from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 5.50 per hank w.e.f. 01.04.2017 and further enhanced from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 7.50 per hank w.e.f. 26.12.2017.

In addition to this Khadi Institutions are also permitted to pass on the margin earned on sales of khadi to their artisans under the new mechanism namely "benefit chart" in order to earn extra margins earned on the products with the artisans.

(c) Scheme-wise details of funds allocation and utilization made by KVIC during last three years and current year is placed at the enclosed Statement-II

(d) State/UT-wise number of micro enterprises and agro industries set up in the non-farm sector under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme across the country during the last three years and current year is placed at the enclosed Statement-III

(e) The amount of subsidy provided under PMEGP for setting up of such enterprises/ industries since inception upto 30.06.2018 is Rs. 10412.09 crore.

(f) KVIC is national level Nodal Agency to implement PMEGP scheme all over the country. An online grievance handling system for PMEGP has been set up by the KVIC to provide prompt and online redressal. The complaints are received by KVIC regarding non-payment of loan by banks, delay in sanctioning of loan and other related matters under PMEGP from various States. The complaints are redressed by KVIC and its State Offices.

(g) Other steps taken by the Government for promotion of Khadi Sector and to ensure adequate remuneration to spinners/weavers in the country is placed at the enclosed Statement-IV

Statement – I

(i) Performance Overview of Khadi and Village Industries

Sl. No.	Particular	2015-16	2016-17	2017-19 (P)	2018-19 (P) (upto 30.6.2018)
A.	Production (Rs. in crore)				
1.	Textile (Khadi + Poly Solarvastra)	+1158.44	1520.83	1624.86	305.39
2.	Village Industries	33331.78	41110.26	47471.20	8657.23
	Total-A	34490.22	42631.09	49096.06	8962.62
B.	Sales(Rs. in crore)				
1.	Textile (Khadi + Poly Solarvastra)	+1663.98	2146.60	2508.50	231.05
2.	Village Industries	40230.58	49991.61	57942.78	11958.50
	Total-B	41894.56	52138.21	60451.28	12189.55
C.	Employment (in lakh persons)				
1.	Textile (Khadi + Poly Solarvastra)	+11.57	4.56	4.56	4.58
2.	Village Industries	126.76	131.84	135.92	136.00
	Total-C	138.33	136.40	140.48	140.58

(ii) Workshed Scheme

Year	No. of workshed for artisans	1	2	3	4
2015-16	1279	2017-18 (P)	187.10	1466	364826
2016-17	3272	2018-19 (P) (upto 30.6.2018)	22.76	168	20875
2017-18 (P)	1825				
2018-19 (P) (upto 30.6.2018)	-				

(iv) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme

(Rs. in crore)

(iii) Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) scheme

Year	MDA paid (Rs. in crore)	No. of Inst. benefited	No. of Artisans benefited	Year	ISEC Issued	ISEC Availed	Int. subsidy released
1	2	3	4				
2015-16	189.87	1877	Released through KIs	2015-16	949.68	422.79	40.07
2016-17	325.25	1778	192383	2016-17	1435.71	517.92	36.39
				2017-18 (P)	1702.83	575.27	35.85
				2018-19 (P) upto 30.6.2018)	917.53	319.92	3.75

(v) Scheme for Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure

Year	No. of KIs assisted	No. of sales outlets assisted
1	2	3
2015-16	15	15

	1	2	3
2016-17		35	117
2017-18 (P)		35	-
2018-19 (P) upto 30.6.2018)		-	-
P-Provisional			

Statement – II

Scheme-Wise Details of Funds Allocation and Utilization Made by KVIC During Last Three Years and Current Year

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Provisional)		2018-19 (upto 30.05.2018)	
	Budget Allocation (RE)	Fund disbursement	Budget Allocation (RE)	Fund disbursement	Budget Allocation (RE)	Fund disbursement	Budget Allocation (BE)	Fund disbursement
Khadi Grant	136.40	168.47	30.00	31.13	19.39	23.80	40.55	0.04
MPDA	-	-	341.53	335.40	328.31	187.10	340.00	19.28
ISEC	40.07	53.02	49.50	36.39	38.00	39.12	50.00	3.66
V.I. Grant	40.00	56.45	34.37	31.27	70.00	75.07	110.00	11.76
PMEGP	1275.68	1300.36	1120.00	1325.87	1195.00	1174.44	1800.64	190.01
KRDP (ADB Assistance)	66.50	35.61	5.00	9.74	372.80	226.65	80.03	1.87

Statement – III

State-wise Position of PMEGP During 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	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
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3.	Punjab	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4.	UT Chandigarh	90.00	87.72	43	323
5.	Uttarakhand	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6.	Haryana	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8.	Rajasthan	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9.	Uttar Pradesh	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10.	Bihar	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11.	Sikkim	227.38	186.11	110	397
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.08	38.85	35	104
13.	Nagaland	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14.	Manipur	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15.	Mizoram	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16.	Tripura	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17.	Meghalaya	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18.	Assam	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19.	West Bengal	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20.	Jharkhand	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21.	Odisha	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22.	Chhattisgarh	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24.	Gujarat*	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25.	Maharashtra**	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26.	Andhra Pradesh	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27.	Telangana	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28.	Karnataka	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29.	Goa	159.40	165.43	91	500
30.	Lakshadweep	90.00	0.00	0	0
31.	Kerala	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653
32.	Tamil Nadu	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33.	Puducherry	100.00	106.37	65	447
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	158.00	65.11	119	293
TOTAL		128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

State-wise Position of PMEGP During 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin Money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin Money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Numberof projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916
3.	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858
4.	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376
5.	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890
6.	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016
7..	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952
8.	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315
10.	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872
11.	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984
13.	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783
14.	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419
15.	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400
16.	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961
17.	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632
18.	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498
19.	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604
20.	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400
21.	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392
22.	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520
24.	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629
25.	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148
27.	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286
29.	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660
30.	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068
32.	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764
33.	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398
TOTAL		110000	128093.86	52912	407840

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

State-wise Position of PMEGP During 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	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
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3272.84	6913.15	3753	30024
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1785.19	2042.5	886	7088
3.	Punjab	3272.84	3930.46	1520	12160
4.	UT Chandigarh	100.00	90.07	45	360
5.	Uttarakhand	1933.95	2880.98	1613	12904
6.	Haryana	3272.84	4167.04	1718	13744
7.	Delhi	300.00	150.65	115	920
8.	Rajasthan	4909.26	4929.04	1577	12614
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11157.41	16866.47	5432	43456
10.	Bihar	5653.09	6558.85	2307	18456
11.	Sikkim	200.00	46.36	37	296
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	500.00	309.42	209	1672
13.	Nagaland	1728.96	2672.15	930	7440
14.	Manipur	1434.32	1383.87	600	4800
15.	Mizoram	1245.66	274.05	249	1992
16.	Tripura	1283.75	1892.3	1116	8928

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	1720.32	118.27	75	600
18.	Assam	5351.99	2362.48	2282	18256
19.	West Bengal	2975.31	3891.37	1366	10928
20.	Jharkhand	3570.37	2439.53	1111	8888
21.	Odisha	4462.97	5680.65	2399	19192
22.	Chhattisgarh	4016.67	3398.4	1463	11704
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7587.04	7631.41	1804	14432
24.	Gujarat*	4909.26	12883.63	1876	15008
25.	Maharashtra**	5355.56	8749.73	3329	26632
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1933.95	5336.1	1527	12216
27.	Telangana	4611.73	4030.21	1190	9520
28.	Karnataka	4462.97	6477.94	2115	16920
29.	Goa	297.53	149.07	50	400
30.	Lakshadweep	100.00	00	00	00
31.	Kerala	2082.72	2910.44	1347	10776
32.	Tamil Nadu	4760.50	9717.58	4095	32760
33.	Puducherry	100.00	78.95	44	352
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	276.95	218	1744
TOTAL		100449	131240.07	48398	387184

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

State-wise Position of PMEGP During 2018-277 (as on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	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
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188.64	50.85	37	296
2	Andhra Pradesh	3742.74	1489.96	392	3136
3	Arunachal Pradesh	471.6	153.84	104	832
4	Assam	10507.7	1153.43	1112	8896
5	Bihar	10869.49	1981.22	733	5864

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Chhattisgarh	6339.11	1398.19	752	6016
7	Delhi	282.96	8.19	5	40
8	Goa	605.15	19.32	4	32
9	Gujarat*	7501.95	3271.57	454	3632
10	Haryana	4664.1	799.23	341	2728
11	Himachal Pradesh	2711.4	312.42	127	1016
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4745.12	2000.27	1111	8888
13	Jharkhand	6193.49	731.05	308	2464
14	Karnataka	6939.66	1925.29	695	5560
15	Kerala	3667.38	952.24	464	3712
16	Lakshadweep	47.16	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	11952.9	1200.25	304	2432
18	Maharashtra **	8833.6	2522.06	1093	8744
19	Manipur	2544.19	317.99	196	1568
20	Meghalaya	2653.7	90.19	66	528
21	Mizoram	2045.45	242.31	178	1424
22	Nagaland	2825.5	310.2	154	1232
23	Odisha	7719.19	1691.83	773	6184
24	Puducherry	141.48	9.66	6	48
25	Punjab	4617.17	678.86	309	2472
26	Rajasthan	7743.65	1563.39	542	4336
27	Sikkim	188.64	11.29	5	40
28	Tamil Nadu	7438.88	1204.57	574	4592
29	Telangana	7250.96	555.88	186	1488
30	Tripura	1965.99	453.34	233	1864
31	UT Chandigarh	94.32	15.66	7	56
32	Uttar Pradesh	19171.59	5147.15	1559	12472
33	Uttarakhand	2975.4	950.81	581	4648
34	West Bengal	6423.74	1468.1	478	3824
TOTAL		166064	34680.61	13883	111064

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement – IV

The steps taken by the Government for promotion of Khadi Sector and to ensure adequate remuneration to spinners/weavers in the country are as follows:

1. Liberal policy has been adopted to fix the target of production and sales of Khadi Institutions.
2. KVIC has been catering to the need of Government Departments and bulk buyers such as, Defence, Health & Family Welfare Departments, Paramilitary Forces and other Ministries of Central & State Government under Rate Contract (RC) agreement with Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals (DGS&D) as well as supply of Non Rate Contract (Non-RC) items like Polyvastra bed sheets and pillow covers to Railways, etc.
3. One of the key interventions under reform programme is the development and implementation of the Khadi Mark. The Khadi Mark was launched by the President of India in September 2013 subsequent to notification of the Khadi Certification Regulations 2013. The Khadi Mark not only guarantees the genuineness of Khadi products but also promote Khadi as a brand that connotes social, cultural, and environmental values.
4. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
5. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) , World Trade Centre (WTC) , Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) , Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.
6. A MoU was signed between KVIC and Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Ltd. (ABFRL) , Raymond and Arvind Mills for sale of Khadi fabric in country and abroad.

7. KVIC has entered into an agreement with M/s. GLOBUS a retail clothing stores chain having its HO in Mumbai for setting up of Khadi Korner a shop in shop concept initially in Globus Showroom at Noida, followed by Globus showroom in Chennai and Ahmedabad.
8. Setting up of modern Khadi Lounge with exquisite Khadi designer garments and V.I. products for making shopping Khadi a pleasure.
9. Launching of franchise scheme to expand the sales distribution network with zero investment.
10. Tie up with e-Commerce platform for on-line marketing through e-Commerce companies like Paytm, Aaarmart.
11. Special efforts to attract youth by introducing attractive T-shirts, Khadi jeans, jackets, kurtis, etc. as well as launching a range of casual wear called vicharvastra specially designed by Ms. RituBeri.
12. Opening of sales outlets at domestic as well as international airports like Visakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, etc.
13. Introducing store app through mobile application to facilitate the customers to locate the Khadi India sales outlet at various geographical location to increase foot falls at various stores under Khadi sector.
14. Introduction of pre-paid Gift Voucher Scheme for corporate gifting including PSU and Government Departments.

Agricultural Exports

877. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether India has minuscule share in global agricultural trade despite being one of the world's largest producers of numerous agricultural commodities, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the commodity and country-wise details of total quantity and value of agricultural commodities imported and exported including rice, wheat, pulses, sugar etc. during the last four years and the current year indicating the import-export rates along with the revenue generated therefrom during the said period;

(c) whether India has recently signed deals with eight countries for agricultural exports, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to bring down the cost of exports of agriculture produce;

(d) whether export of agricultural commodities has affected the domestic supply and demand scenario, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure proper domestic supply as well as the steps taken to boost the agricultural/farm exports without affecting the domestic demand/price; and

(e) whether the Government is contemplating the export of organic agricultural products under 'Make in India' programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per World Trade Organization (WTO) International Trade Statistics, 2017 (based on trade in 2016), India is the 10th largest exporter of agricultural products in the world with a share of 2.1%. Shares of the other leading agricultural exporting countries, from 6th to 9th position, are in the same range as that of India i.e. 2.1 % - 2.4%. Hence, India's share in the world agriculture trade cannot be termed as low as India also has a large domestic consumption base for agricultural products.

(b) Commodity-wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products, during the last 4 years

and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement – I and II respectively. Country-wise details of India's exports and imports of agricultural products are given in the enclosed Statement – III.

(c) The Government is constantly engaged in the process of gaining market access for various agricultural products with different countries. This is a continuous process and agreements for export of specific agricultural product(s) are entered into with different countries from time to time.

(d) Exports of agricultural commodities, as a percentage of the total production, are too low to have much impact on domestic demand and supply scenario. Prices and supply situation of essential commodities are monitored by a Committee of Secretaries and appropriate policy decisions are taken in the light of prevailing situation.

Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

(e) The Government has introduced National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) to encourage organic production and exports. In order to encourage exports of organic agricultural products, the Government has decided that the Export of certified organic products will be allowed even in the event of ban on export of primary commodity (non-organic). Quantitative limits on export of various organic agricultural commodities have been removed.

Processed Fruits & Juices	NA	591.86	NA	NA	573.31	NA	533369.85	582.39	1091.91
Cereal Preparations	305931.00	495.64	1620.10	313208.00	505.84	1615.03	341434.00	532.23	1558.81
Groundnut	708376.00	760.35	1073.37	536815.00	614.81	1145.29	725114.00	810.95	1118.38
Sesame Seeds	375619.06	772.19	2055.78	328316.57	459.57	1399.78	308747.50	403.91	1308.22
Other Cereals	3510554.00	868.50	247.40	986111.00	243.98	268.52	738178.00	212.06	287.27
Pulses	222104.00	199.83	899.71	255602.00	252.02	985.99	137177.00	191.63	1396.95
Dairy Products	NA	354.65	NA	NA	257.58	NA	91043.67	255.28	2803.93
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	278.56	NA	NA	316.13	NA	NA	325.14	NA
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	369.17	NA	NA	309.75	NA	232597.9*6	300.23	1290.77
Processed Vegetables	NA	282.32	NA	NA	258.71	NA	1193836.18	264.73	1365.74
Cocoa Products	20883.800	138.90	6651.09	32210.11	192.21	5967.38	25634.85	162.66	6345.27
Sheep/Goat Meat	23614.00	135.71	5747.01	21952.00	128.38	5848.21	22715.00	130.59	5749.06
Fruits/Vegetables Seeds	12497.74.	69.54	5564.21	10684.30	74.18	6942.90	11679.63	78.91	6756.21
Milled Products	415690.55	166.77	401.19	415015.65	164.89	397.31	251886.54	119.92	476.09
Vegetable Oils	41543.00	94.46	227.79	29798.00	79.11	2654.88	60925.00	117.16	1923.02
Other Oil Seeds	247540.00	185.03	747.48	204014.00	147.47	722.84	194482.00	126.80	651.99
Poultry Products	NA	106.38	NA	NA	117.12	NA	NA	79.08	NA
Floriculture	NA	75.38	NA	NA	72.94	NA	22315.02	81.26	364.49
Mollases	213460.00	28.09	131.59	614944.00	79.59	129.43	347662.00	42.01	120.84
Shellac	5242.54	43.80	8354.73	6241.58	29.70	4758.41	5636.77	35.35	6271.32
Animal Casings	260.15	3.18	12223.72	206.36	2.61	12647.80	173.24	2.06	11891.02
Wheat	2914743.00	825.98	283.38	614096.00	150.59	245.22	262462.00	66.32	252.68
Niger Seeds	18036.89	17.59	975.22	14121.56	18.99	1344.75	14128.45	17.53	1240.76
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	10937.60	9.10	831.99	11677.25	8.83	756.17	11426.76	6.57	574.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Processed Meat	405.00	2.29	5654.32	282.00	0.96	3404.25	141.00	0.69	4893.62
Other Meat	248.00	0.41	1653.23	NA	0.00	NA	79.00	0.14	1772.15
Total		38689.87			32089.43				33374.01

Source: DGCi&S/Agri Exchange

Product Name	2017-18				2018-19 (April-May)			
	Quantity	Value	Rate	Quantity	Value	Rate		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Marine Product	1430226.83	7387.39	5165.19	216379.25	1062.08	4908.42		
Basmati Rice	1051896.00	4165.00	1027.91	754892.00	815.18	1079.86		
Non-Basmati	8633237.00	3558.11	412.14	1435204.00	601.79	419.31		
Buffalo Meat	1348225.00	4029.88	2989.03	194452.00	589.64	3032.32		
Spices	1081335.87	3104.35	2870.85	194110.77	556.55	2867.18		
Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	1097443.00	1887.44	1719.85	260663.00	451.58	1732.43		
Oil Meals	3526526.00	1081.72	606.74	546.233.00	176.36	322.87		
Coffee	317832.41	968.60	3047.52	60652.95	169.16	2788.98		
Castor Oil	697092.37	1043.99	1497.64	123465.94	166.91	1351.87		
Fresh Fruits	657175.00	736.07	1120.05	142921.00	150.30	1051.63		
Guargum	494126.00	646.94	1309.26	95652.00	129.95	1358.57		
Sugar	1758036.00	811.39	461.53	349717.00	128.99	368.84		
Fresh Vegetables	229675.00	775.50	337.75	494962.00	118.43	239.27		
Tea	272890.65	837.32	3068.31	35276.09	104.59	2964.90		
Misc Processed Items	571117.62	646.24	1131.54	82610.7	88.38	1069.85		
Cashew	90062.00	922.42	10242.06	9213.00	98.14	10652.34		
Tobacco Unmanufactured	185302.31	593.85	3204.76	29775.06	92.09	3092.86		

Processed Fruits & Juices	571117.62	646.24	1131.54	82610.07	88.38	1069.85
Cereal Preparations	352478.00	552.09	1566.31	55009.00	84.98	1544.84
Groundnut	503155.00	524.53	1042.48	86179.00	83.00	963.11
Sesame Seeds	336843.87	463.90	1377.20	54287.10	8148	1500.91
Other Cereals	819750.00	247.38	301.77	279377.00	74.24	265.73
Pulses	179113.00	227.43	1269.76	69832.0	68.08	974.91
Dairy Products	102312.91	303.00	2961.50	24659.33	67.01	2717.43
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	340.33	NA	NNA	61.70	NA
Alcoholic Beverages	241231.46	326.85	1354.92	43865.42	48.37	1102.69
Processed Vegetables	212175.40	282.85	1333.10	34097.27	42.56	1248.19
Cocoa Products	29469.86	177.32	6016.99	4182.40	30.36	7258.99
Sheep/Goat Meat	23576.00	134.03	5685.02	5081.00	28.26	5561.90
Fruits/Vegetables Seeds	14415.85	103.16	7156.01	2476.07	25.53	10310.69
Milled Products	268170.08	135.61	505.69	50563.42	23.82	471.09
Vegetable Oils	37322.00	88.46	2370.18	10132.00	20.57	2030.20
Other Oil Seeds	295130.00	175.43	594.42	25154.00	17.23	684.98
Poultry Products	NA	85.66	NA	NA	15.23	NA
Floriculture	20772.46	78.72	3789.63	3113.22	13.20	4239.98
Mollases	123473.00	14.78	119.70	82402.00	7.99	96.96
Shellac	6519.91	44.49	6823.71	117.97	7.85	6703.84
Animal Casings	12424.66	50.68	4078.98	1887.67	6.25	3316.26
Wheat	229989.00	66.93	291.01	22489.00	5.98	265.91
Niger Seeds	9215.04	10.84	1176.34	1562.25	1.69	1081.77
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	8325.16	5.06	607.80	830.80	0.69	830.52

	11	12	13	14	15	16
Processed Meat	269.00	1.54	5724.91	74.00	0.37	5000.00
Other Meat	1044.00	2.55	2442.53	123.00	0.28	2276.42
Total		38214.00			6420.09	

Source: DGCi&S/Agri Exchange

Statement – II*India's Import of Agricultural Commodities*

Product Name	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Quantity	Value	Rate	Quantity	Value	Rate	Quantity	Value	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vegetable Oils	11547765.00	9670.51	837.44	15642325.00	10492.08	670.75	14009855.00	10894.05	777.60
Fresh Fruits	858113.00	1561.52	1819.71	839543.00	1694.84	2018.75	1040191.00	1675.44	1610.70
Cashew	940813.00	1087.16	1155.55	961665.00	1339.34	1392.73	774297.00	1346.58	1739.10
Spices	161072.12	717.55	4454.84	193437.50	823.79	4258.69	240389.25	858.58	3571.62
Cotton Raw Incl. Wast	258900.00	508.66	1964.70	231814.00	394.10	1700.07	499615.00	946.88	1895.2
Alcoholic Beverages	NA	407.63	NA	303459.28	447.38	1474.27	451536.57	534.17	1183.00
Pulses	454852.00	2786.11	607.68	5797706.00	3902.22	673.06	6608951.00	4244.24	642.20
Misc Processed Items	NA	286.06	NA	NA	277.20	NA	0.00	315.67	NA
Sugar	1538635.00	601.17	390.72	1943125.00	612.24	315.08	2146153.00	1021.81	476.11
Other Oil Seeds	51347.00	26.56	517.26	62505.00	32.99	527.80	117157.00	58.92	502.91
Cocoa Products	65311.36	253.49	3881.25	56424.69	212.96	3774.23	63606.37	229.38	3606.24
Coffee	74884.60	152.20	2032.46	65612.80	122.59	1868.39	78041.17	138.20	1770.86
Marine Products	27850.05	73.58	2667.87	50129.15	97.23	1939.59	52053.67	94.64	1818.12
Processed Fruits and Juices	NA	81.01	NA	38962.50	80.31	2061.21	42731.85	81.73	1912.62

Oil Meals	165103.00	44.71	270.80	255014.00	65.26	255.91	550408.00	145.29	263.97
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	14011.17	100.46	7169.99	14328.07	107.57	7507.64	14073.60	97.87	6954.16
Cereal Preparations	63109.00	92.65	1468.09	61487.00	87.81	1428.11	66759.00	89.78	1299.90
Other Cereals	23398.00	10.04	429.10	206144.00	51.84	251.47	311367.00	73.30	235.41
Sesame Seeds	34767.79	62.67	1802.53	23597.10	27.59	1169.21	69028.83	65.88	954.38
Tea	27445.24	63.58	2316.61	23722.24	58.04	2446.65	24788.14	50.27	2027.99
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	32.76	NA	NA	29.74	NA	0.00	34.00	NA
Dairy Products	NA	61.49	NA	18233.48	56.64	3106.37	16899.53	38.01	2249.17
Floriculture	NA	18.52	NA	4768.81	17.43	3655.00	5560.32	19.96	3589.72
Processed Vegetables	NA	17.03	NA	15379.02	18.40	1196.44	13380.86	17.29	1292.14
Poultry Products	NA	6.18	NA	NA	4.04	NA	0.00	4.41	NA
Tobacco	1911.42	15.90	8318.42	2883.25	20.54	7123.91	1969.03	11.47	5825.20
Unmanufactured									
Niger Seeds	703.00	0.60	853.49	5780.00	6.76	1169.55	104466.00	12.16	11161.86
Other Meat	469.00	3.19	6801.71	498.00	2.61	5301.20	592.00	2.84	4797.30
Cashew Nut Shell Liq.	1720.40	1.63	947.45	1858.35	0.87	468.16	1687.77	0.55	325.87
Milled Products	3465.37	2.90	836.85	4393.66	3.26	741.98	3555.95	2.42	680.55
Shellac	1770.99	9.75	5505.40	705.39	2.99	4238.79	459.61	2.01	4373.27
Sheep/Goad Meat	87.00	1.43	16436.78	53.00	0.73	13773.58	126.00	1.27	10079.37
Groundnut	127.00	0.08	629.92	107.00	0.05	467.29	325.00	0.21	646.15
Fresh Vegetables	8244.00	1.82	220.77	140728.00	59.78	424.79	8552.00	1.66	194.11
Non-Basmati Rice	1958.00	1.77	903.98	1021.00	0.91	891.28	1144.00	1.08	944.06
Wheat	29494.00	9.95	337.36	517667.00	135.45	261.65	5749434.00	1268.64	220.65
Processed Meat	165.00	0.85	5151.52	71.00	0.42	5915.49	131.00	0.67	5114.50
Castor Oil	52.36	0.30	5729.56	31.75	0.17	5352.64	94.68	0.21	2218.00
Guargum	168.00	0.97	5773.81	633.00	2.07	3270.14	181.00	0.36	1988.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mollases	59553.00	4.84	81.27	17267.00	1.16	67.18	13848.00	1.35	97.49
Total	18779.28	21291.43						24380.25	

Source: DGCi&S/Agri Exchange

Product Name	2017-18					2018-19 (April-May)				
	Quantity	Value	Rate	Quantity	Rate	Quantity	Value	Rate	Quantity	Rate
1	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Vegetable Oils	15361016.00	11637.48	757.60	2464027.00	1838.96	746.32				
Fresh Fruits	994701.00	1942.92	1953.27	248342.00	314.97	1268.29				
Cashew	654024.00	1418.63	2169.08	141477.00	308.45	2180.21				
Spices	220665.81	989.50	4484.16	46093.77	210.07	4557.45				
Cotton Raw Incl. Wast	468787.00	979.22	2088.64	72772.00	153.45	2108.64				
Alcoholic Beverages	563730.55	601.15	1066.38	65296.60	83.00	1271.12				
Pulses	5607262.00	298.26	518.65	187267.00	81.97	437.72				
Misc Processed Items	NA	347.11	NA	NA	61.50	NA				
Sugar	2402978.00	936.52	389.73	140763.00	45.84	325.65				
Other Oil Seeds	127350.00	56.47	443.42	87005.00	42.65	490.20				
Cocoa Products	71209.09	228.45	3208.16	11615.42	35.00	3013.24				
Coffee	77217.19	154.73	2003.83	17835.48	29.92	1677.56				
Marine Products	44709.49	123.06	2752.44	12504.01	25.40	2031.35				
Processed Fruits and Juices	53613.07	124.70	2325.93	11022.26	22.60	2050.40				
Oil Meals	485957.00	115.83	238.35	91330.00	21.92	240.01				
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	16043.61	118.61	7392.97	1143.95	21.03	18383.67				
Cereal Preparations	70495.00	101.38	1438.12	1051.00	18.05	1718.88				

Other Cereals	265128.00	67.27	253.73	71655.00	16.45	229.57
Sesame Seeds	26269.59	27.4	1043.03	6327.78	7.61	1202.63
Tea	24742.93	55.16	2229.32	2625.42	6.37	2426.28
Tobacco Manufactured	NA	28.85	NA	NA	5.77	NA
Dairy Products	23381.60	48.51	2074.71	2451.69	5.33	2174.01
Floriculture	6243.19	21.16	3389.29	957.98	4.67	4874.84
Processed Vegetables	15023.85	20.77	1382.47	2769.02	3.40	1227.87
Poultry Products	NA	4.17	NA	NA	1.73	NA
Tobacco	1542.20	10.78	6990.01	442.65	1.17	2643.17
Unmanufactured						
Niger Seeds	5332.80	4.49	841.96	1102.00	0.77	698.73
Other Meat	784.00	4.31	5497.45	125.00	0.68	5440.00
Cashew Nut Shell Liq.	2092.36	0.88	420.58	698.50	0.38	544.02
Milled Products	3275.70	2.02	616.66	679.47	0.35	515.11
Shellac	466.92	2.85	6103.83	48.60	0.33	6790.12
Sheep/Goat Meat	215.00	2.07	9627.91	18.00	0.27	15000.00
Groundnut	1719.00	2.02	1175.10	237.00	0.26	1097.05
Fresh Vegetables	15656.00	3.98	254.22	217.00	0.22	1013.82
Non-Basmati Rice	2122.00	1.89	890.67	221.00	0.21	950.23
Wheat	1649725.00	364.20	220.95	850.00	0.17	200.00
Processed Meat	95.00	0.50	5263.16	18.00	0.11	6111.11
Castor Oil	38.37	0.40	10424.81	5.26	0.08	15209.13
Guargum	431.00	0.51	1183.29	23.00	0.05	2173.91
Mollases	72823.00	10.75	147.62	50.00	0.01	200.00
Total		23469.26				3371.17

Source: DGCI&S/Agri Exchange

Statement – III*India's Export of Agricultural Commodities (Country-wise)*

Value in US\$ Mill

Country Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April-May)
Vietnam Soc Rep	4302.12	3507.76	4352.25	5277.74	826.20
USA	4279.39	3265.19	3666.76	4646.60	700.51
U Arab Emts	2003.45	2003.25	2158.19	2182.98	391.69
Bangladesh Pr	2019.07	1279.26	1348.05	2067.70	324.57
Saudi Arab	2147.57	1752.45	1461.63	1579.53	290.10
Iran	1686.65	904.66	880.91	1316.26	270.28
China P Rp	1633.25	945.37	1050.03	1174.48	258.45
Netherland	710.20	691.32	696.31	911.74	129.07
Malaysia	1099.40	974.28	869.75	909.23	183.02
Nepal	668.73	588.45	817.36	857.87	145.64
UK	776.32	760.41	716.54	821.39	108.88
Japan	714.00	669.37	696.46	774.64	98.88
Iraq	405.28	539.15	657.85	692.52	109.35
Indonesia	778.83	431.64	734.92	652.37	163.96
Thailand	823.78	565.67	611.64	615.38	104.31
Germany	486.62	450.08	479.00	596.79	79.16
Russia	486.35	431.24	518.67	583.76	90.42
Belgium	556.75	557.02	556.90	574.78	77.75
Sri Lanka Dsr	652.21	415.03	388.06	534.74	66.74
Italy	448.35	424.94	458.59	491.44	86.74
OTHER COUNTRIES	11981.55	10932.89	10254.14	10952.06	1914.37
Total	38659.87	32089.43	33374.01	38214.00	6420.09

Source: DGCI&S/Agri Exchange

India's Import of Agricultural Commodities (Country-wise)

Value in US\$ Mill

CountryName	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April-May)
Indonesia	3352.31	3903.84	4464.39	5266.30	397.34
Argentina	1594.97	2291.58	2353.63	2120.33	339.89
Ukraine	1606.99	1350.09	2170.27	2073.38	456.70

CountryName	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April-May)
USA	981.49	1195.94	1455.56	1833.83	297.03
Malaysia	2416.10	2330.01	1968.67	1633.19	424.04
Brazil	1020.35	1242.90	1454.44	1382.58	146.72
Australia	385.05	965.95	1845.70	1352.16	24.43
Canada	1089.19	1421.35	1188.76	712.34	12.54
Myanmar	827.62	852.03	841.67	447.36	13.81
Afghanistan Tis	255.99	301.38	285.78	424.67	49.45
Tanzania Rep	413.44	375.72	566.47	365.22	24.13
U Arab Emts	262.76	275.16	362.52	362.54	100.98
Thailand	145.84	74.82	68.12	357.38	68.16
Cote D Ivoire	439.41	444.75	365.06	323.07	83.79
Vietnam Soc Rep	279.42	242.01	270.53	307.33	56.29
China P. Rp	267.62	231.98	370.30	305.39	48.52
Russia	160.28	234.81	259.65	303.34	7.63
Guinea Bissau	157.92	197.70	210.17	255.42	1.04
UK	231.51	220.21	220.80	242.01	31.67
Sri Lanka Dsr	221.60	244.29	167.75	210.43	22.20
OTHER COUNTRIES	2669.42	2894.91	3490.01	3190.99	764.81
Total	18,779.28	21,291.43	24,380.25	23,469.26	3,371.17

Source: DGCI&S/Agri Exchange

Higher Education Regulatory Authority

878. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJIRAO:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to replace the higher education regulator, University Grants Commission, with new regulator;

(b) if so, the mandate of proposed new Higher Education Commission of India;

(c) whether the Government has sought feedback from various stakeholders;

(d) if so, the response received from various stakeholders on the new Higher Education Commission of India;

(e) whether the proposed Commission will be freed of funding activities;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government proposes to provide more autonomy to Higher Education Institutions to promote excellence & facilitate holistic growth of the educators system; and

(h) if so, the facts 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 Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

(c) and (d) The draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 has been put in public domain on 27.06.2018 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stakeholders and general public before 20.07,2018. The Ministry has received 9,926 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on the public feedback.

(e) and (f) The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

(g) and (h) The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) shall take measures to promote autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

FDI Inflow

879. DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASARAO
(AVANTHI):

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the sectors presently covered under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India along with maximum permissible limit of investment in each of these sectors;

(b) the details of total inflow of FDI in the country during each of the last five years and the current year, country, sector and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the sectors where FDI investment has been made along with the names of the countries which have made a maximum investment in India, sector and country-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide fresh opportunities for FDI and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to promote FDI and to remove imbalance in FDI in various parts of 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) Detailed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on various sectors indicating therein sector-wise FDI limits is provided in 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017', as amended from time to time and through subsequent Press Notes, which are available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in

(b) The country, sector and State/UT-wise classification of the total FDI inflow is not maintained. However, country, sector & region-wise (one RBI regional office may have one or more states) details of FDI equity inflow received during each of the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III respectively.

(c) The list of top 10 sectors in which & top 10 countries from where maximum investment is reported

through FDI equity inflow in India during the period April, 2000 to March, 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV

(d) and (e) FDI policy is an enabling policy which is applicable throughout the country. Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for FDI, wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to

ensure that India remains attractive & investor friendly destination. Further, FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resources, market size, infrastructure, and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors.

Moreover, Government has undertaken a number of steps to improve Ease of Doing Business across India.

Statement – I

Financial Year Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2012 to March 2018

(Country-Wise)

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14 Apr-Mar	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00
2.	Australia	58.10	57.96	163.25	49.47	39.04
3.	Austria	24.54	35.64	41.09	37.95	45.01
4.	Bahamas	2.76	4.84	0.66	0.24	1.38
5.	Bahrain	3.10	16.98	15.34	80.27	19.67
6.	Argentina	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
7.	Belgium	270.67	42.03	91.53	180.53	218.43
8.	Belarus	0.09	0.01	0.89	0.00	0.00
9.	Brazil	1.57	0.63	1.43	0.22	0.01
10.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
11.	Bulgaria	0.06	0.99	0.05	0.25	0.88
12.	Canada	11.32	91.10	105.85	285.60	297.24
13.	Cayman Islands	124.35	72.16	443.54	71.03	1,236.85
14.	Channel Islands	7.88	11.31	2.70	6.96	5.86
15.	China	123.99	494.75	461.40	277.25	350.22
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Czech Republic	1.35	0.41	2.65	2.68	0.54
18.	Cyprus	556.72	597.97	508.37	604.00	416.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Denmark	42.68	29.25	18.07	21.30	28.43
20.	Estonia	0.00	0.18	0.30	0.00	1.66
21.	Finland	13.44	59.23	39.75	30.37	4.76
22.	Chile	2.90	6.26	0.00	0.30	0.00
23.	France	305.39	634.62	598.49	614.00	511.26
24.	Greece	0.20	2.47	0.13	0.00	2.40
25.	Germany	1,038.42	1,124.86	985.68	1,069.14	1,146.15
26.	HongKong	186.63	325.52	344.84	176.74	1,051.66
27.	Hungary	6.55	0.18	0.56	1.08	0.10
28.	Indonesia	1.14	11.53	1.66	1.94	2.51
29.	Ireland	163.01	12.77	15.49	12.75	130.99
30.	Isle of Man	7.07	0.02	0.00	0.49	14.00
31.	Israel	20.08	10.22	11.85	24.43	21.04
32.	Italy	196.05	219.92	334.69	367.70	321.90
33.	Liechtenstein	2.97	0.09	4.89	2.04	10.04
34.	Japan	1,717.75	2,084.23	2,613.68	4,709.46	1,610.36
35.	Kazakhstan	8.70	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.05
36.	Korea(North)	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.40	3.15
37.	Lebanon	0.08	1.20	0.38	0.07	0.65
38.	South Korea	173.85	146.54	245.84	465.54	445.11
39.	Kuwait	4.76	4.19	6.17	11.52	18.85
40.	Latvia	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.32
41.	Luxembourg	542.61	229.50	800.87	180.93	279.89
42.	Malaysia	88.28	96.57	73.30	46.15	13.01
43.	Mauritius	4,858.73	9,030.15	8,354.75	15,727.83	15,940.79
44.	Mexico	9.39	5.72	20.02	18.42	3.41
45.	Maldives	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.00	3.32
46.	NRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47.	Nepal	0.07	0.02	0.31	0.11	0.00
48.	Netherlands	2,270.47	3,435.55	2,643.36	3,367.33	2,800.27
49.	NewZealand	9.12	5.38	10.42	3.83	2.04
50.	Nigeria	0.48	2.18	0.14	0.22	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Norway	23.88	26.35	6.44	24.82	9.87
52.	Oman	4.71	13.20	55.83	14.51	28.92
53.	Panama	0.19	2.54	1.29	0.36	0.03
54.	Philippines	1.41	90.17	7.48	94.97	10.65
55.	Poland	45.89	4.88	5.60	39.02	5.57
56.	Portugal	2.17	4.45	4.87	34.44	11.7\$\$\$
57.	Qatar	1.80	0.50	2.10	16.43	0.23
58.	Romania	1.66	0.75	0.55	0.07	0.10
59.	Russia	15.57	570.34	134.69	11.00	36.00
60.	Saudi Arabia	1.06	11.38	10.82	11.87	125.16
61.	Singapore	5,985.10	6,742.28	13,691.87	8,710.81	12,180.29
62.	Scotland	0.93	8.91	0.00	0.00	0.03
63.	South Africa	102.64	66.28	82.57	46.42	16.52
64.	Slovakia	0.00	0.14	5.45	0.10	3.06
65.	Spain	327.73	262.02	155.06	217.61	289.62
66.	Sri Lanka	0.92	4.55	5.69	6.01	37.53
67.	Sweden	45.48	64.30	143.11	34.84	160.42
68.	Slovenia	0.00	0.25	0.23	0.00	0.00
69.	Switzerland	340.76	336.78	240.04	514.30	514.97
70.	Syria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71.	Taiwan	0.76	25.25	74.87	12.24	111.93
72.	Thailand	60.95	30.88	42.22	42.99	92.74
73.	Turkey	27.52	10.22	38.87	0.90	3.02
74.	UAE	254.96	367.32	985.14	674.70	1,049.82
75.	United Kingdom	3,215.13	1,446.62	898.05	1,482.77	847.08
76.	U.S.A	806.35	1,823.60	4,192.29	2,379.31	2,094.79
77.	Ukraine	0.00	2.51	1.19	0.62	1.63
78.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79.	Uruguay	0.00	0.86	0.44	0.40	0.00
80.	British Virginia	9.11	32.79	194.50	238.91	120.12
81.	West Indies	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.77
82.	Country Details Awaited	3.85	0.00	15.48	0.37	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Malta	1.26	0.60	0.00	0.06	0.87
84.	Iran	0.00	0.46	0.43	0.00	0.00
85.	Muscat	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
86.	Tanzania	0.19	0.03	1.82	0.00	0.00
87.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08
88.	Gibraltar	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.98
89.	Jordan	0.23	0.32	0.68	0.55	0.19
90.	Vietnam	0.00	0.08	0.14	4.15	0.32
91.	Jamaica	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
92.	Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37
93.	Kenya	0.00	0.67	0.29	0.65	0.06
94.	Egypt	1.47	0.35	1.43	1.91	1.29
95.	Yemen	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06
96.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.27	0.29
97.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
98.	Costa Rica	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
99.	St. Vincent	0.00	1.30	2.87	1.98	0.00
100.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101.	Guersney	0.00	0.09	2.98	0.04	4.74
102.	Zambia	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04
103.	Morocco	0.00	0.62	0.39	0.00	0.00
104.	Colombia	0.01	1.00	1.25	1.70	0.00
105.	British Isles	2.08	0.19	0.06	0.19	0.01
106.	Vanuatu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26
107.	Virgin Islands(US)	25.13	4.76	0.00	54.06	46.74
108.	Peru	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02
109.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
110.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	2.77	3.21	0.05
111.	Seychelles	122.41	40.62	6.06	2.20	12.59
112.	West Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
113.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.60
114.	Ghana	1.74	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
115.	Libya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Togolese Republic	0.00	0.23	0.09	0.00	0.00
117.	Iraq	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
118.	Belize	0.02	0.02	0.18	1.14	0.28
119.	Cameroon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
121.	Bermuda	2.09	14.13	3.45	333.31	0.74
122.	Botswana	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00
123.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
125.	Trinidad & Tobago	2.34	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.16
126.	San Marino	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
127.	Paraguay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
128.	Suriname	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.11
129.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
130.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.77
131.	Samoa Islands	0.00	7.44	10.58	3.34	2.62
132.	Tajikistan	0.00	0.29	0.45	0.63	0.00
133.	Lithuania	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.03
134.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
135.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
136.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
137.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.22
138.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
139.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
140.	Marshall Islands	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.50	0.00
141.	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.42	9.36
142.	Cambodia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.29
143.	Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
144.	Saint Lousia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.71
145.	Serbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Grand Total		24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75

Statement – II*Financial Year Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2012 to March 2018**(Sector-Wise)*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr-Mar
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	567.63	359.34	456.31	1,440.18	371.76
2.	Mining	12.73	684.39	520.67	55.75	36.41
3.	Power	1,066.08	707.04	868.80	1,112.98	1,621.00
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	414.25	615.95	776.51	783.57	1,204.46
5.	Coal Production	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	112.23	1,079.02	103.02	180.40	24.18
7.	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	0.17	1.33	77.91	53.91	68.13
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	212.78	230.70	159.13	286.88	159.06
9.	Electrical Equipments	134.31	574.83	444.88	2,230.69	488.72
10.	Computer Software & Hardware	1,126.27	2,296.04	5,904.36	3,651.71	6,153.20
11.	Electronics	132.58	96.84	208.39	83.97	196.87
12.	Telecommunications	1,306.95	2,894.94	1,324.40	5,563.69	6,211.84
13.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	428.52	254.96	1,009.34	1,516.68	638.67
14.	Automobile Industry	1,517.28	2,725.64	2,526.82	1,609.32	2,089.53
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	45.95	74.56	361.25	83.40	628.53
16.	Sea Transport	20.49	333.22	429.30	735.06	1,051.49
17.	Ports	0.31	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Railway Related Components	236.93	129.73	73.99	87.57	98.54
19.	Industrial Machinery	477.38	716.79	568.26	329.30	462.82
20.	Machine Tools	64.52	24.06	126.38	23.89	45.16
21.	Agricultural Machinery	48.78	72.35	16.44	15.19	17.20
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	34.44	30.11	97.66	52.23	29.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	288.13	186.69	274.57	245.24	106.42
24.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	21.13	33.39	36.68	7.44	20.97
25.	Medical And Surgical Appliances	173.48	145.93	173.26	479.71	87.23
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.53	0.85	7.42	0.80	2.28
27.	Scientific Instruments	45.08	32.34	6.36	76.66	5.53
28.	Mathematical, Surveying And Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Fertilizers	20.65	225.32	20.93	0.89	26.68
30.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	786.76	762.76	1,469.95	1,392.80	1,307.90
31.	Photographic Raw Film And Paper	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	54.89	3.32	10.70	0.00
33.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1,279.34	1,497.74	754.26	857.39	1,009.96
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	198.86	197.42	230.13	618.95	454.45
35.	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	26.86	116.21	85.21	197.61	71.17
36.	Sugar	3.08	27.77	105.85	15.92	7.90
37.	Fermentation Industries	814.58	225.38	202.36	110.86	38.48
38.	Food Processing Industries	3,982.89	515.86	505.88	727.22	904.90
39.	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	21.55	148.34	34.22	108.45	85.12
41.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	108.44	177.22	193.26	92.60	137.03
41.	Rubber Goods	370.54	284.51	296.15	262.76	392.21
42.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	6.14	34.21	17.13	2.30	22.00
43.	Glue And Gelatin	0.97	21.44	0.82	90.60	3.76
44.	Glass	43.09	41.82	25.78	51.69	70.92
45.	Ceramics	150.09	35.29	51.21	15.40	50.12
46.	Cement And Gypsum Products	254.01	208.99	19.69	2,130.10	19.44
47.	Timber Products	6.16	8.97	53.17	10.23	9.91
48.	Defence Industries	0.82	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.01
49.	Consultancy Services	285.85	458.13	517.47	261.14	759.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourclng.R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing And Analysis. Other)	2,225.10	4,443.26	6,889.46	8,684.07	6,708.58
51.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	684.58	567.85	742.35	747.38	708.09
52.	Education	262.09	78.86	230.78	160.12	285.75
53.	Hotel & Tourism	486.38	777.01	1,332.69	916.13	1,131.97
54.	Trading	1,343.39	2,727.96	3,845.32	2,338.40	4,348.13
55.	Retail Trading	11.30	168.72	262.24	450.94	223.78
56.	Agriculture Services	91.01	59.95	84.65	76.43	110.19
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	42.56	280.18	58.54	123.92	233.03
58.	Tea And Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	5.86	1.43	1.12	1.60	20.02
59.	Printing Of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	113.78	72.58	122.81	53.17	228.40
60.	Coir	0.54	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	485.37	870.25	4,510.71	1,860.73	2,729.69
62.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure And Construction-Development Projects	1,226.05	769.14	112.55	105.14	539.57
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	468.74	765.88	668.77	296.40	398.76
Grand Total		24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75

Statement – III*Financial Year Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2012 to March 2018 (RBI-Regional Office - wise)*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States covered	2013-14 Apr-Mar	2014-15 Apr-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Mar	2017-18 Apr-Mar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	678.25	1,368.72	1,556.18	2,195.12	1,246.19
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.61	4.66	10.27	2.23	12.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	1.38	11.13	42.71	10.22	9.94
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	859.90	1,531.15	2,243.55	3,366.81	2,091.01
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	0.23	4.06	1.70	0.23	0.00
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1,891.78	3,443.89	4,121.29	2,132.17	8,575.38
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	69.74	229.99	89.96	454.39	208.30
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	118.85	100.13	80.02	76.10	28.16
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	3,420.28	6,361.09	9,511.05	19,654.06	13,422.99
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	47.65	9.17	5.62	12.37	64.97
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	38.09	540.93	50.49	165.42	116.74
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	2,116.24	3,817.69	4,527.83	2,218.02	3,474.77
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	24.78	110.36	80.22	7.52	89.73
14.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	435.98	238.60	955.34	49.52	217.83
15.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	91.23	38.57	27.40	5.84	108.08
16.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	6,241.89	6,874.95	12,743.15	5,883.82	7,655.52
17.	Panaji	Goa	17.15	34.50	18.20	82.84	43.38
18.	Region not Indicated		8,245.28	6,210.91	3,935.99	7,161.59	7,491.11
Grand Total			24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	44,856.75

Statement – IV*Top 10 Sector-Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2000 to March 2018*

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI equity inflows (In US\$ million)	%age of Total equity inflows
1	2	3	4
1.	Services Sector	66,185.07	17.56
2.	Computer Software & Hardware	30,822.68	8.18

1	2	3	4
3.	Telecommunications	30,157.88	8.00
4.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure And Construction-Development Projects	24,832.65	6.59
5.	Automobile Industry	18,763.43	4.98
6.	Trading	18,558.99	4.92
7.	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	15,716.85	4.17
8.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	14,600.99	3.87
9.	Power	13,210.13	3.51
10.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	12,547.16	3.33

Statement on Top 10 Country-Wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2000 to March 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	FDI Equity inflow (In US\$ million)	%age of equity inflows
1.	Mauritius	127,578.35	33.85
2.	Singapore	66,770.70	17.72
3.	Japan	27,285.78	7.24
4.	United Kingdom	25,438.20	6.75
5.	Netherlands	23,482.06	6.23
6.	U.S.A	22,417.45	5.95
7.	Germany	10,844.56	2.88
8.	Cyprus	9,572.90	2.54
9.	France	6,236.74	1.65
10.	UAE	5,754.41	1.53

Job Portal for MSME Sector

880. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to create awareness about the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector at the national level;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by the Government for creating knowledge, marketing, technical and financial handholding at the grass-root level and the success achieved in this regard so far;

(c) whether the Government had organised conclave to encourage dialogue and partnerships among various stakeholders of the MSME sector and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has launched any job portal to bridge the skill gap and resolve unemployment problem in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has been helpful in resolving unemployment problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) have a component of awareness generation. These schemes are implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Coir Board, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and the Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) to cater to various requirements of MSMEs, such as access to knowledge, markets, technologies and finance, handholding support etc. The major schemes of the Ministry are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Marketing Assistance, Skill & Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and services offered through Tool Rooms & Technical Institutions.

(c) Yes madam. National MSME Conclave (Udyam Sangam 2018) was organized on 27.06.2018 and stakeholders from various fields and parts of the country participated in it and had dialogue on various aspects of MSME Ecosystem. In addition, under National SC/ST Hub (NSSH) scheme, conclaves are being organized at different locations of the country for coalescing efforts to build better ecosystem for SC/ST owned MSMEs. These conclaves have resulted in awareness about NSSH, Public Procurement Policy and various other schemes of the Ministry of MSME.

(d) and (e) Yes madam. A job portal called "MSME Sampark" has been launched. This portal is a digital platform wherein jobseekers (i.e. passed out trainees/students of MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters can register themselves for mutually beneficial interaction.

Schemes/Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

881. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and the steps taken by the Government to provide vocational training in tribal areas;

(b) the details of the vocational training centres currently working in tribal areas of the country;

(c) whether these schemes are commensurate with the tribal population;

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

(e) if not, the steps and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have funded Vocational Training Centres through State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations in Tribal Areas under the Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas". The details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of Vocational Training Centres under the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)' and 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The funds are provided to State Governments for carrying out Skill Development/Vocational Training programmes under these schemes. These are demand driven schemes. Proposals received from the State Government under these schemes are appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for funding depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s). Details of funds provided for skill development and vocational training of tribal persons under the schemes 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last four years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement – I*State-wise Location of VTCs Funded by Ministry and Run by State Govt.*

Sl. No.	Location	District
1. Assam		
1.	Khasiabari High School,	Kokrajhar
2.	Gurmow High School,	Rangia
3.	Baganpara High School,	Nalbari
4.	Kapahera High School,	Morigaon
5.	Parulabal Goswami Bamuni Borbari H.S.	Nagaon
6.	Dirmajakhili H,S,	Golpara
7.	Sri Lohit High School,	Majuli
8.	Rupnath Brahma High School	Dhemaji
9.	Bihpuria Collegiate High School,	Lakhimpur
10.	GohpurBoro High School,	Gohpur
11.	District Computer Centre,	Kokrajhar
2. Chhattisgarh		
1.	TCPC Kanker	Kanker
2.	TCPC Narayanpur	Baster
3.	TCPC Dantewada	Dantewada
4.	TCPC Nagri	Dhamtari
5.	Kosa Centre Jagdalpur	Baster
6.	Saw Mill Jagdalpur	Baster
7.	UVS Kondagaon	Baster
8.	UVS Durg (Industrial Area)	Durg
9.	UVS Ratanpur	Bilaspur
10.	UVS Kunkuri	Jashpurnagar
11.	Jashpur	Jashpurnagar

Sl. No.	Location	District
3. Gujrat		
1.	Male VTC, Danta	Banskantha
2.	Male VTC, Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
3.	Male VTC, Dahod	Dahod
4.	Male VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
5.	Male VTC, Rajpipla	Narmada
6.	Male VTC, Mandvi	Surat
7.	Male VTC, Songadh	Surat
8.	Male VTC, Vansada	Navsari
9.	Male VTC, Kaparda	Valsad
10.	Male VTC, Dangahwa	Dang
11.	Female VTC, Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur
12.	Female VTC, Dahod	Dahod
13.	Female VTC, Andhroka	Sabarkantha
4. Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Adarsh High School, Badwani	Badwani
2.	Adarsh High School, Sailan	Ratlam
3.	Adarsh High School, Mandla	Mandla
4.	Adarsh High School, Churhat	Sidhi
5.	ITI, Baihar	Balaghat
6.	ITI, Dhamnod	Dhar
7.	ITI, Pithampur	Dhar
8.	TCPC, Badwani	Badwani
9.	TCPC, Jhabua	Jhabua
10.	TCPC, Mandla	Mandla
5. Mizoram		
1.	VTC Lunglei	
2.	VTC Serchhip	

Sl. No.	Location	District	Total
3.	VTC Kolasib		Madhya Pradesh
4.	VTC Saiha		5. Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Village - Timarni, Distt. Harda, Bhopal
5.	VTC Champhai		Total
<i>List of VTCs Run by NGOs and Supported by Ministry of Tribal Affairs During Years 2015-16 and 2016-17</i>			
Sl. No.	Name of the Organization		Total
Assam			
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission,	Vill-Dhopatari, Po-Changsari, Pin- 781101, Kamrup, Assam.	Nagaland
2.	Grama Vikas Parishad,	PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	7. Women Welfare Society, PO - Atoizu, Zunheboto, Nagaland
3.	Pathari Vocational Institute,	Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	Total
		Total	Tamil Nadu
Karnataka			
4.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha,	Davangere,	8. Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015.

Statement – II

Funds Released for Skill Development, Vocational Training Under SCA and TSP and Art. 275(1) During Last Year i.e. from 2014-15 to 2017-18.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	1623	300.00	700	40.00	125	300.00	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	320	230.00	700	125.00	390	0.00	0
3.	Assam	1699.25	5600	1800.00	6000	168.00	1120	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	250.00	800	750.00	2500	430.18	4620	250.00	3600
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	6500	1000.00	4000	2090.00	4400	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	10216	3695.72	8000	2998.00	2300	1750.03	8540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	2500	175.00	400	300.64	937	320.00	1000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	500.00	1650	500.00	3000	100.00	320
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	11500	1240.00	3500	0.00	0	300.00	250
10.	Karnataka	900.00	3000	1800.00	6400	0.00	0	1180.00	3028
11.	Kerala	530.00	3028	550.00	1800	35.10	290	100.52	453
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	25000	3300.00	10000	2233.19	6500	4100.00	7500
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	3600	1977.18	6590	1000.00	1000	0.00	0
14.	Manipur	150.00	3000	200.00	665	0.00	0	187.00	131
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	1650	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	90.00	4640
16.	Mizoram	53.36	175	100.00	500	300.00	937	55.82	500
17.	Nagaland	355.00	1175	300.00	1000	180.00	562	50.00	90
18.	Odisha	4584.47	10000	3194.59	10640	7093.35	22165	5200.00	29378
19.	Rajasthan	1650.00	8500	2675.00	7800	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Sikkim	60.00	616	215.00	715	109.80	50	28.00	100
21.	Telangana	1750.00	5800	1300.00	3800	1186.35	6000	800.00	2500
22.	Tripura	1038.50	1400	290.00	1000	450.00	2093	290.00	1620
23.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	1700	290.00	965	0.00	0	200.00	1487
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	310
25.	West Bengal	3110.00	10300	2063.58	6875	990.00	5500	1055.00	5500
	Total	37296.97	118003	27946.07	86200	20229.61	61989	16456.37	71397

[Translation]

Shortage of Teaching Staff

882. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of acute shortage of teaching staff in Government higher education institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measure adopted by the Government to reduce such shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of sanctioned posts and vacant posts in higher educational institutes having high percentage of vacancies is given below:

Sl. No.	Institutes	Sanctioned posts	Vacant posts
1.	Central Universities	17092	5606
2.	IITs	8230	2802
3.	NITs	7435	3235
4.	IIIT- Centrally funded	308	135
	IIIT-Public Private Partnership	328	242

(c) Government has adopted various measures to reduce shortage of teaching staff. The heads of Universities and Engineering institutes have been requested to prepare a time bound action plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, calling of interviews, selection/appointments of candidates etc. Wherever, the Universities/Institutes are facing the difficulty in getting eligible candidates, they have been requested to make rolling advertisements run on the website throughout the year.

The institutes such as IITs, NITs and IIITs are also taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointments of NRIs and OCIs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. They are also engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages.

The Government has also launched schemes like "Global Initiative for Academic Networks" (GIAN) and the "Trainee Teachers Scheme" to address the faculty shortage issue.

[English]

Setting Up of Ethanol Plant

883. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce for setting up plants based on new technology by consuming Bio-Mass to produce Bio-Gas, Bio-CNG and enriched manure to curb the menace of stubble burning and if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose;

(b) whether the Government has approved the Mechanism for procurement of Ethanol by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to carry out the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme and if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(c) whether EBP Programme was launched by the Government in 2003 on pilot basis which has been subsequently extended to the Notified 21 States and 4 UTs and if so, the details thereof along with the specific advantages of blending Ethanol with Petrol;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make more use of ethanol and introduce the vehicles propelled with mixed fuel having 90 per cent ethanol and also taken up the matter regarding duty structure on ethanol with the Ministry of Finance and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to enhance/encourage the use of ethanol in vehicles to make the environment clean;

(e) the benefits likely to be extended for the betterment of the sugarcane farmers and sugar producers; and

(f) whether some constraints have been noticed in implementing the EBP Programme, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government is implementing a scheme on Energy Recovery from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues which promotes generation of Biogas/Bio-CNG/Power from Urban waste, Agricultural Waste and Industrial Wastes/Effluents. Plants under this scheme are set up by private developers and location & other modalities of the plants are decided by them based on projects financial viability and availability of waste.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies blend ethanol in Petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme. The Government has recently revised the

ex-mill price of ethanol derived out of C-heavy molasses and B-heavy molasses as Rs. 43.70 per litre and Rs. 47.49 per litre respectively for the forthcoming sugar season 2018-19 during ethanol supply period from 1st December, 2018 to 30th November, 2019. These prices are exclusive of GST and Transportation charges.

(c) Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme was launched w.e.f. 1st January, 2003 in nine States and four Union Territories for sale of 5% ethanol blended petrol. Government has directed the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell 5% Ethanol Blended Petrol as per Bureau of Indian Standards specifications in the notified States and UTs of the country with effect from 1st November, 2006, subject to commercial viability. Presently, the Government, through OMCs, is implementing EBP Programme in twenty one States and four Union Territories under which, OMCs sell EBP with percentage of ethanol upto 10%. Ethanol has higher octane than petrol and burns slowly and completely resulting in reduced emissions. Government is promoting use of EBP to address environmental concerns, provide remunerative income to farmers and to reduce import bill.

(d) At present, BIS standards allow blending of ethanol in Petrol upto 10 per cent. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken up the matter of reduction of GST rate on ethanol with Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Government has taken many steps including easing the procurement procedure, fixing administered price of ethanol for C-heavy molasses, B-heavy molasses and sugarcane juice route, etc. to increase ethanol blending in Petrol.

(e) In addition to above steps, the Government has recently approved a scheme to provide interest subvention @ 6% per annum or 50% of rate of interest charged by banks, whichever is lower, for augmenting capacity & upgradation of distilleries.

(f) Non-availability of full quantity of ethanol required to achieve targeted percentage envisaged in EBP Programme is a major constraint in implementing the EBP Programme. The important steps taken by Government to address the issue are given at (d) above.

Ranking of Kendriya Vidyalayas

884. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned for ranking of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

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

(c) whether such ranking has already been done ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with the criterion laid down for such grading/ranking of schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present to rank the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There have been no initiatives in the past as well for ranking of the KVs.

(d) Does not arise.

Scholarship Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that scholarship scheme for top two thousand Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) rank holders at National Institutes of Technology (NITs) has been scrapped due to funds crunch and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the students are demanding for restoring the scholarship scheme and the Standing Committee of the Council of NITs is not acceding to their genuine request and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to intervene and restore scholarship scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Though, the Standing Committee of the Council of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research has recommended to scrap the merit

scholarship scheme for admissions in NITs, but it has not been implemented in 2017-2018.

Krishna-Godavari Basin

886. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has received environmental clearance for drilling five wells in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin off Andhra coast at an estimated cost of 217 crores to explore shale gas and oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ONGC has been exploring off Andhra coast in KG basin for the last 35 years drilling as many as 65 small-to medium hydrocarbon fields; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has received the Environmental Clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for drilling of 5 wells to explore shale oil/shale gas in KG basin in Andhra Pradesh and the total estimated cost of drilling of five wells is Rs. 217 crore. Details are as under:-

Well	Name of PML Block	Target Depth (in meter)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)
WG-SG-A	West Godavari	3300	35
MA-SG-A	Mahadevapatnam	4300	46
MD-SG-A	Mandapeta	4000	44
BT-SG-A	Bantumilli Extn	4200	45
SU-SG-A	Suryaraopeta	4400	47
Total Cost			217

(c) and (d) ONGC drilled its first well, G-1, in KG offshore in 1980. ONGC has so far made 45 discoveries and also holds 13 discoveries made by earlier operator in KG basin.

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University

887. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

state:

(a) the details of functioning of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) ;

(b) the details of faculty strength of IGNTU, department-wise and details of posts that are lying vacant, department-wise;

(c) whether that recently IGNTU has advertised to fill-in number of faculty positions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons that only one post is reserved for reserved categories despite March 5th notification of the University Grants Commission (UGC) which says that reservations of posts should be calculated department-wise and not based on the aggregate vacant posts in university?

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) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, has been established by an Act of the Parliament of India namely Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, 2007 and started functioning in July 2008. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the whole country and it is fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission. IGNTU has been started with the objectives of providing equitable opportunity in terms of education, employment and other promotional avenues to the tribal population of India to bring them at par with the main stream society.

(b) The details of filled and vacant faculty posts, department-wise as provided by the IGNTU are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) IGNTU has intimated that University has modified the reservation roster for teaching posts in accordance with the University Grants Commission (UGC) instructions given vide letter No. F. I-5/2006(SCT) dated 05.03.2018. As per these instructions, reservation of posts is to be calculated Department-wise. Accordingly, the University advertised the teaching posts vide Advt. No. IGNTU/Rec. Cell/T-01/2018 dated 08.04.2018 wherein one post of Assistant Professor is earmarked for OBC category.

Statement

Table: Number of Sanctioned, Filled up and Vacant Faculty Posts of IGNTU:

Sl. No.	Departments	Posts											
		Professor			Associate Professor			Assistant Professor			Vacant		
		Sanctioned	Existing	Vacant	Sanctioned	Existing	Vacant	Sanctioned	Existing	Vacant	Sanctioned	Existing	Vacant
1.	AIHC & Archaeology	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
2.	Applied Psychology	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
3.	Biotechnology	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
4.	Botany	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
5.	Business Management	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
6.	Chemistry	1	0	1	2	2	0	5	5	0	5	5	0
7.	Commerce	1	1	0	2	2.	0	4	2	2	4	2	2
8.	Computer Science (Main Campus)	1	0	1	2	1	1	5	5	0	5	5	0
9.	Computer Science (RCM)	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
10.	Economics	1	1	0	2	1	1	4	4	0	4	4	0
11.	Education	2	1	1	3	3	0	13	8	5	13	8	5
12.	English & Foreign Language	1	1	0	2	1	1	5	5	0	5	5	0
13.	Environmental Science	1	0	1	2	1	1	4	4	0	4	4	0
14.	Geography	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	4	0	4	4	0
15.	Geology	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	3	1	4	3	1
16.	Hindi	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
17.	History	1	1	0	2	1	1	4	4	0	4	4	0

18. Home Science (New)	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
19. Journalism & Mass Communication	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	0
20. Linguistic and Con.T.L.	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	4	4	0	0
21. Mathematics	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	4	4	0	0
22. Nursing	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	4	0	4	4
23. Performing Arts (New)	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2
24. Pharmacy	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	7	5	2	2	2
25. Physical Education (RCM)	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	4	4	4
26. Physics	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	4	4	4	0	0
27. Political Science & HR (Main Campus)	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	0	0
28. Political Science & HR (RCM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0
29. Social Work (Main Campus)	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	5	4	4	1	1
30. Social Work (RCM)	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	4	4	0	0
31. Sociology & Social Anthropology	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	0	0
32. Statistics	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	0	0
33. Tourism Management	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	4	4	4	0	0
34. Tribal Studies	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	7	6	6	1	1
35. Yoga	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	3
36. Zoology	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	1
Total	35	16	19	67	29	38	155	127	28	28	28	28

Issue of Agricultural Subsidies at WTO

888. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has alleged that India is supporting its rice and wheat farmers with payments that are far higher than the amounts allowed by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ;

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

(c) whether India has made reform of agricultural subsidies a major negotiating issue at the WTO in the past five years; 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) The United States has, in May 2018, submitted a communication under provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) on certain measures of India providing Market Price Support (MPS) to wheat and rice for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14. In this communication, the US has claimed that India has under-reported its domestic support provided for wheat and rice and breached its commitments under the WTO AoA. The calculations done by them, to support this claim is based, as per them, on information available in the public domain and news reports. The US has, however, clarified that the purpose of the counter notification is to facilitate conversation and improve transparency.

India has refuted the calculations done in the US counter notifications as being flawed on technical grounds and asserted that the methodology used by India in its domestic support notifications is in accordance with the rules under the Agreement on Agriculture.

(c) and (d) India has been of the view that the Agreement on Agriculture 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 limits. These few members have been trying to shift the focus of negotiations in the WTO from reducing and capping such large trade distorting subsidies by the rich

countries to ensuring that developing countries such as India and China reduce or cap their agricultural subsidies. India is concerned at this shift in the discussion on domestic support and has, at various fora, held that the agriculture negotiations are meant to continue the reform process and not to preserve the subsidies of a few while taking away all the flexibilities from developing countries in an already unequal playing field. India has maintained that any meaningful reform in agriculture must first seek to reduce the disproportionately large subsidies of the developed countries. India and China have also made a joint submission in the WTO proposing the elimination of AMS (Aggregate Measurement of Support), available mostly to developed countries, which is the most trade-distorting form of agricultural domestic support.

[Translation]

Sound and Multi-Media Show in Shipra River

889. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to organize light and sound multimedia show in Shipra river to promote tourism in Ujjain;

(b) if so, the details along with its present Status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the said project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the above project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The Ministry has not received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of light and sound multimedia show in Shipra river to promote tourism in Ujjain.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Restoration of Kalinjar Fort

890. SHRI BHAIROON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for development and maintenance of Kalinjar Fort in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development work of the fort has not yet been started;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the said work is likely to be started along with the time limit set for the completion of the work?

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. Adequate funds are allocated for conservation of Kalinjar Fort. The allocation for the current financial year is Rs. 53,50,000/-

(c) to (e) Conservation work of protected monuments including Kalinjar Fort is a continuous process where essential repair and maintenance work is attended regularly as per the requirements of the site and availability of resources.

[English]

Hydrocarbon Projects

891. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted permission to more than 30 private companies for exploration of

hydrocarbons across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted about the likely negative impact in case of execution of the projects;

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

(d) whether the Government would come forward to cancel the permission given to private companies as it affects the livelihood of local population and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) 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 were not put into production. Under the Policy 30, contract areas were awarded for development through International Competitive Bidding. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The awarded projects are taken up for production only after getting all the required clearances from various agencies including Environment clearance.

(d) No Madam. At present, there is no such proposal.

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	Field Name
1.	Assam	AA/ONDSF/HILARA/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	HILARA
2.		AA/ONDSF/LAXMIJAN/2016	Megha engineering and infrastructures limited	LAXMIJAN, BIHUBAR
3.		AA/ONDSF/PATH ARIA/2016	Vijayasribhaskar industries private limited	PATHARIA
4.		AA/ONDSF/BARSILLA/2016	Ramaynalspat Private Limited BDN Enterprises Pvt Ltd Duggar Fiber Pvt Ltd	BARSILLA

Sl. No.	Location	Contract Area Name (New)	Company Name	Field Name
			MahendraInfratechPvt Ltd	
5.		AA/ONDSF/CHARAIDEO/2016	OILMAX ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	CHARAIDEO
6.		AA/ONDSF/DIPLING/2016	Ramaynalspat Private Limited	DIPLING, SAPEKHATI, SAROJINI
			BDN Enterprises Pvt Ltd	
			Duggar Fiber Pvt Ltd	
			MahendraInfratechPvt Ltd	
7.		AA/ONDSF/DUARMARA/2016	OILMAX ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED	DUARMARA
8.		AA/ONDSF/JERAIPATHAR/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	JERAIPATHAR
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	AA/ONDSF/KHEREM/2016	HINDUSTAN OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED	KHEREM
			Oil India Limited	
			Prize Petroleum Company Limited	
10.	Gujarat	CB/ONDSF/ELAO/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	ELAO
11.		CB/ONDSF/SOUTH PATAN/2016	South Asia Consultancy FZE	SOUTH PATAN
12.		CB/ON DSF/KH AMBEL/2016	Megha engineering and infrastructures limited	KHAMBEL
13.		CB/ONDSF/KAMBOI/2016	NIPPON POWER LTD	KAMBOI
14.		CB/ONDSF/WEST BECHRAJI/2016	NIPPON POWER LTD	WEST BECHRAJI
15.	Tamil Nadu	CY/ONDSF/NEDUVASAL/2016	GEM LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	NEDUVASAL
16.		CY/ONDSF/KARAIKAL/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	KARAIKAL
17.	Andhra Pradesh	KG/ONDSF/ACH ANTA/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	ACHANTA
18.		KG/ONDSF/BHIMANAPALLI/2016	PFH OIL AND GAS PRIVATE LIMITED	BHIMANAPALLI
19.		KG/ONDSF/KORAVAKA/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum &Energy Pvt Ltd	KORAVAKA

Sl. No.	Location	Contract Area Name (New)	Company Name	Field Name
20.		KG/ONDSF/SANARUDRAVA R AM/2016	Prize Petroleum Company Limited	SANARUDRAVARA M
21.	Rajasthan	RJ/ONDSF/BAKHRI TIBBA/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	BAKHRI TIBBA
22.		RJ/ONDSF/SADEWALA/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	SADEWALA
23.	Madhya Pradesh	VN/ONDSF/NOHTA/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	NOHTA
24.	Mumbai Offshore	MB/OSDSF/B37/2016	Sun Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.	B37,B-174,B-183,B-51
25.		MB/OSDSF/B9/2016	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	B-9,B-7,BRC
26.		MB/OSDSF/B15/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	B-15,B-15A
27.		MB/OSDSF/B127E/2016	Bharat PetroResources Limited	B-127E,B-153
28.		MB/OSDSF/B80/2016	HINDUSTAN OIL EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED Adbhoot Estates Private Limited	B-80
29.	Kutch Offshore	GK/OSDSF/KD/2016	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	KD
30.	KG-Offshore	KG/OSDSF/GSKVI/2016	KEI-RSOS Petroleum & Energy Pvt Ltd	GS-59, GS-KV-1

[Translation]

Proposals Received for Promotion of Tourism in Maharashtra

892. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Government from the State Government of Maharashtra regarding promoting tourism in the State along with the number of proposals pending with the Government as on date;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Government and the amount of funds released separately for each proposal;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to promote tourism; and

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

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

Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the schemes is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on above, Ministry has sanctioned the following projects under the above schemes in Maharashtra:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ Year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg under Coastal Circuit	82.17
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2017-18	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad under Spiritual Circuit	54.01
3.	PRASHAD 2017-18	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
Total			173.99

(c) and (d) In addition to above, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in the domestic and international markets. The steps taken to promote and develop different tourism products include the following:

- (1) Producing promotion/publicity material.
- (2) Launching of new Incredible India website.
- (3) Launching of e-Visa for citizens of 165 countries.
- (4) Positioning India as preferred tourism destination in important source markets.
- (5) Launching of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign marking a shift from generic promotions to market specific promotional plans.
- (6) Developing and promoting 'Niche Tourism' products.
- (7) Generating trained manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.
- (8) Launching of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.

[English]

World Gold Council Vision, 2020

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

(a) whether the World Gold Council Vision, 2020 has projected that Indian Gold Industry will transform the country into the world jeweller by increasing gold jewellery exports five folds and doubling employment in the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Vision has also advised India to create a Gold tourism circuit in the country to attract foreign as well as domestic customers for handicrafts gold jewellery;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the production and export of handicrafts jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) World Gold Council has not presented any Paper/Report to the Government with regard to gold jewellery exports.

(e) With a view to promote the Gems and Jewellery sector including handicrafts jewellery, Government has taken a number of steps such as setting up of Common Facility Centres for gem and jewellery sector; amendment of wastage and value addition norms for gems and jewellery items; and providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets, creation of export related infrastructure, etc. under various schemes of the Department of Commerce.

Shortage of Raw Material for Steel Sector

894. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel sector is facing an acute shortage of raw material like iron ore and coal resulting in increased cheaper steel imports from the international market;

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

(c) the quantity of iron ore supplied by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) to the domestic Steel sector during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure dequate supply of the said raw material to the domestic Steel sector for increasing domestic production and by resolving the issues which led to ban on mining operation in Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) The production of iron ore is sufficient to meet the current demand/consumption of iron ore by domestic steel industry. However, due to limited production of coking coal in the country and also due to its low quality, domestic steel industry has to depend upon imported coking coal to fulfill its requirement. There is no reported information of increase in cheaper steel import from the international market due to shortage of raw material.

(c) The production and domestic sale of iron ore by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) for the last three years and current year is as under:-

(in Million Tonnes)

Period	Production	Domestic Sale
FY 2015-16	28.5	27.7
FY 2016-17	34.0	32.9
FY 2017-18	35.5	33.5
FY 2018-19 (April-June) *	6.9	6.9

* Provisional.

(d) Government has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 to boost the growth of mineral sector.

In order to ensure availability of iron ore for domestic steel industry, Government has imposed export duty of 30% on all forms of iron ore except low grade (below 58%) iron ore (lump & fines) which have nil export duty.

[Translation]

Skill Training of International Standards

895. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to make skill training provided in various sectors of international standards so that our trained youth could get employed abroad;

(b) the total number of persons provided employment in foreign countries by the Government during the last four years; and

(c) the special steps being taken by the Government for providing employment to more and more persons abroad in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), in the recent past, has actively engaged with several countries for collaborations in the areas of technology transfer in skill training, training of trainers/master trainers, internship/apprenticeship programs, setting up of model and centres of excellence including imbibing international standard content. In addition, active collaboration is being sought in the creation of international mobility through mapping of job roles and development of transnational standards. Overall, MSDE has been focusing around implementing and adapting the best practices in skill development of respective countries systems in India, MSDE is leading and coordinating different initiatives in close coordination with Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

(b) MSDE does not have such data. However, MEA grants Emigration Clearance to Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holder Indian workers for overseas employment to 18 notified ECR countries. The total number of ECR Indian Workers granted Emigration clearance during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are 804862, 784152, 520939 and 391024 respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and

Welfare (Collectively referred as Ministry of Japan) on 17th October, 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. The purpose of this MoC is to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by advancing the Technical Intern Training Programme (TITP).

Besides, Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labour in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian workmen. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under the "Skill India" Mission is setting up India International Skill Centres (IISCs) under the Skill India Mission through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to provide skill training and certification benchmarked to International Standards.

[English]

Export of Spices

896. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of export of spices from the country during the last three years, item-wise and yearwise along with the names of countries where they were exported;

(b) the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the said period;

(c) the measures being taken by the Government and the Spices Board to boost the export of spices from the country; and

(d) the Programmes/Schemes being implemented by the Government for increasing production, productivity and quality of spices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total quantity and value of export of spices from the country during the last three years is given below. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Foreign exchange earned (Million US\$)
1	2	3	4
2015-16	8,43,255	16,238.23	2482.83

1	2	3	4
2016-17	9,47,790	17,664.61	2633.30
2017-18 (*)	10,28,060	17,929.55	2781.46

(*) provisional

(c) Government is implementing various programmes through Spices Board to boost export of spices from the country which, inter-alia, include development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spices Parks, product development & research for exporters, study of markets abroad, setting up of Quality Evaluation Laboratories to ensure that the quality of spices exported from the country meets quality specifications of consuming countries, assistance to farmers for post-harvest quality improvement in spices, trade promotion activities including participation in international events, promotion of Indian spice brands, conducting training programmes for the stakeholders in Good Agricultural Practices etc.

(d) The mandate for the production and development of spices other than Cardamom vests with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW). Several programmes are implemented by MoA&FW for increasing production, productivity and quality of spices in the country under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). The major interventions include area expansion, rejuvenation/replanting of old and senile crops, production and distribution of quality planting materials, Integrated Pest and Disease Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, Organic farming, Mechanization, Integrated Post-harvest Management, Development of market yards, Technology dissemination through frontline demonstration, Human Resource Development etc.

To boost production of cardamom (small and large) in the country, under the Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom being implemented by the Spices Board, various programmes for production of quality planting materials, replanting of old and uneconomic gardens, new planting, irrigation development, improved curing facilities, farm mechanization, etc. are taken up.

Statement*Major Item-Wise /Country-Wise Export of Spices from India*

Major Item/Country	2015-16			2016-17		
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Value (Mil. US\$)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Value (Mil. US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pepper						
U.S.A	10740.47	65961.15	100.85	9700.00	58200.00	86.76
U.K	2160.86	14904.33	22.79	1875.63	11495.14	17.14
Germany	2504.90	14456.83	22.10	965.47	7905.81	11.79
Sweden	649.88	4748.80	7.26	1034.26	7804.79	11.63
Japan	697.47	5086.22	7.78	815.64	6517.07	9.72
Netherlands	1566.44	10027.14	15.33	528.70	4203.32	6.27
U.A.E	663.31	3982.42	6.09	792.21	4010.12	5.98
Canada	589.64	3677.50	5.62	354.41	2487.37	3.71
Australia	480.91	3373.68	5.16	300.59	1873.82	2.79
France	430.97	3262.85	4.99	396.53	1868.01	2.78
Spain	449.82	2204.10	3.37	240.24	1496.24	2.23
Turkey	251.40	1422.66	2.18	224.00	1474.65	2.20
Total(Incl.Others)	28100.00	173041.50	264.58	17600.00	114312.50	170.41
Cardamom(Small)						
Saudi Arabia	3968.59	31918.39	48.80	2500.00	27469.50	40.95
U.A.E	492.93	4571.05	6.99	494.24	5720.39	8.53
Kuwait	198.00	1539.96	2.35	152.75	1670.83	2.49
U.S.A	118.93	1274.57	1.95	95.85	929.36	1.39
Japan	70.07	831.10	1.27	55.21	622.62	0.93
Total(Incl.Others)	5500.00	44982.75	68.78	3850.00	42150.00	62.83
Cardamom(Large)						
Pakistan	370.02	4999.26	7.64	601.38	5981.69	8.92
UAE	64.03	720.01	1.10	31.00	289.05	0.43
U.K	71.91	663.09	1.01	81.85	777.34	1.16
U.S.A	23.20	312.14	0.48	25.11	350.24	0.52
Total(Incl.Others)	600.00	7332.50	11.21	780.00	8265.50	12.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chilli						
Vietnam	58842.62	78559.98	120.12	70012.51	95929.40	143.00
Thailand	59916.14	70671.43	108.06	60008.77	96101.18	143.26
Sri Lanka	46508.50	50120.24	76.63	51392.56	52053.02	77.60
Malaysia	30994.31	40031.33	61.21	28791.87	44187.47	65.87
U.S.A	24074.47	37846.45	57.87	20792.36	39172.20	58.39
U.A.E	33786.07	23689.53	36.22	38318.37	28636.36	42.69
Indonesia	19855.60	22115.91	33.82	33393.85	40934.35	61.02
Mexico	10588.70	14719.16	22.51	13105.64	20309.50	30.28
U.K	6694.74	8714.88	13.33	6829.83	10302.88	15.36
Bangladesh	14426.43	5614.20	8.58	39685.52	32720.04	48.78
Singapore	3432.36	4314.95	6.60	3277.36	5086.01	7.58
Nepal	5167.96	4143.29	6.34	8812.20	7042.87	10.50
Saudi Arabia	2017.01	2829.59	4.33	2426.70	3416.21	5.09
Qatar	3571.49	2696.30	4.12	3364.55	3564.58	5.31
Canada	1471.75	2267.06	3.47	1463.72	2634.63	3.93
China	2029.35	2211.42	3.38	2399.90	2723.48	4.06
Australia	1356.77	2136.23	3.27	1587.35	2861.85	4.27
Oman	2226.85	2071.60	3.17	1843.84	2298.30	3.43
South Africa	1483.85	2034.59	3.11	2022.64	3540.41	5.28
Total(Incl.Others)	347500.00	393170.00	601.16	400250.00	507075.00	755.90
Ginger						
Spain	2325.00	4449.67	6.80	2680.17	3911.68	5.83
U.S.A	1891.21	4792.63	7.33	1289.27	3149.37	4.69
Bangladesh	10466.93	1878.38	2.87	11350.00	3146.47	4.69
Morocco	784.78	1426.09	2.18	1664.00	2373.74	3.54
U.K	746.07	1712.06	2.62	643.71	1410.78	2.10
Saudi Arabia	1116.36	2097.34	3.21	941.64	1325.44	1.98
Germany	263.08	805.64	1.23	523.45	1298.67	1.94
Netherlands	463.43	1117.00	1.71	357.07	862.65	1.29
Egypt(A.R.E)	483.00	695.21	1.06	735.90	836.14	1.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.A.E	554.27	882.47	1.35	566.04	688.62	1.03
Total(Incl.Others)	24800.00	27062.00	41.38	24950.00	25705.00	38.32
Turmeric						
Iran	13141.09	11975.44	18.31	14862.40	13575.50	20.24
U.S.A	5543.95	9388.53	14.36	6830.39	11410.39	17.01
Bangladesh	4802.80	2478.43	3.79	12772.51	10464.78	15.60
U.A.E	5905.65	5298.46	8.10	8195.76	7646.26	11.40
Malaysia	6375.79	6593.10	10.08	6249.37	6408.74	9.55
U.K	3935.00	4410.65	6.74	3892.94	5473.00	8.16
Saudi Arabia	4105.28	4196.04	6.42	5257.16	5036.65	7.51
South Africa	2228.69	2444.97	3.74	5257.16	5036.65	7.51
Morocco	2294.14	2027.27	3.10	5271.30	4655.87	6.94
Sri Lanka	4634.09	4337.24	6.63	4758.18	4482.59	6.68
Germany	2450.90	3145.06	4.81	2838.15	4231.07	6.31
Spain	2231.85	2014.24	3.08	3857.70	3864.65	5.76
Total(Incl.Others)	88500.00	92165.00	140.92	116500.00	124189.00	185.13
Coriander						
Malaysia	11931.85	13534.24	20.69	12162.42	10635.78	15.85
U.A.E	4540.08	4699.69	7.19	3783.13	3067.44	4.57
U.K	2961.88	3223.62	4.93	2557.68	2680.59	4.00
South Africa	2105.08	1990.65	3.04	2321.93	2250.54	3.35
U.S.A	1322.37	2116.90	3.24	1306.86	2082.25	3.10
Saudi Arabia	2331.57	2161.94	3.31	2091.11	1748.80	2.61
Oman	1056.64	1117.92	1.71	1006.05	1015.95	1.51
Nepal	1739.89	1872.45	2.86	927.98	783.58	1.17
Australia	372.86	612.71	0.94	491.98	696.85	1.04
Singapore	797.58	765.31	1.17	777.41	661.91	0.99
Kuwait	399.20	529.29	0.81	540.68	624.44	0.93
Qatar	565.48	624.21	0.95	690.26	603.96	0.90
Total(Incl.Others)	40100.00	42680.50	65.26	30300.00	29207.50	43.54
Cumin						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vietnam	24688.64	37492.03	57.33	38872.60	65333.08	97.39
U.S.A	9776.26	17964.18	27.47	11548.32	21961.61	32.74
Bangladesh	4274.95	5427.70	8.30	10067.02	14200.09	21.17
U.A.E	5786.75	8551.34	13.08	8577.04	13399.10	19.97
U.K	3756.80	7323.92	11.20	3936.09	7852.98	11.71
Malaysia	4078.44	6537.38	10.00	4034.69	6981.89	10.41
Spain	2629.26	3812.80	5.83	4366.24	6702.87	9.99
Brazil	4656.29	6333.63	9.68	5076.50	6130.99	9.14
Pakistan	2040.75	3138.44	4.80	3175.08	5820.23	8.68
Nepal	3006.06	4385.66	6.71	3788.46	5785.09	8.62
Saudi Arabia	3248.97	4566.10	6.98	3452.84	5314.15	7.92
Sri Lanka	2630.06	3887.76	5.94	2646.50	4249.07	6.33
Egypt(A.R.E)	4306.00	6063.21	9.27	2457.00	3819.59	5.69
Japan	852.64	1976.72	3.02	1170.15	2616.70	3.90
Columbia	1308.50	2107.88	3.22	1246.50	2069.54	3.09
Algeria	1226.02	1720.00	2.63	1400.25	2052.62	3.06
Mexico	1092.05	1561.03	2.39	1412.23	2038.75	3.04
Israel	799.81	1268.43	1.94	1212.76	2026.72	3.02
Total(Incl.Others)	97790.00	153113.00	234.11	119000.00	196320.00	292.66
Celery						
U.S.A	3286.21	3088.79	4.72	3765.93	3433.53	5.12
South Africa	301.85	340.16	0.52	443.75	504.79	0.75
Germany	213.06	259.23	0.40	167.00	186.88	0.28
China	221.05	204.06	0.31	336.33	301.86	0.45
Canada	200.15	199.15	0.30	267.34	253.33	0.38
Netherlands	118.77	176.13	0.27	308.00	376.51	0.56
Total(Incl.Others)	5310.00	5328.24	8.15	6250.00	6246.00	9.31
Fennel						
Vietnam	1037.36	884.81	1.35	19111.87	14881.29	22.18
U.S.A	2465.33	3153.12	4.82	2528.93	3024.13	4.51
Malaysia	2235.18	2427.70	3.71	2835.86	2389.74	3.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saudi Arabia	1453.38	1480.29	2.26	2124.45	1868.59	2.79
UAE	1027.08	1054.36	1.61	1315.00	1173.68	1.75
U.K	901.36	1333.20	2.04	902.01	1153.07	1.72
TOTAL (Lncl. OTHERS)	15320.00	17239.60	26.36	35150.00	30875.50	46.03
Fenugreek						
U.S.A	1201.82	1311.04	2.00	1551.01	1524.43	2.27
UAE	3287.38	1975.95	3.02	2841.90	1408.10	2.10
Y.A.R	2695.50	2164.06	3.31	3072.39	1327.85	1.98
Saudi Arabia	3597.23	2309.68	3.53	2665.24	1144.66	1.71
Sri Lanka	2671.70	1773.64	2.71	2528.99	1079.18	1.61
South Africa	1190.43	788.38	1.21	1800.71	923.69	1.38
Sudan	2337.00	1482.66	2.27	2027.07	876.42	1.31
Total(Incl. Others)	33300.00	23380.00	35.75	34680.00	18276.50	27.25
Nutmeg & Mace						
Vietnam	965.10	5263.43	8.05	2084.41	9992.23	14.90
U.A.E	966.76	4732.38	7.24	837.38	3519.97	5.25
U.S.A	258.57	1320.49	2.02	240.50	1309.26	1.95
Brazil	124.50	538.25	0.82	221.33	831.26	1.24
Nigeria	248.48	1159.52	1.77	147.55	738.54	1.10
Egypt(A.R.E)	110.00	616.24	0.94	120.58	724.66	1.08
Australia	116.52	602.65	0.92	64.88	410.07	0.61
Argentina	144.50	544.12	0.83	67.38	248.83	0.37
Total(Incl.Others)	4050.00	20928.25	32.00	5070.00	23641.65	35.24
Curry Powder/ Mixture						
U.S.A	2872.05	6488.74	9.92	2863.98	7193.27	10.72
Saudi Arabia	2849.65	6280.07	9.60	3207.85	7171.30	10.69
U.A.E	4041.81	8599.68	13.15	2634.68	6518.30	9.72
U.K	3466.14	5894.76	9.01	2912.33	5884.33	8.77
Qatar	1200.44	3026.22	4.63	1017.29	2696.32	4.02
Kuwait	876.35	2076.23	3.17	1064.59	2561.11	3.82
Canada	561.15	1339.77	2.05	1177.02	2341.16	3.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	2569.51	3969.87	6.07	945.16	2225.12	3.32
Oman	549.32	1635.45	2.50	657.65	1886.59	2.81
Nigeria	1219.68	2055.76	3.14	1041.78	1571.29	2.34
Singapore	346.33	730.18	1.12	396.57	1076.13	1.60
Baharain	300.49	694.63	1.06	360.85	794.89	1.18
Total(Incl.Others)	26550.00	53174.50	81.30	28500.00	59910.00	89.31
Spice Oils & Oleoresins						
U.S.A.	2531.81	61125.72	93.46	3041.69	78692.96	117.31
China	2026.43	24936.93	38.13	1496.98	18920.40	28.20
Germany	540.01	11307.33	17.29	519.16	15201.45	22.66
Korea(South)	527.32	7438.50	11.37	809.13	12378.74	18.45
U.K	565.62	8966.76	13.71	671.62	11711.45	17.46
Netherlands	172.53	4196.32	6.42	317.16	8112.66	12.09
Japan	95.77	5675.73	8.68	135.61	7169.32	10.69.
Indonesia	295.59	3037.26	4.64	578.94	6635.30	9.89
France	209.76	7594.20	11.61	243.91	6226.89	9.28
Denmark	118.12	3643.57	5.57	160.30	5970.03	8.90
Thailand	331.89	3990.23	6.10	408.17	5897.14	8.79
Australia	185.19	3391.28	5.19	233.43	5471.50	8.16
Spain	330.17	4707.00	7.20	340.90	5197.21	7.75
Mexico	174.14	2985.01	4.56	245.01	4629.96	6.90
South Africa	240.32	4165.02	6.37	249.49	4311.07	6.43
Hongkong	939.72	7577.91	11.59	175.62	3951.21	5.89
Phillip1nes	154.17	2641.93	4.04	183.26	3744.02	5.58
Canada	187.64	3241.80	4.96	188.92	3495.02	5.21
Belgium	111.57	1656.02	2.53	181.10	3168.30	4.72
Total(Incl.Others)	11635.00	214255.00	327.60	12100.00	230775.00	344.02
Mint Products						
China	9518.13	90342.82	138.13	9359.55	94955.46	141.55
U.S. A	4860.25	63288.35	96.77	3130.37	41629.23	62.06
Netherlands	638.65	8828.48	13.50	951.07	12490.54	18.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Germany	1155.16	13303.79	20.34	707.47	8810.51	13.13
France	816.99	10956.65	16.75	667.68	8398.21	12.52
Singapore	1891.63	18224.73	27.87	710.73	7505.00	11.19
U.K	544.24	7081.76	10.83	462.88	6735.11	10.04
Japan	877.24	10595.82	16.20	483.62	5877.46	8.76
Phillipines	262.90	3363.08	5.14	216.50	2675.39	3.99
Total(Incl.Others)	21150.00	257759.00	394.11	22300.00	252750.00	376.78
Grand Total	843255.00	1623822.60	2482.83	947790.00	1766460.65	2633.30

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/Daily List of Exports(DLE)

Item -wise and country-wise data for the year 2017-18 is not available.

[Translation]

Research Activities

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with top universities in foreign countries with Indian universities to have academic nexus and research activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make migration of students from Indian universities to foreign universities easy and *vice-versa* to have higher education/research pursuits?

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) It has always been the endeavour of this Ministry to encourage the collaboration between Indian Educational Institutions and top Foreign Educational Institutions. Most of the Educational Institutions in India are autonomous in nature to enter into collaborative agreements with Foreign Educational Institutions. However, this Ministry is planning to launch a programme under the name 'Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)', with the intention to boost

academic and research collaborations by way of signing agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indian Educational Institutions and top Foreign Educational Institutions. At present, the SPARC proposal is at nascent stage, as the approvals of various stakeholders yet to be obtained. The migration of Indian students to foreign countries hugely depends on the rules/ regulations of the foreign countries. In so far as ease of mobility of foreign students coming to India is concerned this Ministry has launched 'Study in India' Programme for attracting foreign students and making India an Educational hub, thereby, increase the international ranking of Indian Institutions. Under this Programme, a one stop portal has been developed for facilitating admission to the foreign students and also providing Visa Facilitation.

[Translation]

No Detention Policy in Schools

898. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review No Detention Policy upto 8th class and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether such scheme is likely to be introduced in all the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the RTE Act, 2009. The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19th August, 2015, wherein it was decided to request all States and UTs to share their views on the No-Detention policy. Another sub-committee under the chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan was constituted on 26th October, 2015, inter-alia, to review the feedback received from States and UTs on the 'No-Detention' Policy. 28 States have shared their views on the No Detention policy out of which 22 States have suggested modification to the No Detention policy. A meeting of CABE was held on 25th October, 2016, where it was decided that the Central Government may bring in suitable amendment to the RTE Act, 2009.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been, accordingly, introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017 and has passed on 18th July, 2018 to substitute section 16 of the Act so as to empower the appropriate Government to take a decision as to whether to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, or not to hold back a child in any class, till the completion of elementary education. The Bill has been supported by the Parliamentary Standing Committee related to Human Resource Development in its Report laid on the table of the Parliament.

[English]

Fake Skill Institutes Under PMKVY

899. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: WILL the MINISTER of SKILL DEVELOPMENT and ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report regarding functioning of fake skill institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has also constituted any team to monitor the

functioning of skill institutes functioning under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by the Government to ensure the effective implementation of PMKVY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, accreditation, affiliation and continuous monitoring of the Training Centres (TC) are being done through a single window IT application SMART for imparting skill development training. As on 10.07.2018, about 7,213 TCs are operational under short term training of PMKVY 2016-20.

Ministry has been taking stern actions against fake/fraud agencies misusing the name of PMKVY by lodging FIR for preventing cheating of candidates. PMKVY empanelled training centres are monitored through various methodologies namely; self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) , SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc.

Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publish the list on PMKVY official website.

Promotion of Eco-Tourism

900. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes launched by the Government to promote eco-tourism in the country;

(b) whether any funds have been allocated for such tourism projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has identified Eco Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for integrated

development of theme based tourism circuits in the country. The details of projects sanctioned along with funds released under the Eco Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Eco Circuits Sanctioned Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism

(Rs. in Crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
Year 2015-16					
1.	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
2.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
3.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
Year 2016-17					
4.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp -Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang in Mizoram.	99.07	44.63
Year 2017-18					
5.	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 in Madhya Pradesh.	99.62	49.81

[Translation]

Scheme for Forest Based Industry

901. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running any scheme aimed at promoting forest produce based industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is making any efforts to promote cottage industry to boost the economy in rural areas and if so, the details thereof including any scheme being implemented in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to provide/proposes to provide employment through cottage industries in the backward & tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing Honey (Beekeeping) Mission under forest based industry group of Village Industries with the objective of enhancing income to farmers/beekeepers and tribal people. Under this programme, training is given to the persons and after training, 10 bee boxes are provided to each trained artisan.

During the year 2018-19, a provision of Rs. 63.35 crore has been made to train and provide 1,31,000 bee boxes to 13,100 persons.

The unemployed persons can get benefit of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) to establish their own units including units under forest based group of industries viz. Fibre products manufacturing, handmade paper products, cane and bamboo etc.

(b) to (d) To provide employment through cottage industry and to boost the economy in rural areas of the country, including the backward and tribal dominated

areas of Jharkhand, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board are implementing the following schemes:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC) . General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.
- (ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTD from 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC) , product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc.
- (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.
- (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 Vikas Yojana to cater to the multiple developmental needs of coir industry. Interventions under the following components of the Scheme are taken up during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

1. Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY): 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. 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 as 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.

3. 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.

Apart from the above, national level exhibitions are organized and the Khadi and V.I. Institutions and entrepreneurs can sell their products through approximately 8058 sales outlets run by Khadi Institutions spread all over the country. The products can also be sold through 7 Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) of KVIC located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Emakulum, Bhopal, Goa, Patna and Delhi.

During the year 2017-18, under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) , 1111 beneficiaries benefitted in Jharkhand State. PMEGP Scheme targets for the year 2018-19 is placed at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Target Under PMEGP for the Year 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	TARGET		
		Projects	Margin Money	Employment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1898	4745.12	15184
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1085	2711.40	8676
3.	Punjab	1847	4617.17	14775
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	94	94.32	755
5.	Haryana	1866	4664.10	14925
6.	Delhi	113	282.96	905
7.	Rajasthan	3097	7743.65	24776
8.	Uttarakhand	1190	2975.40	9521
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7669	19171.59	61352
10.	Chhattisgarh	2536	6339.11	20285
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4781	11952.90	38249
12.	Sikkim	75	188.64	604
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	189	471.60	1509
14.	Nagaland	1130	2825.50	9042

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Manipur	1018	2544.19	8141
16.	Mizoram	818	2045.45	6545
17.	Tripura	786	1965.99	6291
18.	Meghalaya	1061	2653.70	8492
19.	Assam	4203	10507.70	33624
20.	Bihar	4348	10869.49	34782
21.	West Bengal	2569	6423.74	20556
22.	Jharkhand	2477	6193.49	19819
23.	Odisha	3088	7719.19	24701
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	189	188.64	1509
25.	Gujarat*	2993	7501.95	24006
26.	Maharashtra**	3543	8833.60	28274
27.	Goa	242	605.15	1936
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1497	3742.74	11974
29.	Telangana	2900	7250.96	23203
30.	Karnataka	2776	6939.66	22207
31.	Lakshadweep	47	47.16	377
32.	Kerala	1467	3667.38	11736
33.	Tamil Nadu	2976	7438.88	23808
34.	Puducherry	141	141.48	1132
TOTAL		66709	166064.00	533671

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

[English]

Norms for Setting up of Industries near Monuments

902. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the monuments which are vulnerable to climatic change and air pollution in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any norms for setting up of industries/ restriction on industries functioning near such monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to protect these monuments?

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 protected

monuments are taken care regularly by attending essential conservation work and no such specific impact attributable to climatic change and air

(b) pollution in Gujarat has been noticed.

(c) and (d) The area around protected monuments has been declared as prohibited area up to 100 meters and regulated area for further 200 meters. All such controls for construction around monuments are strictly exercised with these provisions in AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010. In addition environmental guidelines also imposes restrictions for setting up of industries near monuments.

[Translation]

Details of Schools

903. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary, secondary, higher secondary, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Sarvodaya, Navodaya Schools established for expansion and promotion of education in the country, State/UT-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of students in all the above mentioned schools and the number of teacher deployed there as on date;

(c) the boy-girl student ratio at all levels, State/UT-wise therein;

(d) the manner in which the education is being promoted in the country under Padhe Bharat-Badhe Bharat Abhiyan; and

(e) the action plan of the Government "Ek-Bharat-Shreshth Bharat" programme along with the progress made therein along with the details of budget allocation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State/UT-wise number of primary, secondary, higher secondary, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Sarvodaya, Navodaya Schools established for expansion

and promotion of education in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-IA and IB

(b) The details about number of students in all the above mentioned schools and the number of teacher deployed there as on date are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) State/UT- wise the boy-girl student ratio at all levels is given in the enclosed Statement-III

(d) A nationwide sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB) has been launched on 26th August, 2014 to ensure quality at the foundational years of schooling i.e., classes I & II. Through this programme, it will be ensured that all children are able to read with comprehension as well as acquiring basic numeracy skills.

The programme envisages dedicated teachers for Classes I & II. It centers on capacity building of teachers, organizing separate reading periods in daily school timetable, maintaining a print rich environment, for reading through children's literature in school libraries and reading corners in classes I & II; for tribal children special bridge materials have been prepared in States which have a high tribal population.

The two tracks of Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat are: Early Reading and Writing with Comprehension (ERWC) and Early Mathematics (EM).

As a follow up to the foundational programme, in 2015-16 a programme called the National Reading Initiative was launched to develop and promote the habit of reading among students in elementary schools, thereby extending the programme up to class 8. States were provided token funds to plan and implement innovative activities to promote reading.

States have designed specific interventions targeting children in classes 1 and 2 to improve learning outcomes. There are a variety of focussed programmes being currently implemented across the country.

(e) Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat is an initiative to foster national integration by co-ordinated mutual engagement process of States, Union Territories, Central

Ministries, Educational Institutions and general public through cultural exchanges. The States/Union Territories besides key Central Ministries/Departments viz., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry Culture, Ministry of Railways, Department of Sports and Department of Youth Affairs, in addition to Ministry of Human Resource Development, have formulated monthly Action Plans under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) from mid- October 2017 to December 2018, covering a gamut of activities in the educational, cultural, geographical, social, tourism, sports, youth-related and sharing of best practices, encompassing a wide range of subjects. The Action Plans are followed up periodically under the EBSB Scheme. There are 16 paired-States/Union Territories, the details of which are available in www.ekbharat.gov.in.

MoUs have been signed between the paired States/Union Territories. Nodal Officers have been appointed under EBSB by States/Union Territories. A compendium of cultures, languages, traditions, festivals

etc. of all States/Union Territories has been prepared by NCERT named "India: Unity in Cultural Diversity." Also of EBSB has also been developed.

Most States, Union Territories and educational institutions have been conducting various events under the programme with an integrative content relating to their paired States/Union Territories. The paired State exchange activities are in areas of sharing language, culture, best practices, tourism exchange etc, where there is people to people interaction. More than 5 lakh people so far have participated in Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat activities across the country. The Central Ministries of Tourism, Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports and Information and Broadcasting have been conducting integrative activities involving paired States round the year.

No Separate Budget has been allocated for Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.

Statement - I (A)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Number of Schools									
		Primary Only	Primary with U. Primary	Primary with U. Primary & Sec. & Hr. Sec	Upper Primary Only	U. Primary With Sec. & Hr. Sec	Primary with U. Primary & Sec.	Upper Primary with Sec.	Secondary Only	Secondary with Hr. Sec.	Higher Secondary Only
1.	Andamanand Nicobar Islands	218	84	43	0	16	47	3	0	4	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39193	10271	174	1	181	1747	9947	11	3	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2304	1251	69	52	52	253	40	0	35	2
4.	Assam	48567	2166	265	11494	688	1803	1303	3983	327	864
5.	Bihar	43578	32989	1124	279	89	2611	227	1159	2538	368
6.	Chandigarh	12	30	89	0	5	65	0	0	0	
7.	Chhattisgarh	32969	2849	1225	11884	326	582	1350	619	2422	14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	173	128	7	1	1	11	0	13	12	1
9.	Daman and Diu	58	6	8	38	4	6	0	13	10	2
10.	Delhi	2724	885	1167	35	548	254	114	0	3	1
11.	Goa	958	68	13	11	5	176	221	2	0	97
12.	Gujarat	11865	29123	1591	825	293	725	123	3633	4358	755
13.	Haryana	9968	2560	2498	2426	1937	1930	1424	1	41	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11329	844	612	2065	1743	678	925	0	4	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14716	10141	494	134	95	2732	402	38	477	3

16. Jharkhand	26930	15827	464	86	463	2261	598	526	327	266
17. Karnataka	26583	30255	711	467	66	3156	764	10083	928	3061
18. Kerala	8347	3368	1442	659	1026	1259	365	166	447	65
19. Lakshadweep	17	12	4	1	5	2	0	0	4	10
20. Madhya Pradesh	88301	17620	4020	30576	238	2782	47	4930	4247	8
21. Maharashtra	53215	29645	5234	116	1409	9143	6209	1296	193	2253
22. Manipur	2909	891	105	60	27	714	148	40	20	64
23. Meghalaya	9304	190	35	3408	34	120	167	1031	62	180
24. Mizoram	1536	433	0	1108	0	0	0	648	0	164
25. Nagaland	1274	774	104	40	46	389	179	3	3	19
26. Odisha	36318	19113	175	3983	161	1998	7229	310	0	1183
27. Puducherry	281	79	109	1	52	167	36	0	7	5
28. Punjab	14242	2561	2677	2685	2078	2748	1726	6	63	176
29. Rajasthan	40193	36807	16185	207	810	10988	246	0	305	0
30. Sikkim	737	350	80	0	7	138	5	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu	35414	9583	2952	125	4221	1881	3816	8	15	18
32. Telangana	21614	7443	245	0	207	5475	6353	0	0	1797
33. Tripura	2547	1271	351	1	69	613	9	1	0	0
34. Uttar Pradesh	159596	14352	3090	63817	8682	1507	3160	5165	5585	29
35. Uttarakhand	15297	1754	520	3417	1608	171	908	249	119	18
36. West Bengal	76954	1542	661	7577	6394	417	2873	0	1	13
All India	840241	287265	48543	147579	33586	59549	50917	33934	22560	11436

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) Report (Provisional) -2016-17 (as on 30th September, 2016)

Statement – I (B)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of School		
		Kendriya Vidyalaya\$	Navodaya Schools^	Sarvodaya Vidyalaya@
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	3	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	15	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	
4.	Assam	56	27	
5.	Bihar	48	39	
6.	Chandigarh	5	1	
7.	Chhattisgarh	34	28	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	
9.	Daman and Diu	1	2	
10.	Delhi	45	2	442
11.	Goa	5	2	
12.	Gujarat	45	30	
13.	Haryana	32	21	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25	12	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	18	
16.	Jharkhand	37	26	
17.	Karnataka	48	31	
18.	Kerala	38	14	
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	105	53	
21.	Maharashtra	57	34	
22.	Manipur	8	11	
23.	Meghalaya	7	8	
24.	Mizoram	4	8	
25.	Nagaland	6	11	
26.	Odisha	60	31	
27.	Puducherry	4	4	
28.	Punjab	50	21	

1	2	3	4	5
29. Rajasthan		75	35	
30. Sikkim		2	4	
31. Tamil Nadu		42		
32. Telangana		34	9	
33. Tripura		9	6	
34. Uttar Pradesh		111	73	
35. Uttarakhand		43	13	
36. West Bengal		60	19	
All India		1187	629	442

Source:

\$ Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (as on 30.03.2018)

^ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (as on 30.03.2018)

@ Directorate of Education, Delhi Government (2017-18)

Statement – II

Number of Students & Teacher Deployed in Schools

Sl. No.	School Type	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
1.	Primary Only*	65481418	2657907
2.	Primary with U. Primary*	56710086	2070530
3.	Primary with U. Primary with & Sec. & Hr. Sec*	34846020	1084495
4.	Upper Primary Only*	13766135	576902
5.	U. Primary With Sec. Hr. Sec*	25764210	676899
6.	Primary with U. Primary & Sec*	22035304	775212
7.	Upper Primary with Sec*	12206114	481079
8.	Secondary Only*	5109063	210311
9.	Secondary with Hr. Sec*	12062354	263165
10.	Higher Secondary Only*	3355613	109311
11.	Kendriya Vidyalaya\$	12,53,680	38,634
12.	Navodaya Schools^	2,63,672	12,000
13.	Sarvodaya Vidyalaya@	736566	25610

Source:

* Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) Report (Provisional) -2016-17 (as on 30th September, 2016)

\$ Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (as on 30.03.2018)

^ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (as on 30.03.2018)

@ Directorate of Education, Delhi Government (2017-18)

Statement – III*State/UT- Wise the Boy-Girl Student Ratio at All Levels*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name		Ratio of Boys over Girls at various Levels of School Education				
			Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Elementary (I-VIII)	Secondary (IX-X)	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1.04	1.03	1.04	1.08	0.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh		1.12	1.07	1.10	1.07	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1.06	0.97	1.03	1.05	0.99
4.	Assam		1.02	0.94	0.99	0.93	1.06
5.	Bihar		1.01	-0.97	1.00	0.98	1.19
6.	Chandigarh		1.14	1.19	1.16	1.26	1.32
7.	Chhattisgarh		1.05	1.02	1.04	0.97	0.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1.14	1.14	1.14	1.20	1.10
9.	Daman and Diu		1.13	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.02
10.	Delhi		1.14	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.06
11.	Goa		1.09	1.10	1.10	1.13	0.96
12.	Gujarat		1.12	1.19	1.15	1.40	1.24
13.	Haryana		1.22	1.22	1.22	1.27	1.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh		1.10	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.11	1.12	1.11	1.16	1.20
16.	Jharkhand		1.07	1.00	1.05	1.01	1.10
17.	Karnataka		1.08	1.09	1.08	1.10	-
18.	Kerala		1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	0.91
19.	Lakshadweep		1.07	0.97	1.03	0.99	0.77
20.	Madhya Pradesh		1.11	1.10	1.11	1.16	1.18
21.	Maharashtra		1.13	1.13	1.13	1.21	1.18
22.	Manipur		1.06	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.06
23.	Meghalaya		1.02	0.90	0.99	0.87	0.89
24.	Mizoram		1.08	1.07	1.08	0.99	0.95
25.	Nagaland		1.05	1.03	1.05	0.99	1.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Odisha	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.03	1.04
27.	Puducherry	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.07	0.89
28.	Punjab	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.31	1.24
29.	Rajasthan	1.15	1.20	1.16	1.31	1.41
30.	Sikkim	1.13	0.98	1.06	0.92	0.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.03	0.89
32.	Telangana	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.03	0.93
33.	Tripura	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.18	1.12
35.	Uttarakhand	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.09	1.05
36.	West Bengal	1.06	0.93	1.01	0.83	0.95
	All India	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.11	-

Source:* Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) Report (Provisional) -2016-17

[English]

Import of Black Pepper

904. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is importing black pepper from Vietnam and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the local farmers are suffering from rate down from Rs. 700 to Rs. 380 in the last six months and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the imported black pepper is of low quality as compared to our market and it is mixed with many other things;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has received any requests from certain States like Karnataka, Goa and Kerala or from public representatives/NGOs to stop import of pepper and rise the prices for local farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam. The Government is not importing black pepper from Vietnam. However, pepper is imported from Vietnam and other countries by Indian processors for value addition and re-export. The import of pepper from Vietnam into India during the last three years is given below:

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs.Crore)
2014-15	10,845	520.33
2015-16	6,780	404.20
2016-17	9,500	477.85
2017-18	10,825	367.56

(Provisional)

(b) to (e) The domestic prices of pepper have fallen primarily due to decline in international prices owing to higher production and supply of pepper in the international market and due to import of cheap pepper from other origins into India. The average domestic price of pepper was reduced from Rs. 694.77 per kg in the year 2016-17 to Rs. 473.73 per kg. in the year 2017-18, which was further reduced to Rs. 359 per kg. in June, 2018.

Several representations have been received from State Governments, public representatives, growers

associations etc regarding the drastic fall in price of pepper. The various steps taken up by the Government to address the concerns raised includes inter-alia, the following:

- (i) Vide DGFT Notification dated 6/12/2017, Union Government fixed Rs. 500/- per kg as Minimum Import Price for Black Pepper.
- (ii) Subsequently, amendment was brought out in the Minimum Import Price (MIP) Notification by making import of pepper over & above Rs. 500/- per kilogram free and import below Rs. 500/ per kg. - prohibited vide DGFT Notification dated 21/3/2018.
- (iii) To prevent import of cheap pepper from other countries taking advantage of the provisions of India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Sri Lankan Authorities have been requested to exercise extreme care and diligence in issuing the Certificates of Origin.
- (iv) Instruction has been issued to authorized officers of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and field formations of Customs to be vigilant at the point of entry in the ports in order to stop the possibility of entry of inferior quality pepper from other countries.

[Translation]

Demand of Labourers

905. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study with the help of experts in order to ascertain the demand of labourers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the findings thereof;
- (c) the details of the specific programmes started by the Government for the empowerment of labourers and increase their income to assist them;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to follow the Chhattisgarh model wherein a labour policy has been implemented to increase employment and income both and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of labourers and to improve their conditions in the country?

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

(c) The Central Government is implementing the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) The Central Government is also implementing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

IGNOU Study Centres

906. SHRI DEVJIM. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of criteria for establishing Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) centre in the remote areas of the country including Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of new centres established during the last three years and the current year in the country, year-wise;
- (c) the total number of study centres and regional centres running in the country currently and the total number of students enrolled therein; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide all courses through e-learning, virtual classes, mobile app, e-library and e-study so that students may complete their study easily and within less time period from IGNOU?

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 major criteria for selection of the Special Study Centres

(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 same criteria is adopted for Rajasthan as well.

(b) The total number of Study Centres set up during the last three years and current year is 437. The details are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The details are given below:

- (i) Total No. of study centres - 3075
- (ii) Total No. of Regional centres - 56
- (iii) Total No. of Enrollment for July 2018 admission cycle - 4,69,254

(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. Further, IGNOU is also offering some online courses through SWAYAM platform.

All IGNOU course materials are available online on its digital repository eGyanKosh (www.egyanikosh.ac.in) for students to download and use as per their convenience.

Statement

Study Centres Established from 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2016

Sl. No.	RC Name	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular SC for Women (RW)	Regular SC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	2			3	5
2.	Aligarh	1			2	3
3.	Bangalore		1		2	3
4.	Bhopal				1	1
5.	Bhubaneshwar		1		2	3
6.	Bijapur		1			1
7.	Chandigarh	1			1	2
8.	Chennai		1			1
9.	Cochin	2			1	3
10.	Darbhanga				1	1
11.	Dehradun				2	2
12.	Delhi 2	2	1			3
13.	Delhi 3	1	1		1	3
14.	Guwahati				3	3
15.	Hyderabad		1			1
16.	Imphal				1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Jaipur		4			14	18
18. Jammu					2	2
19. Jodhpur		2				2
20. Jorhat					2	2
21. Karnal		4			1	5
22. Khanna		3				3
23. Kohima					3	3
24. Kolkata					1	1
25. Lucknow		1		1	7	9
26. Madurai					3	3
27. Mumbai					2	2
28. Nagpur			1		1	2
29. Noida		1			5	6
30. Panaji		1			1	2
31. Patna		1			1	2
32. Pune		3				3
33. Raipur		1	1		1	3
34. Ranchi					2	2
35. Shimla		1				1
36. Siliguri					1	1
37. Srinagar					3	3
38. Trivandrum			1		3	4
39. Varanasi			1		5	6
40. Vatakara					2	2
41. Vijayawada			3		5	8
42. Visakhapatnam			1		1	2
Total		31	15	1	86	133
1. IAEP - Chandimandir					2	2
2. INEP - Kochi					1	1
Total					3	3
Grand total		31	15	1	89	136

Study Centres Established from 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2017

Sl. No.	RC Name	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
1.	Ahmedabad			1	1
2.	Aizawl	1			1
3.	Aligarh		1		1
4.	Bangalore		3		3
5.	Bhopal		1		1
6.	Bhubaneshwar	1		1	2
7.	Bijapur		2		2
8.	Chandigarh	1			1
9.	Cochin		1	1	2
10.	Dehradun			2	2
11.	Delhi 1		1	2	3
12.	Delhi 2			2	2
13.	Delhi 3			2	2
14.	Deoghar		1		1
IS	Hyderabad			2	2
16.	Itanagar			1	1
17.	Jaipur	1	1	2	4
18.	Jammu		1		1
19.	Jodhpur			1	1
20.	Jorhat		1	1	2
21.	Kohima			1	1
22.	Lucknow	6	1	5	12
23.	Madurai			3	3
24.	Mumbai			1	1
25.	Nagpur	1	1		2
26.	Noida	1			1
27.	Panaji		1		1
28.	Patna	1	2		3
29.	Pune		1	2	3
30.	Saharsa			1	1
31.	Shimla			2	2

Sl. No.	RC Name	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
32.	Siliguri			1	1
33.	Srinagar			1	1
34.	Trivandrum		2		2
35.	Varanasi			2	2
36.	Vatakara			1	1
37.	Vijayawada		2	1	3
38.	Visakhapatnam			4	4
Total		13	23	43	79

Study Centres Established from 01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018

Sl. No.	RCName	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
1.	Agartala			1	1
2.	Ahmedabad		2		2
3.	Aizawl			1	1
4.	Aligarh		1	2	3
5.	Bangalore	1	1		2
6.	Bhopal		1	5	6
7.	Bhubaneshwar	1	2		3
8.	Bijapur	1	3		4
9.	Chandigarh		3	1	4
10.	Cochin	1		1	2
11.	Darbhanga			1	1
12.	Dehradun		3		3
13.	Delhi 1			1	1
14.	Delhi 2		1	2	3
15.	Delhi 3			2	2
16.	Deoghar	1		2	3
17.	Gangtok	1		1	2
18.	Hyderabad		4	2	6
19.	Imphal		2		2
20.	Itanagar		1		1
21.	Jabalpur	1	1		2

Sl. No.	RCName	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
22.	Jaipur	3	2	5	10
23.	Jammu		1	2	3
24.	Jodhpur	1	3	5	9
25.	Karnal	1			1
26.	Khanna		7	1	8
27.	Kolkata		5	1	6
28.	Koraput		1		1
29.	Lucknow	4	6	1	11
30.	Madurai		1		1
31.	Nagpur	1		3	4
32.	Noida		4	3	7
33.	Panaji			1	1
34.	Patna		2	5	7
35.	Pune			1	1
36.	Raghunathganj	1			1
37.	Raipur	1			1
38.	Ranchi		2	2	4
39.	Shillong			2	2
40.	Siliguri		3	1	4
41.	Srinagar	1	2		3
42.	Trivandrum	1			1
43.	Varanasi	1	5	2	8
44.	Vatakara			1	1
45.	Vijayawada		2		2
Total		22	71	58	151

Study Centres Established from 01/04/2018 till date

Sl. No.	RC name	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
1.	Agartala		1		1
2.	Ahmedabad		1		1
3.	Aligarh		1		1
4.	Bangalore			2	2

Sl. No.	RC name	Special (D)	Programme (P)	Regular	Total
5.	Bhopal		5	1	6
6.	Bhubaneshwar		2	3	5
7.	Cochin		1	2	3
8.	Delhi 1		1		1
9.	Delhi 2	1	1		2
10.	Deoghar			2	2
11.	Gangtok		1		1
12.	Guwahati			1	1
13.	Hyderabad			1	1
14.	Jabalpur		1	1	2
15.	Jaipur		1		1
16.	Jodhpur	1	2	2	5
17.	Karnal		3	1	4
18.	Khanna	1			1
19.	Kohima		2		2
20.	Lucknow		9	2	11
21.	Madurai			1	1
22.	Noida		2		2
23.	Port Blair		1		1
24.	Raghunathganj		1		1
25.	Raipur		3		3
26.	Shimla		1		1
27.	Vatakara			2	2
28.	Vijayawada		6		6
29.	Visakhapatnam		1		1
Total		3	47	21	71

[English]

Oil Subsidy by Government

907. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds spent by the Government

for provision of subsidies on various petroleum products during each of the last five years, State/UT/year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the usage of kerosene declined considerably in several States and Union Territories following the implementation of an Innovative Cash Incentive Scheme to enable saving of subsidies with the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The total amount of funds spent by

Government for provisions of subsidies on various petroleum products in each of the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement. The States of Karnataka, Telangana, Nagaland, Gujarat, Bihar and Goa have opted for voluntary cut from their PDS kerosene allocation.

Statement

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

(` crore)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Petrol	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel	62,837	10,935	-	-	-
PDS Kerosene	30,574	24,799	11,496	7,595	4,672
Domestic LPG	46,458	36,580	18	-	-
Total Under-recoveries (A)	139,869	72,314	11,515	7,595	4,672
Total DBTL subsidy (B)	3,869	3,971	16,056	12,133	20,880
DBTK Subsidy (C)	-	-	-	11	113
PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002 #	SKO* 676	-	-	860	-
	LPG* 1,904	-	-	2,433	-
Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002 #	SKO 5	5	-	-	-
	LPG 16	18	-	-	-
Other Subsidies (D)	2,601	23	0	3,293	-
Total Subsidy/ Under-recovery on Petroleum Products & Natural Gas (A+B+C+D)	146,339	76,308	27,571	23,032	25,665

on payment basis.

* The payment relates to the year 2014-15 has been received in the year 2016-17.

DBTK subsidy excludes cash incentive/assistance for establishment of institutional mechanism for direct transfer of subsidy paid to States/UTs.

[Translation]

Steel Import/Export

908. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production, use and available storage of steel in the various steel production units of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of quantum of the different kinds of steel imported and exported and foreign exchange spent thereon/earned therefrom;

(c) whether there has been positive impact on the domestic steel industry during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made/being made by the Government to safeguard the interests of the domestic steel industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Steel is a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to be the facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Data on production and Use of total finished steel in the country during the last three years and April-May, 2018 is given below:-

Year	Total Finished Steel (mt)	
	Production	Use
1	2	3
2015-16	90.98	81.52

Steel Category	Qty. in Million Tonnes				Value (Rs. crore)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	Growth %	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	Growth %
Export of Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy)	4.08	8.24	9.62	16.7	22658	35265	46629	32.2
Export of Non Alloy Steel	3.48	7.59	8.73	15.0	16306	28875	37258	29.0
Import of Finished Steel (alloy/stainless + non-alloy)	11.71	7.23	7.48	3.5	45044	34104	39484	15.8
Import of Non Alloy Steel	8.71	5.37	5.64	5.0	31070	23449	27196	16.0

Source: JPC;*provisional

(c) Yes, Madam. There has been positive impact on the domestic steel industry.

- The sector has been growing at a steady Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 5% over past four years.
- Production of crude steel has also increased from 81MT in FY 14 to 102.19 MT in FY18. (26 % increase)
- Consumption of finished steel has increased from 74 MT in FY14 to 90.6 MT in FY 18. (22 % increase)

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector. The role of the Government is that of a facilitator. The Government has

1	2	3
2016-17	101.81	84.04
2017-18*	104.98	90.68
April-May, 2018*	17.85	15.32

Source: JPC;*provisional; mt=million tonnes

Note: Storage data is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) The details of quantum of the different kinds of steel imported and exported and foreign exchange spent / earned thereon have been provided in the tables given below:-

launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which promotes the demand and consumption of steel in the country.

The Government has notified National Steel Policy, 2017 on 8th May, 2017 and the policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) in Government procurement. These policies provide conducive environment for development of iron and steel sector.

Amendment in GFR 2017 to include Life Cycle Cost Analysis - This will enhance the usage of steel in Government funded infrastructure projects.

Protection of the domestic industry from unfair external competition with adequate trade measures such

as anti dumping duties, safeguard duties and the introduction of Minimum Import Prices to protect the domestic markets from low cost steel products (now discontinued).

[English]

Taxes on Petroleum Products

909. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various taxes on petroleum products levied by the Union and State Governments are equivalent to their basic prices and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the basic price of petroleum products and the prices after the levy of State and Union Government taxes, State-wise;

(c) the date-wise quantum of increase in price of crude oil in the international market per barrel during the last year; and

(d) whether the Government has kept petroleum products out of GST purview for the time being as the current status of tax slabs in Goods and Service Tax is likely to accrue less taxes on petroleum products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of taxes per litre in the retail selling price of major petroleum products are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The prices of various grades of crude oil are quoted in the international market on a daily basis. The month-wise average price of Indian basket of crude oil during the last year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax (GST) shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus, while petroleum products are included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Statement-I

The Share of Taxes in Current Price of Petrol, Diesel & Domestic LPG (at Delhi) and PDS Kerosene (at Mumbai) are Given Below:

Elements	Petrol	Diesel
	Rs./Ltr.	Rs./ Ltr.
Price before taxes and dealer commission	36.68	39.77
Excise duty	19.48	15.33
VAT (Including VAT on dealer commission)	16.34	10.07
RSP per litre (including dealer commission)	76.84	68.47

Price of petrol and diesel as per IOCL at Delhi as on 16* July, 2018.

Share of Taxes in RSP of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG

Elements	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
	Effective 16th July'18	Effective 1st July'18
	Rs./Ltr.	Rs./Cyl.
Retail Selling Price before Government Levies	38.52	668.84
Price Component Realized	22.55	668.84
Total Taxes	1.23	35.91
RSP	25.82	754.00
Subsidy to the consumer		257.74
Effective cost to Consumer after Subsidy		496.26

Retail Selling Price of PDS kerosene is at Mumbai and for domestic LPG is at Delhi.

Statement - II

Prices of Indian Basket of Crude Oil During 2017-18

Month	\$/bbl
April	52.49
May	50.57

Month	\$/bbl
June	46.56
July	47.86
August	50.63
September	54.52
October	56.06
November	61.32
December	62.29
January	67.06
February	63.54
March	63.80

Gas Pipeline Network

910. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accepted the proposal contained in Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006 to provide all entities to lay pipelines including GAIL for open access of the country's gas pipeline infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of existing gas pipeline network for transporting gas/ crude supply in the country along with the details of on-going expansion of new gas pipeline network, project-wise; and

(c) the reasons behind splitting State-run gas utility organisation GAIL?

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 to the entities to lay, build, operate or expand gas pipeline as common carrier or contract carrier in the country. PNGRB has defined the eligibility criteria for the entities including GAIL to lay pipelines as common carrier or contract carrier under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Regulations, 2008.

(b) At present, approximately 15800 km of trunk Natural Gas Pipeline and 10400 km of Crude Oil pipeline are passing through various States/UTs in the country. Details of on-going gas pipeline network is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The policy of the Government notified in year 2006 regarding development of Natural Gas Pipeline and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks has envisaged that in the long run and with the maturing of Gas market, the authorized entity will have transportation of natural gas as their sole business activity and will not have any business interest in the gas marketing in the CGD networks.

Statement

Details of Ongoing/Approved Natural Gas Pipeline in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia & Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL	2655	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Barauni - Guwahati	GAIL	750	Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim & Assam
3.	Kochi-Kootanad-Bangalore-Mangalore(Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhatinda - Jammu - Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Mehsana - Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
6.	Mallavaram - Bhopal - Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
7.	Kakinada - Vizag - Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	IMC Ltd	525	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ennore - Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
11.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
Total			12583	

[Translation]

QR Code in NCERT Books

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Quick Response (QR) code in National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) books in near future;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; 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 National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has initiated the process of introducing Quick Response (QR) code in their textbooks. NCERT has started the process of identifying relevant supplementary material (videos,

animations, Power Points (PPTs), maps, e-content). These will be mapped with the content of each textbook from Class 1 to XII and will be linked with QR code, which will be printed in the textbooks.

[English]

Adulteration In Petroleum Products

912. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulteration in various petroleum products reported during each of the last three years and the current year, product/State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of samples of petrol and diesel collected to check adulteration along with the number of samples found adulterated during the said period, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether surprise inspections are being conducted by the Government to check adulteration in various petroleum products;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such inspections carried out during the above period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the OMCs/persons/officials found involved therein during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise number of samples of petrol and diesel drawn, established cases of adulteration and action taken thereof by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years and the current year upto June, 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) and (d) Regular/surprise inspections are carried out at Retail Outlets by the Field Officers/Senior Officers of the OMCs throughout the country. During such inspections, random samples are drawn from the Retail Outlets and sent for testing to authorized laboratories. Surprise inspections are also carried out by the mobile labs of OMCs where samples from petrol pumps are drawn and tested. The State/UT-wise details of inspections carried out by OMCs are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) OMCs take action against the erring Retail Outlet dealers as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC. Further, OMC employees are governed by the provisions of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules and OMCs initiate action against the erring officials as per the same. In addition to this, the Central Government has issued the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. State Governments are also empowered to take action against those indulging in malpractices such as adulteration of petroleum products.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise Detail of Samples Drawn and Terminations in Established Cases of Adulteration in Petrol and Diesel

States	2015-16	
	No. of samples drawn	Terminations in established cases
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5710	1
Arunachal Pradesh	26	0
Assam	884	0
Bihar	3063	0
Chandigarh	449	0
Chattisgarh	2123	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	0
Daman and Diu	1	0
Delhi	3575	0
Goa	61	0
Gujarat	3584	0
Haryana	4074	0
Himachal Pradesh	133	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1387	0
Jharkhand	2445	0
Karnataka	4956	0
Kerala	2531	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3269	1
Maharashtra	6563	1
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	75	0
Mizoram	0	0
Nagaland	4	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
Odisha	1518	1	Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	29	0	Madhya Pradesh	2834	1
Punjab	5835	1	Maharashtra	6388	0
Rajasthan	4687	2	Manipur	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	Meghalaya	0	0
Tamil Nadu	5969	0	Mizoram	0	0
Telangana	1744	1	Nagaland	79	0
Tripura	34	0	Odisha	2087	0
Uttar Pradesh	12691	1	Puducherry	18	0
Uttarakhand	309	0	Punjab	7436	0
West Bengal	4853	3	Rajasthan	4742	2
All-India	82654	12	Sikkim	216	0
2016-17			Tamil Nadu	6209	0
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	Telangana	1931	1
Andhra Pradesh	2893	0	Tripura	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	Uttar Pradesh	10566	1
Assam	1060	0	Uttarakhand	1001	0
Bihar	2870	3	West Bengal	4189	0
Chandigarh	213	0	All-India	77863	10
Chattisgarh	2418	0	2017-18		
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	141	0	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
Daman and Diu	42	0	Andhra Pradesh	3848	0
Delhi	1576	0	Arunachal Pradesh	28	0
Goa	32	0	Assam	1095	0
Gujarat	4549	1	Bihar	2382	0
Haryana	4435	0	Chandigarh	198	0
Himachal Pradesh	174	0	Chattisgarh	2560	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1690	0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	127	0
Jharkhand	1181	1	Daman and Diu	1	0
Karnataka	4454	0	Delhi	2248	0
Kerala	2431	0	Goa	87	0

1	2	3	1	2	3
Gujarat	4709	0	Chandigarh	86	0
Haryana	4093	1	Chattisgarh	735	0
Himachal Pradesh	171	0	Dadra andNagar Haveli	76	0
Jammu andKashmir	2851	0	Daman andDiu	0	0
Jharkhand	1074	0	Delhi	1000	0
Karnataka	4504	0	Goa	133	0
Kerala	991	0	Gujarat	1579	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	Haryana	1811	0
Madhya Pradesh	3686	1	Himachal Pradesh	41	0
Maharashtra	6284	1	Jammu andKashmir	908	0
Manipur	0	0	Jharkhand	281	0
Meghalaya	0	0	Karnataka	1651	0
Mizoram	0	0	Kerala	119	0
Nagaland	97	0	Lakshadweep	0	0
Odisha	2939	1	Madhya Pradesh	883	0
Puducherry	41	0	Maharashtra	1509	1
Punjab	6715	1	Manipur	0	0
Rajasthan	5805	0	Meghalaya	0	0
Sikkim	71	0	Mizoram	5	0
Tamil Nadu	6986	1	Nagaland	0	0
Telangana	2193	0	Odisha	852	0
Tripura	0	0	Puducherry	36	0
Uttar Pradesh	11116	0	Punjab	2340	0
Uttarakhand	618	0	Rajasthan	1406	0
West Bengal	4952	0	Sikkim	90	0
All-India	82470	6	Tamil Nadu	2614	0
2018-19 (April to June)			Telangana	423	0
Andaman andNicobar	0	0	Tripura	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	718	0	Uttar Pradesh	3908	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	Uttarakhand	23	0
Assam	364	0	West Bengal	1918	0
Bihar	582	0	All-India	26091	3

Statement – II*State/UT-wise Number of Inspections Conducted by OMCs at the Retail Outlets*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April to June)
Andaman and Nicobar	38	21	28	7
Andhra Pradesh	10854	9604	12561	2154
Arunachal Pradesh	112	170	237	24
Assam	2415	2180	3515	468
Bihar	8400	7039	10705	1547
Chandigarh	302	133	358	31
Chattisgarh	2891	3242	4272	855
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64	48	101	23
Daman and Diu	75	65	132	16
Delhi	1572	1400	2060	305
Goa	409	359	388	98
Gujarat	8014	9004	11762	2393
Haryana	8405	8737	10061	1413
Himachal Pradesh	1328	1390	1550	123
Jammu and Kashmir	1232	1281	1646	193
Jharkhand	4224	4289	5345	985
Karnataka	11136	10994	14749	2476
Kerala	5955	5909	8106	1112
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8544	10641	13001	2955
Maharashtra	17150	17469	19098	4186
Manipur	223	261	509	97
Meghalaya	588	448	699	117
Mizoram	27	99	142	14
Nagaland	176	66	124	24
Odisha	5619	5292	7502	1203
Puducherry	397	1124	1225	185
Punjab	10218	10711	12941	1670
Rajasthan	10544	9646	12804	2865

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (April to June)
Sikkim	129	77	184	36
Tamil Nadu	15589	16228	18122	2844
Telangana	7918	7925	10649	1689
Tripura	140	213	424	18
Uttar Pradesh	20462	16127	22926	4759
Uttarakhand	1850	1582	1783	371
West Bengal	7290	7698	7593	2088
All-India	174290	171472	217302	39344

Impact of FTAs

913. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to evaluate the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on domestic economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to safeguard domestic economy after any such impact studies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has noticed that FTAs are always one sided and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The evaluation of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is a continuous process. A Joint Study Group (JSG) is normally set up to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industry. Stakeholders including industry representatives, Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments are consulted from time to time. In order to protect the interests of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are

granted. In addition, in case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports.

(e) No Madam. The Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are negotiated on the basis of mutually beneficial outcomes and achieving overall balance for the trading partners.

Funds to States

914. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States which are performing well in implementation of various developmental schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines in this regard 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) Allocation of funds to the States under various welfare schemes by the Ministries/Departments concerned are made on the basis of approved guidelines of the schemes. The releases made to the States are governed by General Financial Rules (GFR) and availability of funds within Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) with the

Central Government. There is no allocation of funds to the States based on performance under implementation of developmental schemes.

Skill Development Programmes

915. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes/have any action plan to make skill development programmes more proactive and effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of skill India centres approved so far in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the number of persons who have availed the benefits of the said programmes so far, district/State - wise, especially in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has taken a number of initiatives to make skill development programmes more proactive and effective. This includes implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018 about 7,213 Training Centres (TCs) are operational, of which 90 are in Jharkhand and 631 are in Madhya Pradesh.

Further, the Government is also promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 462 PMKKs have been established across 35 States and UTs including the state of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 44 PMKKs have been established in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 16 in Jharkhand.

Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (approx.) candidates have been trained. A State-wise statement of number of persons who have availed the benefits under PMKVY, including Jharkhand is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Number of Persons who have Availed the Benefits under PMKVY (2016-20)

Sl. No.	State Name	Candidate Trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2346
3.	Assam	56061
4.	Bihar	150762
5.	Chandigarh	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	722
8.	Daman and Diu	554
9.	Delhi	132297
10.	Goa	1205
11.	Gujarat	54735
12.	Haryana	241604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	61401
15.	Jharkhand	44594
16.	Karnataka	103635
17.	Kerala	97765
18.	Madhya Pradesh	262758
19.	Maharashtra	139108
20.	Manipur	17547
21.	Meghalaya	5797
22.	Mizoram	70
23.	Nagaland	2377

Sl. No.	State Name	Candidate Trained
24.	Odisha	86920
25.	Puducherry	5018
26.	Punjab	141060
27.	Rajasthan	269902
28.	Sikkim	1332
29.	Tamil Nadu	213685
30.	Telangana	116331
31.	Tripura	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	480016
33.	Uttarakhand	43335
34.	West Bengal	129183
Grand Total		3035888

[Translation]

Skill Development Centres

916. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

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

(a) the details of Skill Development Centres opened in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of Skill Development programmes organised by each Centre during the period, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of persons attending these programmes, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the details of persons who have been provided employment by these Centres, State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the details of the efforts made to enhance employment opportunities for the above successful youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Under Skill

India Mission, skill development training is imparted at scale with speed and standards through empanelled training centres. There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training centers.

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

Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, about 7,213 TCs are operational. The State/UT-wise details of number of operational training centres and candidates trained including State of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018, 31.12 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (22.01 lakh STT + 7.82 lakh RPL + 0.51 Special Project)/undergoing training (0.78 lakh appx.) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Under the modified PMKVY 2016-20 scheme, 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 18.07.2018, 17.01 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior i.e. 19 April 2018 is 11.87 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 18.07.2018, 7.23 candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. TCs/TPs are mandated to organize placement/rozkarmelas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, scheme incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates as per table below:

Placement Percentage	Amount Per Candidate
71-85%	3000/-
86% & More	5000/-

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. Also, 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, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from of 35 State/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh and corresponding financial allocation of Rs. 3,047 Cr. for FY 2016-20. The State-wise details of empanelled training centre and enrolled candidates including State of Madhya Pradesh under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20 is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Further, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is also promoting establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20. As on 11.07.2018, 462 PMKKs have been established across 35 States and UTs including Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 44 PMKKs established in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement – I

State-wise Number of Operational TCs (STT) and Candidates Trained Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 10.07.2018.

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Training Centers (STT)	Trained (STT + RPL + Special Project]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148	85401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2346

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	118	56061
4.	Bihar	253	150762
5.	Chandigarh	14	6428
6.	Chhattisgarh	103	36983
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	722
8.	Daman and Diu	2	554
9.	Delhi	237	132297
10.	Goa	3	1205
11.	Gujarat	137	54735
12.	Haryana	770	241604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	87	29864
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	61401
15.	Jharkhand	90	44594
16.	Karnataka	114	103635
17.	Kerala	139	97765
18.	Madhya Pradesh	631	262758
19.	Maharashtra	213	139108
20.	Manipur	11	17547
21.	Meghalaya	9	5797
22.	Mizoram	1	70
23.	Nagaland	6	2377
24.	Odisha	193	86920
25.	Puducherry	12	5018
26.	Punjab	444	141060
27.	Rajasthan	1057	269902
28.	Sikkim	3	1332
29.	Tamil Nadu	356	213685
30.	Telangana	178	116331
31.	Tripura	29	15092
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1354	480016

1	2	3	4
33.	Uttarakhand	95	43335
34.	West Bengal	221	129183
Grand Total		7213	3035888

Statement- II

The State-wise Details of the Number of Training Centers and Enrolled Candidates, as on 17.07.2018, under CSSM Component of PMKVY 2016-20:

Sl. No.	State Name	Empanelled Training centers	Candidates Enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	76	4800
2.	Chhattisgarh	27	3069
3.	Rajasthan	158	194
4.	Madhya Pradesh	154	23626
5.	Tripura	18	612
6.	Andhra Pradesh	84	4095
7.	Karnataka	5	737
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	300
9.	Tamil Nadu	175	6033
10.	Punjab	24	413
11.	Puducherry	8	2668
12.	Bihar	65	299
13.	Uttarakhand	85	7613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1802
15.	Manipur	6	524
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
17.	Chandigarh	—	—
18.	Gujarat	70	2014
19.	Haryana	12	1222
20.	Odisha	17	479

1	2	3	4
21.	Telangana	36	1525
22.	West Bengal	-	—
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
24.	Jharkhand	2	30
25.	Nagaland	1	-
26.	Assam	6	570
27.	Sikkim	1	20
28.	Daman and Diu	3	205
29.	Kerala	—	—
30.	Meghalaya	—	—
31.	Maharashtra	—	—
32.	Delhi	1	—
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	149
34.	Goa	—	—
35.	Mizoram	7	39
Grand Total		1,080	63,038

[English]

CSR Funds

917. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry spent in the last three years along with the areas where CSR funds were spent during the said period;

(b) whether any review or follow up has been made in the last three years to know the benefits accrued due to CSR initiatives;

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

(d) the details of CSR funds contributions made to PM's fund during the last three years; and

(e) the details of CSR funds of the Ministry spent on amelioration of poverty and ensuring gender equality?

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 CSR funds spent during the last three years of the CPSEs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Review or impact assessment is done by CPSEs themselves as a part of the project implementation

process through in-house CSR teams. Impact assessment and monitoring of the projects are also done in some cases by hiring external agencies and through various NGOs.

(d) No contribution has been made to PM's Fund during the last three years.

(e) No CSR funds are available with the Ministry.

Statement

Details of CSR funds spent during last three years

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Amount of CSR Spent	State	Main Sector/Development Area
2015-16	45.00	Uttar Pradesh and Odisha	Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
2016-17	86.41	Odisha, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh	Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
2017-18	125.90	Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Drinking Water, Skill Development, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Social Welfare
STC			
2015-16	50.79	Haryana, Delhi/NCR, Andhra Pradesh	Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Promotion of Art and Culture
2016-17	7.36	Delhi/NCR	Promotion of Art and Culture, Environment and Swachh Bharat
2017-18	13.71	All States/UT, Delhi/NCR	Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat
PEC			
2015-16	33.07	Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	Environment and Swachh Bharat, Promotion of Health Care, Miscellaneous
2016-17	24.04	Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana	Skill Development, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Education
2017-18	In view of losses, no funds were allocated towards CSR for the Financial Year 2017-18		

ITPO

2015-16	407.21	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal	Environment and Swachh Bharat, Skill Development, Social Welfare, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, benefits to armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents
2016-17	292.00	Karnataka, Delhi Uttar Pradesh, Odisha. Madhya Pradesh	Environment and Swachh Bharat. Skill Development, Social Welfare, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Promotion of Health care
2017-18	280.04	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Utrakhhand, Jharkhand, Delhi	Skill Development, Social Welfare, Promotion of Health care, Gender Equality

KTPO

2015-16	2.50	Karnataka	Training and production activities
2016-17	2.50	Karnataka	Skill Training
2017-18	2.41	Karnataka	Promotion of Education

TNTPO

2015-16	35.82	Tamil Nadu	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
2016-17	48.06	Pan India	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund
2017-18	50.78	Pan India	Environment and Swachh Bharat, contribution to Clean Ganga Fund

ECGC

2015-16	1426.10	Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, PAN India,	Environment and Swachh Bharat contribution to Clean Ganga Fund, Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health care, Social Welfare
2016-17	503.45	Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, PAN India, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Meghalaya, Assam West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development
2017-18	655.81	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, New Delhi, Tamil Nadu, North East, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, PAN India	Drinking water, Promotion of Education, Promotion of Health Care, Promotion of Sports, Environment and Swachh Bharat, Social Welfare, Skill Development, Contribution to Armed forces Flag Day

Manufacturing of iPhones

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

(a) whether the Apple company has decided to start manufacturing iPhones from Bengaluru this year and if so, the details thereof including the concessions Apple has sought and concessions the Central Government has agreed to provide; and

(b) the quantum of investment is expected from Apple company and estimated creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities therefrom during the coming three to five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) While Apple has already started manufacturing of certain models of iPhone in Bengaluru through a contract manufacturer, details of private business decisions are not maintained by the Central Government.

The Government received representations seeking concessions including duty exemption on manufacturing and repair units, components, capital equipment (including parts) and consumables for smartphone manufacturing and service/repair, which have not been accepted by the Government.

(b) There is no estimation/assessment of future employment or investment inflows, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

EPFO Net Payroll Enrolment

919. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised downwards the EPFO netpayroll enrolment numbers for September, 2017 to March, 2018 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether these steps would take the total enrolment addition for these seven months to 3.44 million as against 3.93 million estimated earlier and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the net payroll enrolment for April, 2018 was the highest since September, 2017 at 6.85 lakh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Since April, 2018, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has been publishing the month-wise provisional net enrolment figures of its subscribers through its web portal epfindia.gov.in. The data are being released from the month of September, 2017 onwards. The data is dynamic in nature and is being collected.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the details of employees enrolled by the establishments through filing of monthly returns, the net enrolled membership to the Provident Fund for the month of April, 2018 has been 6,85,841 as per data published on 20th June, 2018.

Establishment of ESI Hospitals in AP

920. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) has requested the Union Government to establish 19 ESI hospitals in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the AP Government and agreed to sanction 13 ESI hospitals in the State and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any such ESI hospitals are proposed to be established in the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed setting up of 4 new ESI hospitals at Kakinada, Vizianagaram, Penukonda and Tadepalligudem. ESI Corporation has reported that the proposals for the setting up of new ESIC hospital at Kakinada, Vizianagaram and Penukonda have been referred back to State Government of Andhra Pradesh for giving its consent to run the said hospitals. Further, the

proposal at Tadepalligudem does not fulfill the criteria of minimum number of IPs required to set up a new ESI Hospital.

(d) No proposal has been received from State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of ESI Hospital in Krishna District.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Madam, I have given a privilege notice. I would like to present it ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ok, you have given a privilege notice. I will see it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, I have given a privilege notice...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, Madam, when Hon. Rahul Gandhi speaks, the vote of Bharatiya Janta Party increases ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I will consider. I will see it and then come to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices from some members for adjournment motion on various issues. Although, these issues are important, it is not appropriate to interrupt today's proceedings. I have not given permission for notice of adjournment motion. Other occasions can be used for raising these issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam, ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have told you that I will decide later after considering it.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

1. Memorandum of Understanding between the Oil India Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9271/16/18]

2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9272/16/18]

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the India Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9273/16/18]

4. Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9274/16/18]

5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9275/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

1. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Second Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/

Adm/2018/2 in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2018.

2. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Appointment of Consultants) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. S-Admn/II/XI/2012 in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018.
3. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Imbalance Management Services) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. PNGRB/M(C)/48 in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018.
4. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Code of Practice for Quality of Service for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. PNGRB/Monitoring/QS/CGD/01 in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9276/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1675(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th April, 2018 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.753(E) dated 6th March, 2017 under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9277/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9278/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room

(Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9279/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, 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. LT 9280/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2016-2017.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9281/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room

(Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2016-2017.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9282/16/18]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2016-2017.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9283/16/18]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 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. LT 9284/16/18]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear

Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9285/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9286/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, 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. LT 9287/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Territory Mission Authority Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Silvassa, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Union Territory Mission Authority Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Silvassa, for the year 2016-2017.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9288/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Daman, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission), Daman, for the year 2016-2017.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9289/16/18]

[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) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the

Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9290/16/18]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

1. Memorandum of Understanding between the PEC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9291/16/18]

2. Memorandum of Understanding between the MMTC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9292/16/18]

3. Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9293/16/18]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953:-

1. The Tea (Marketing) Control (Amendment) Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.2288(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2018.

2. The Tea Warehouses (Licensing) Amendment Order, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.2008(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9294/16/18]

(5) A copy of the Notification No. Admin-1/Estt/SPEDA/2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018, making certain amendments in Notification No. Admin-1/Estt/SPEDA/2014 dated 17th March, 2015 issued under Section 5 of the Spices Board Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9295/16/18]

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) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2015-2016.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9296/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 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. LT 9297/16/18]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9298/16/18]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, 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. LT 9299/16/18]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2016-2017.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9300/16/18]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, 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. LT 9301/16/18]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9302/16/18]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2016-2017.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9303/16/18]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2016- 2017.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9304/16/18]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2016-2017.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9305/16/18]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Udaipur, Udaipur, for the year 2016- 2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Udaipur, Udaipur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9306/16/18]
- (23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9307/16/18]

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 8, Shri Pinaki Misra –
Not present.

Smt. Meenakashi lekhi – Not present.

Item No. 9 – Dr. M. Thambidurai.

12.05 hrs

**COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

Statements

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the Reports of the Committee on MPLADS (Lok Sabha):-

1. Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the 4th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of Committee on MPLADS, Lok Sabha on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 2nd Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Naming of assets created under MPLADS after the name of eminent personalities/national icons/freedom fighters and using MPLADS funds for civil construction works in schools as per norms of the Right to Education Act, 2009, respectively'.
2. Statement showing final action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the 6th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of Committee on MPLADS, Lok Sabha on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in 5th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Proposals for New Provisions in MPLAD Scheme Guidelines'.

12.05 ¼ hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

23rd Report

[English]

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (New Delhi): I beg to present the 23rd Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-2018).

12.05 ½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 140th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No.11), pertaining to the Department of Commerce, 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 140th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No.11), pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.06 hrs

- (ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'Physical and Financial Performance of Steel Authority of India Limited and Mecon *Limited', pertaining to the Ministry of Steel***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay a statement regarding the following:-

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 37th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'Physical and Financial Performance of Steel Authority of India Limited and Mecon Limited', pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

- (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Steel***

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9308/16/18

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9309/16/18 and 9310/16/18 and 9310/16/18 respectively.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay a statement regarding the following:-

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

12.06 ½ hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Tobacco Board

[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): On behalf of Shri Suresh Prabhu, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section (4) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with Rule 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules 1976, 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 of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section (4) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 read with Rule 4 of the Tobacco Board Rules 1976, 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 of the Tobacco Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs

NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY BILL, 2017

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill* to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): I withdraw the Bill.

12.07 ½ hrs

[Translation]

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move for leave to withdraw a Bill[@] to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006."

*The Bill was introduced on 10 August 2017 and referred to the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination and report. The Report of the Committee was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 5 January, 2018. A Statement containing reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn has been circulated to Members on 20 July, 2018 (Morning)

[@]The Bill was introduced on 20 April, 2015. A Statement containing reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn has been circulated to Members on 24 March, 2018.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH: Hon. Speaker, I withdraw the Bill.

12.08 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS - INTRODUCED

(i) National Sports University Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind to promote sports education in the areas of sports sciences, sports technology, sports management and sports coaching besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): I introduce the Bill.

12.09 hrs

[Translation]

(ii) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH: Hon. Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.”

[Translation]

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab Ji, would you wish to say something on this matter?

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I want to raise my objection here. The Bill, which was withdrawn, has already been withdrawn, and there the amount of a micro, small and medium industries was mentioned. This Bill was introduced in 2015.

In the new Bill, which is being introduced today, in regard to the micro enterprise, the provision is that the annual turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 crore; in respect of small enterprise, the annual turnover is more than Rs. 5 crore but does not exceed Rs. 75 crore, and in respect of medium enterprises, the annual turnover is more than Rs. 75 crore and does not exceed Rs. 250 crore. Here the change is the turnover of a unit or an industry has come into and thereby you are denying the benefit to those small, micro and medium Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018 * 23.07.2018 77 industries. This is not at all acceptable, and this is something which goes against our micro, small and medium industries. It is the investment on the micro, small and medium industries that is to be determined and not the turnover.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

Therefore, I appeal to the House that let the Minister go back and try to impress upon his officials and the Government that this is not in favour of the industry, especially the micro, small and medium industries.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs

(iii) Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Council Act, 1973.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Council Act, 1973.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

12.12 hrs

STATEMENT RE: HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9311/16/18

SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No.4 of 2018).

12.13 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced ...Contd.

(iv) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Madam, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.”

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, I stand here to oppose the introduction of this amendment to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill. A month or so ago, Bhushan Steel was sold to Tata Steel and 65 per cent of the loan was recovered and 35 per cent was written off. Steel sector is booming now and nobody asks a question as to who is responsible for 35 per cent loss or haircut.

Alok Industries, a textile company whose bidding was only about Rs. 50 million, of which lenders should get around Rs. 47 million. Alok Industries owes banks around Rs. 296 million. Can one believe that a company worth Rs. 296 million is being sold at Rs. 50 million? The State Bank of India, Corporation Bank, UCO Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, LIC, Allahabad Bank, Union Bank, Dena Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India plus Axis Bank are the lenders, who have taken a massive haircut of almost 84 per cent. All this has happened because of the complicity of this Government. There was only one bidder, which was a strange consortium of Reliance Industries Ltd. and JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company. RIL has enough money

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

of its own, while JM cannot run a textile mill. Why they have got together is a mystery. The foul bidder offered Rs. 50 million of which the lenders would get about Rs. 47 million.

The Committee of Creditors (COC) in last April could not gather enough votes to act on the resolution plan and here the crux of the problem lies and that is the reason why an Ordinance came into force. The proposal got 70 per cent of the votes when 75 per cent were needed. That is the prevalent law today. Now, the Government stepped in and an Ordinance amending the IBC lowered the minimum vote needed for passing a resolution plan to 66 per cent from 75 per cent.

While going through this thick Bill, in Clause 25, Section 33, sub-section (ii) of the principal Act, after the words 'decision of the Committee of Creditors' the words 'approved by not less than 66 per cent of voting share' shall be inserted. This is the amendment to which I am opposed. In clause 25 of the Explanatory Note, the Bill seeks to amend Section 33 of the Code to provide a reduced threshold from 75 per cent of voting share for obtaining the approval of the Committee of Creditors for making an application to the adjudicating authority to pass a liquidation order. Even that is the reason why I say that this is nothing but a fixed match. Bad loan resolution is becoming deep rooted nexus between the bankers, auditors and promoters, which is undermining serious recovery.

Alok Industries is a glaring example. Should the law be bent like this? Should we be the party to this law, this loot? It stinks. This is a clear case of crony capitalism and loot of public money. It is bad in law. Anything that is against public good is bad in law. I oppose its introduction. Here is a case where just to help one industry, an Ordinance is being brought by this Government. Now, an Amendment Bill is being introduced.

Mr. Minister is a good friend of mine. He still continues to be a good friend of mine. I hope, good sense will prevail and he will impress. Whatever may be the constraints, whatever may be the pressure, at least the Government should stand up and do away with this type of crony capitalism and should stop the loot of money.
...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Only Minister's statement will go on record and nothing else.

...(*Interruptions*)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, as this august House is aware, when the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was introduced, the country's banking sector was going through a serious crisis. All of us are very much aware where the genesis of that crisis lies. When we took over this Government in May, 2014 and the hon. Prime Minister spoke on Friday, when this august House had resoundingly rejected the No Confidence Motion also against this Government, about the dire financial stress that the Indian banking system was faced with because of indiscriminate and absolutely baseless lending that happened during the period 2008 to 2014 where the banking system gave money to promoters who had no business to get loans in the first place. ...(*Interruptions*) When we took over this Government, the stress in the banking sector, including the stressed assets and the NPAs, was humongous ...(*Interruptions*) and was because of the bad lending prior to 2014. ...(*Interruptions*) The cases that the hon. Member is referring to are also loans which have been given during that period and then subsequently restructured and have continued to be evergreen because of which the banking system was in dire straits. ...(*Interruptions*) In this situation, ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: You have not provided loans. He is talking about the banks. These loans have been provided by banks. Why do you stand like this?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker, if they had opposed it a vehemently at the time when these loans were being provided, the country would not have had to face such a problem.

There was another reason for this problem, the laws of DRTs, SARFAESI, DIFR for recovering loans were weak. The banks have not been able to recover loans from the rich people till date. Notice used to be sent to common men. If a common man used to avail a loan of a lesser amount, bank forced him to repay the loan amount. But when a rich person got loan, he thought it as a matter of his right and it was the responsibility of the bank to recover the loan amount. Their property or

*Not recorded.

factory was never seized. The Congress Government is responsible for it. IBC law was introduced in such a situation...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Only Minister's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...*

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: When IBC law was introduced, many hon. Members had raised some matters like what will happen to home buyers, if the loan providing banks create apprehensions any obstacle in resolution process and the consequent winding up of the companies. Winding up a company causes job losses and it is obvious that the liquidation value is less than what could be achieved in the resolution of IBC. Keeping in mind all these problems, the hon. Finance Minister had announced during discussion in the House to set up a committee comprising Government officials, RBI officers, independent experts and lawyers and all of them together will study the law and give suggestion to the Government ...*(Interruptions)* Keeping in mind those suggestions, these amendments have been introduced. All these amendments are prospective, none of them is retrospective. If any false allegation is leveled, it is baseless. No law has been introduced to suite anyone. All these are prospective not retrospective ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I introduce the Bill.

12.17 hrs

**STATEMENT RE: INSOLVENCY AND
BANKRUPTCY CODE (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2018***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF COAL, MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF

*Not recorded.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9312/16/18

CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 6 of 2018).

12.18 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced ...Contd.

(v) Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): On behalf of Shri Rajnath Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I introduce the Bill.

12.19 hrs

**STATEMENT RE: CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE , 2018***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): On behalf of Shri Rajnath Singh, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 2 of 2018)

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9313/16/18

12.20 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced ...Contd.

(vi) Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018**[English]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Bahampur): Madam Speaker, please allow me to say a few words.

HON. SPEAKER: No, you did not give any notice.

The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I introduce the Bill.

12.21 hrs

STATEMENT RE: COMMERCIAL COURTS, COMMERCIAL DIVISION AND COMMERCIAL APPELLATE DIVISION OF HIGH COURTS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE ,2018**[English]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 23.07.2018.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9314/16/18.

of High Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 3 of 2018).

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up ‘Zero Hour’ matters.

Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Madam Speaker, first and foremost, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister on behalf of my leader KCR and the people of Telangana for acknowledging the development of the newly formed State under the leadership of our mature Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao. Even after facing multiple teething problems and hurdles, *mein aaj fakr ke saath collar utha kar keh sakta hoon ki*, today we are number one in fiscal growth at the rate of 17.2 per cent; we are number one in infrastructure growth, which includes Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project, Palamuru Lift Irrigation Project, Mission Bhagiratha, and Mission Kakatiya. We are number one in industrial development; we are number one in the implementation of social welfare schemes with an outlay of Rs. 40,000 crore; we are number one in IT growth; and we are number one in the Ease of Doing Business.

If we receive cooperation and blessings of the Central Government further, then we will achieve the goal of ‘Golden Telangana’ within a very short time. Thank you very much, Madam.

12.23 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER**Re: Immediate intervention on developmental issues in Kerala alongwith unprecedented flood situation in various parts of the State***[English]*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the severe occurrence of flood in different parts of Kerala, especially, in my own District of Alappuzha and Kuttanad.

I am very much thankful to the hon. Home Minister as I had raised this issue earlier also, and he had sent the hon. MoS Home there. Unfortunately, he did not inform me. Otherwise, after the No-Confidence Motion,

I could have been present there if the Minister had informed me about his visit. However, I could not be there because of this non-information from their side.

The situation is very alarming. The entire Kuttanad region, which is known as the 'rice bowl of Kerala' has been flooded. My fellow Member, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, is present in the Constituency only, and I am also going over there now.

All the people in Kerala are affected because of the devastating floods. Actually, the situation over there is that thousands of houses were damaged, and physical and economic losses amounting to hundreds of crores of rupees have been reported from different parts of the State, especially, in this area. Thousands of common people have been forced to take shelter in the temporarily-arranged rehabilitation centres. Around 500 shelters are there in my Constituency itself. Hectares of paddy fields and cash crops were damaged due to the devastating flood and rain. The economic loss of this damage is yet to be estimated.

People are lacking proper medical facilities and potable drinking water. The temporarily-arranged camps are unable to provide proper care and shelter for the suffering people. They are also facing serious lack of proper communication system and safe drinking water.

In addition to this, mine is a coastal Constituency and due to lack of proper sea wall in the western coastal regions, life of thousands of poor fishermen inhabiting in the vicinity of sea shore is in danger. They are in a very bad situation as there is no livelihood or source of income for them.

I would request the Government to declare this flood as a national calamity taking note of this unfortunate loss of valuable human lives and economic damage.

Already, our all-Party Delegation had met the hon. Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister had also assured some relief measures in this area. I think that he was also instrumental in sending the Minister over there. The Members of the Delegation were demanding most significant development needs of the State. They had asked for increase in the allocation of food grains to the State. However, I am very sorry to state that the hon. Prime Minister's attitude was very negative regarding

removing the uncertainty about the Kanjikode Railway Coach Factory and to speed up the Sabarimala Railway Project.

The Prime Minister did not give any assurance. Instead of that, the hon. Prime Minister took an indifferent attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is over, you have been given extra time. We will have a discussion on the matter as well.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: The Delegation was not sent by any Party, but it was a Delegation of the people of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister even submitted a memorandum. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas C. Tadas ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, I am coming to the last point. Kindly give me one more minute to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

The Prime Minister instead of giving assurance to the Delegation from Kerala submitted a Memorandum to the Delegation itself. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request the hon. Home Minister to give some assurance on the issue in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, a response may be given by the Government on this very serious issue being faced in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You should associate with the said issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri M. B.

Rajesh, Dr. P.K. Biju, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher and Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): Madam Speaker, through the House, while drawing attention of hon'ble Minister of Railways, I would like to say ...(*Interruptions*) that there is a Sevagram Ashram which is better known as the workplace of Mahatma Gandhi in my parliamentary constituency Wardha...(*Interruptions*) Sevagram Aaradhna Superfast Express train is being operated from Porbandar to Howrah via Wardha by the Indian Railway. If stoppage of this express train is provided at Sevagram-Wardha, then the birthplace and workplace of Mahatma Gandhi will be developed as a tourist destination and it will even benefit the tourists. The 150th birth anniversary is to be celebrated in the year 2019.

Hence, it is requested to provide stoppage of this train at Wardha railway station.

Thank you.

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramdas C. Tadas.

12.26 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERContd

Re: Immediate intervention on developmental issues in Kerala alongwith unprecedented flood situation in various parts of the State

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, I have heard whatever my dear colleague, Shri Venugopal, had raised about the agony and sufferings of the people of Kerala. Floods have hit different parts of the country including Odisha, Karnataka, Bihar and so many other places also. Therefore, it is a matter of concern.

I want to assure the august House, through you, Madam, that we need to have a very detailed discussion

about floods under Rule 193, if the notice is given to your kind self. Only casting aspersions about hon. Prime Minister will not help. I would request the hon. Member not to politicise the issue. ...(*Interruptions*) I want to request my dear friend, Shri Venugopal not to politicise the issue of human sufferings. ...(*Interruptions*) Already our Home Minister has assured on the floor of the House that he will be sending a Minister, and a Minister has already been sent. The Government of India will be there for assistance not only of Kerala but also extend assistance to all those States where the floods have hit. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SANJEEV BALYAN (Muzaffarnagar): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, out of 22 crore population of Uttar Pradesh, 3 crore reside in Western Uttar Pradesh. Around 22 districts fall under western Uttar Pradesh. Today, through you, I would like to express the plight of 8 crore people of western Uttar Pradesh before the Government. Fortunately, Minister of Home Affairs of the country and our leader Shri Rajnath Singh is present here in the House. High Court of the state is located in Allahabad. Around 15 lakh cases are pending in the Allahabad High Court, out of which around 52 per cent i.e. 7.5 lakh cases are from Western Uttar Pradesh. The distance of Allahabad High Court from Western Uttar Pradesh is around 700-750 kilometers. I would like to inform you that High Courts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are located at a short distance from my district Muzaffarnagar and even distance of Lahore High Court is 500 kilometers from my district but distance of Allahabad High Court is 700 kilometers. It is a long pending demand. There are three benches of High Court in Madhya Pradesh for 7 crore population. Karnataka has 3 benches of High Court for 6 crore population. On the contrary, there is only one bench for 22 crore population in Uttar Pradesh which is located at Lucknow. The distance from Lucknow to Allahabad is 200 kilometers, and Western Uttar Pradesh is 700 kilometers. This demand is being raised by the third generation in the Parliament. The people are losing faith in public representatives because when we raise such demand it is not fulfilled. When people lose faith in a public representative in a democracy then resort to agitation. I urge upon the Government that the matter related to people of western Uttar Pradesh is just being

passed on between the Union Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of Uttar Pradesh to Allahabad High Court like a football ...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Madam Speaker, it is an important issue. Can the interest of 8 crore people be ignored for just 10,000 Advocates?...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Dr. Sanjeev Balyan.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point. This is not the way. You are not allowed to speak beyond the time allotted to you. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA (Amritsar): I thank you, Hon. Speaker ma'am, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important subject in Zero Hour.

Maa'm, I would like to draw your attention towards the menace posed by drugs in Punjab. The drug-addiction of youth in Punjab has become so rampant that this is also called the 'Sixth river of Punjab'. During the last ten years, the Akali Dal-BJP Government did nothing to check the problem of drugs. Punjab used to be called the granary of India. Its share in the central food-basket was maximum. Punjabis have always been at the vanguard during the freedom-struggle of India. Punjabis have always been at the forefront in defending the motherland in all wars against Pakistan. But, the Akali Dal-BJP Government just washed its hands off the problem of drugs in Punjab.

However, I thank the present Chief Minister of Punjab Captain Amrindar Singh who has taken stern measures against the drug-peddlers and broken the backbone of drug-smuggling cartels in Punjab. We must bring the youth of Punjab into the mainstream by providing jobs for them.

I urge upon the Government to introduce incentives for agro-based industries in Punjab under Rural Development Ministry Scheme. Ferozepur, Gurdaspur and Pathankot are border-belt areas. The wars, attrition

and division between India and Pakistan has badly affected the youth of Punjab. So, the need of the hour is to grant an industry-package to Punjab, especially agro-based industry-package. Our youth hail from farming background. They can work in agro-based industries and achieve wonders. So, such rural development projects should be ushered in all blocks of Punjab.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ravneet Singh would like to be associated with this matter. He has given it in writing.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ravneet Singh is allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Gurjeet Singh Aujala.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What do you want to say? You may check the list. I am allowing all the members to raise their points as per the list. Why are you doing all this?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to thank the Central Government for the unprecedented progress made in the development of Railways.

Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that the Hanumangarh district being a border in Rajasthan is facing lot of problems concerning Railways. Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts come under my Parliamentary constituency. There is a need to construct a washing line in Hanumangarh district. Bhatinda junction is at a distance of 80 Km. from Hanumangarh, but construction of washing line there is not viable. The Railways has 400 Bighas of land at Hanumangarh junction which is a border area. Therefore, it is necessary to have a washing line in that area. Through you, I would like to request the Central Government to construct a washing line to carry out railway operations in Hanumangarh and Ganganagar districts which are adjacent to international border.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi

Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to make one more request. Kochi and Nanded Express trains which stop at Bikaner should be extended upto Shriganganagar. Train number 14519 and 14520 Kisan Express and train number 19225 and 19226 Jammu-Bhatinda Express terminate at Bhatinda junction which is at a distance of merely 80 Km. from Hanumangarh. These trains remain standing there for six hours. Therefore, through you, I would request the Central Government to extend these trains upto Hanumangarh. Thank you...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj Rajoria and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Nihal Chand.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon'ble Speaker, my issue is concerned with social security. I congratulate and felicitate the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Ministry of Social Justice and the Ministry of Rural Development for the steps taken by them for social security and pension. Being a Member of Parliament I attend the meeting of 'Disha' and visit the area also. I am a member of Standing Committee on Rural Development also. During the study towns of the Committee, I have observed two-three points especially related to the destitute old age people, disabled person and widow pension. The Government has fixed the minimum pension of Rs. 1000 for the poor government employees who died while in service, but the people under the said four categories face lot of problems in banks. It is very difficult for the destitute, elderly, disabled and widows to visit the bank several times to get a bank card. I had distributed motor tri-cycle to 80% differently abled persons in my district but their number is 162. The destitute and elderly people have to travel about 10 Km. a day to receive the pension amount of just Rs. 300 or 500. I have seen two models. When cash vending machine is used for the purpose, biometric impressions do not match and the bank officials make them sit in the bank for the whole day as they do not disburse the pension amount without preparing 'Panchnama'.

Through you, I would like to give two suggestions to the Government. First, the elderly, destitute and especially the disabled people should have the facility where the Sarpanch could prepare the 'Panchnama' and disburse the amount on the spot. The two accessible

agencies in this respect are- Corporative Society or the post office. The Government should ponder over it. Secondly, the elderly and destitutes need proper medicines and nutritious diet but the amount given as pension is very meager. People more than 75 years of age are getting Rs. 500 as pension.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that this amount should be Rs. 1000 at the minimum. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Smt. Anju Bala, Smt. Santosh Ahlawat, Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Sharad tripathi, Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar, Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu, Prof. Richad Hay, Shri Balbhadra Manjhi, Dr. Manoj Rajori, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi are allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Prahalad Singh Patel.

Is Shri N. Kristappa there?

Not present.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Where is Shri Dharambir Ji?

Not Present.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

*SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): Hon. Madam Speaker, Vanakkam. University Grants Commission (UGC) came into existence in the year 1956. UGC, since then, has been engaged in regulation and promotion of education and research activities in all the higher institutions of the country, besides providing grants to them. The Ministry of Human Resources Development has sent a draft bill seeking the suggestions of the States with regard to replacing University Grants Commission, UGC by a Higher Education Commission. UGC has now administrative and financial powers. This is sufficient. Rather the proposed Higher Education Commission may not have financial powers for granting funds to the States. As this Higher Education Commission can only be a regulatory body,

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Tamil Nadu government strongly feels that there is no need for such a Commission replacing UGC. The financial powers to allocate grants for implementation of Higher Education programmes should only vest with UGC. If this power is taken away by the Union Government, many higher education schemes implemented in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu will be much affected. As many as 13 Universities located in Tamil Nadu get 100 percent grant from UGC for implementing several higher education programmes. We are afraid and it is a matter of concern that if UGC is replaced by Higher Education Commission, who will provide grants to these Universities. UGC is now functioning with utmost transparency. Replacing UGC by a Higher Education Commission with less powers is not at all needed. The proposal to take away the financial powers from UGC and giving them to Ministry of HRD or any other Body, is also not necessary. Several States including Tamil Nadu will be much affected by this proposal, as well.

That's why Tamil Nadu has been vehemently opposing the proposal of setting up of Higher Education Commission. UGC provides 100 per cent grants to the Higher Institutions of the country. If the financial powers are taken away from UGC and given to Ministry of HRD or some other institution, then the fund-sharing will be in the ratio of 60:40 between the Union and the States. I therefore urge upon the Union Government to give up the proposal of setting up of Higher Education Commission in place of UGC and allow UGC to continue its functioning in its present form. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Sundram, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. J. Jayavardhan are allowed to be associated with the matter raised by Shri K. Ashok Kumar.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHU SHARMA (Ajmer): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Railway Minister towards an important railway lines of my electoral constituency. Ajmer-Naseerabad-Kekri-Tonk-Chauthka Barwara-Sawai Madhopur new railway line had been announced during the UPA Government in the Railway Budget, after the change of Government, this project was kept in cold storage for two-three years and

in the year 2015-16, the present government has sanctioned it again. This project costs 872 crore rupees. This area has not seen a railway line even after so many years of independence. Tonk is an important district of Rajasthan and that is also covered under it. The railway link upto Pushkar was laid during UPA's tenure. If this railway line is linked with Merta city, more than half of the population of Rajasthan will benefit through the same.

HON. SPEAKER: You please conclude.

DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have been elected for the first time. Please give me a chance to speak.

This is a very important railway line. Future of lakhs of people of Rajasthan is linked with this railway line. Attention was paid to this during our government's tenure, but today these projects are not being started. Through you, I would like to request the Railway Minister to start the said railway line projects at the earliest.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Madam Speaker, we are sitting in the House soberly but we don't get a chance to speak. I would like to raise a very serious issue in the House.

HON. SPEAKER: This is an issue related to adjournment motion, even then I will allow you to speak. Right now, you sit down.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY (Valmiki Nagar): Madam Speaker, I would like to invite the attention of the Union Government towards the problem of cooks working under the mid-day meal scheme for twelve months without taking any leave and they are paid merely 1250 rupees per month and paid only ten months' salary in a year. Their wages are even less than the minimum wages and they toil hard day and night to feed their children. Through this House, I would like to urge the Government to provide them wages as per the minimum wages and they should also be given government accommodation. Even their families are not paid the insurance amount of four lakh rupees on time in case of their death. The Government should work towards addressing the shortcomings related to them.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, and Dr. Manoj Rajoria are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Satish Chandra Debey.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Jyotiraditya ji, I am allowing you the time to speak, but you should keep one thing in mind that the members having their names in the list should get the opportunity to speak first. You also have the issue in adjournment motion, even then I am allowing you to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, women are the soul of the country. In Hindu religion, women are worshipped as Goddesses. But, today such a situation has emerged in the country that each women is considering herself insecure. Women are facing rapes, acid attacks and stalking. What kind of situation has emerged in the country today? Today, humanity is not sustaining itself in the country and cruelty has prevailed. Even a single rape happening in the country is a blot on all of us. Going by the statistics of National Crime Records Bureau, 40 thousand rape cases are happening in the country every year. The statistics of rape against minor girls is 19000 every year. Such incidents are happening...*(Interruptions)*...*

HON. SPEAKER: You are giving a speech as if...

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon. Home Minister is sitting here, I would like to ask him ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Sit down. i am sorry. Do not politicize every issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do not politicize it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)...**

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat Ji, you can start.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Do not politicize this issue. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this.

...*(Interruptions)...**

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. *[Translation]* I am a woman, that's why I am speaking. Do not politicize this issue.

...*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I understand.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Santosh Ahlawat Ji you may speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)...**

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh and Adv. Joice George are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. She is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Madam I would like to say that I have been elected to this House for the first time. Whatever I speak is lost in the din. They are in the habit of speaking, they do not let me speak ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You may speak. Your speech only will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Madam I would like to thank you for allowing me to raise an issue during

Zero Hour. I am fortunate that Hon. Minister of Human Resources and Development is sitting here. I come from a district which is important with a view to education. I have done tremendous work for increasing the number of admissions in the government schools. The drop-outs have come back to school on account of the works done by me under the scheme "Apne Vidyalaya, Apne Bachche". Hon. Prime Minister has referred to this fact in his "Man Ki Baat".

There are not enough rooms in the Kendriya Vidyalaya being run in my Parliamentary constituency and situated in the district headquarter. A proposal for construction of twenty rooms by CPWD was sent to hon. Minister and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan a long time ago. Hon. Minister is present here and I would like to request him to give permission for construction of twenty rooms in the said Vidyalaya and running it in two shifts. This district has been performing very well in the field of education.

I, therefore, would like to request the Hon. Minister, through you, in this regard. I am not demanding anything, rather I am seeking your permission for running the said vidyalaya in two shifts.

Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Misra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Rekha Verma - Not present.

Shri Praveen Kumar Nishad

SHRI SUDHIR GUPTA (Mandsaur): Madam, Mandsaur has been referred to, hence please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Not a single word of his speech has been recorded. You sit down please. What is this going on?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD (Gorakhpur): Jon. Madam Speaker, thank you.

I want to raise an issue of urgent public importance during zero hour. I have been elected from Gorakhpur

Parliamentary constituency in the by-election. I would like to ask a question relating to 578 sub-castes of our fishermen community. Scheduled Caste certificate is issued to Valmiki caste mentioned at serial no. 11 under appendix 'F' of Appendix to Census Manual, Part-I for Uttar Pradesh of Census of India, 1961. This certificate is issued to Chamar sub-caste mentioned at serial no. 24. We are mentioned as Majwar at serial no 51 which has several sub-castes- manjhi, mujhvir, rajgod, mallah, kewat, kashyap, dheewar etc.

Anantsaynam Aayangar committee was constituted on this subject in the year 1949-1950. Madam, the recommendations of the said committee have not been implemented yet. Kaka Kalelkar committee submitted its report in the year 1956. An amendment was made in the year 1976. But we are divided in 578 sub-castes namely kewat, mallah, bind, suraiya, kulwat, chai etc. all over the country. As on date we are demanding facilities as scheduled castes. The* Samajwadi Party led government has issued a government order on 21 December, 2016 in this regard.

HON. SPEAKER: Any person's name should not be uttered* name will not go on record.

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: Hon. Madam Speaker, the present government is not providing the said facility. As GST is applicable to all the goods in the country, all the facilities attached with the scheduled caste 'majhuwar' should be provided to us also. We have also a glorious history in this country.

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is up. You can't give a long speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: Hon, Madam, I have been elected to this House for the first time. Please allow me to speak. Other Members often get opportunities to speak. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: They don't give long speeches.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: Madam, this is not merely a speech, I am talking about our rights ...(Interruptions) the voice of SCs, STs, OBCs has always been suppressed...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Don't say like this. Make your point, but you should be precise in making your point during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: Madam, we have had a glorious past.

HON. SPEAKER: You mentioned rightly about the fishing community...

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, I also have a speech to make.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

You are not supposed to make speech at this time. This is Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Thank you Madam.

Granite is found in abundance in the entire Bundelkhand area including my Parliamentary Constituency. Stone crushing industries are based on it. These industries are being exploited in the name of various types of rules and regulations though mostly they are following all the standards laid down for them. This is the only big group of industries in my Parliamentary Constituency which is producing granite for construction. Thousands of people have got employment through it.

Through You, I would like to request the Central Government to withdraw the illegal notices issued in the cases filed with NGT (Delhi) on the basis of false affidavits produced by NGOs against the stone crushers without verifying the documents in Bundelkhand and the most backward districts of Banda, Chitrakoot, Mahoba and Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh and to take appropriate action against the concerned NGO to save these industries from exploitation so that the source of livelihood of people of Bundelkhand could be safeguarded and granite could be made available for construction industry. Thank You.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is allowed to associate himself with the subject raised by Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

Shri Dushyant Chautala

SHRI DUSHAYANT CHAUTALA: Thank You, Madam Speaker.

Madam, N.H.M. scheme is being implemented across the country for the last many years under which a grant is given by the Central Government for providing health services. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 808 crore was provided to Haryana through NHM for equipment and medicines. By filing district wise RTIs, we found out that district level wise, the purchasing limit for many things is Rs. One lakh but these items are being purchased at escalated prices under NHM and Mukhaymantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana. The tender price for pregnancy strips is Rs. 2.70 in Hisar, but it is being purchased at the rate of upto Rs. 28 in many districts.

I wanted to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of India because the equipment and medicines are produced at different rates in the whole country and benefit is provided to nears and dears running shops without licenses. I request the Government to get the audit done by CAG, especially about the last three financial years of NHM in Haryana in this matter. We have the pricing details regarding pregnancy strip. In Kaithal, it was purchased at the rate of Rs. 21, in Jind it was purchased at Rs. 28 and in Karnal it was purchased at Rs. 7. It is a scam of crores of rupees in different States. And regarding Haryana we have the evidence. The Government should initiate an inquiry into the matter in which an item whose tender price is fixed at Rs. 2.70 is being purchased at escalated prices under NHM and Mukhaymantri Muft Ilaaj Yojna. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to order an audit by CAG on this issue as early as possible. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal is allowed to associate himself with the subject raised by Shri Dushyant Chautala.

Shri Kapil Patil. Is he present?

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (Bhiwandi): Madam Speaker, the population of Kalyan Junction in my Parliamentary constituency, Bhiwandi has increased from Rs. 10 to 12 lakh and the daily passengers travelling from Kalyan to Poona love to travel in Inter-city and Deccan Queen, but as both the trains have no stoppage at this

junction they have to go to Dadar or Karjat to catch these trains. Dadar is at a distance of 40 Kms and Karjat is at 50 Kms from Kalyan. It wastes their time.

Through you, I would like to submit that as the population of this area has increased from 10 lakh to 12 lakh, daily passengers travelling from Kalyan to Poona face lot of difficulties. Therefore, I request that the trains Deccan Queen and Intercity Express which run from Mumbai to Poona should be provided stoppage at Kalyan.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate themselves with the subject raised by Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government's Ministry of Telecommunications to the poor network of BSNL in the entire Jharkhand, especially in my Parliamentary Constituency Giridih which is a left wing extremism affected area. The network is so poor that we often face the problem of call dropping. Private telecom companies are also operating there as on date but there is no one to hear us if we make any complaints against them.

Through you, I want to submit that the condition of BSNL is quite bad in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand states. It should be improved, otherwise it will also create hurdle in fulfilling the dream of hon'ble Prime Minister to provide networking upto the Panchayat level. It is my request that it should be improved. Many many thanks to you.

HON. SPEAKER: I allow Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Balbhandra Manjhi, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Vinod Kumar Sonker and Shri Ganesh Singh to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Hon'ble Speaker, it is a very important issue. EPS 1995 Scheme has been implemented for five and half crore employees. At present, there are 36 lakh beneficiaries under this scheme. The Government recently took a step and minimum pension was fixed at Rs. 1000/-. The report of the Standing Committee was

submitted in 2013 in this regard. That was Koshiyari Committee. Koshiyaru Committee had made home recommendations. Our Ministry of HRD, Shri Prakash Javadekar ji is present here. He had filed a petition in the Committee on Petitions and he had also made such demand. In the report of the Committee on Petitions and Standing Committee, a recommendation was made to pay Rs. 3000/- plus DA as pension. But the pension is not increasing, so, many persons withdrew. I would like to state the main reason. I have received requests regarding 17 demands, I would not state that, but I want to tell about an important issue. You and all of us know how a person can live on Rs. 1000/-. But efforts are being made to privatize the pension fund set up to increase the pension up to Rs. 3000/-, which should be done. The contribution on the part of government is needed in this regard. There is a recommendation that the government should contribute 8.33 per cent in it. If the government does it, all these employees should get security. It is a matter associated with security and age. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I, through you, demand in the zero hour that whatever option is provided to them, it should be implemented as it is. If the recommendation on pension of Rs. 3000/- plus DA is implemented, then people will be elated. I feel that this government would do it immediately.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shrimati Supriya Sule, Shri Dushyanta Chautala, Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut and Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde are allowed to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Arvind Sawant.

Shri Rajendra Gavit - Not present.

Shrimati Butta Renuka.

13.00 hrs

[English]

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (Kurnool): Madam, on Friday in the reply given to the No Confidence Motion, we, the people of Andhra Pradesh, did not get any clarity from the Government. Though the hon. Prime Minister mentioned in his speech that he is very much concerned about Andhra Pradesh, but there was no clarity. We could not understand the stages through which there was a transfer from Special Status to Special Package and to Special Purpose Vehicle. This is a time taking process and involves technicalities. We would like to know the

reason. The hon. Home Minister is here in the House. In his statement he mentioned that when bifurcation happens sometimes the States have to suffer. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to make sure in what way they can make the State to not to suffer and in what way they can help the State. The State should be given a kind of support so that it can stand on its own.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, without any politics, I wish to state that a biggest unfortunate incident has occurred in Bihar regarding which, through you, I want to inform this House. This incident took place in Child Reform Home, a girl shelter home, remand home, women prisoner ward, private and government girls hostel. It has been brought to light by a private institute namely Tata Institute of Social Sciences that 47 girls were continuously being raped in girls shelter home, Muzaffarpur for the last three years. Not only a seven year old girl is pregnant, along with this, other four girls are also pregnant, which the PMCH has confirmed.

HON. SPEAKER: How did a seven year old girl get pregnant?

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: It has been confirmed that a seven year girl is pregnant. Seven year old girls have been raped there and three of them are pregnant. You would be surprised to know that when that incident came to light, reports from 22 districts pertaining to child care home in Mahila Chetna Vikas Mandal, Madhepura; Gram Swaraj Seva Sansthan, Kaimur; Om Sai Foundation, Muzaffarpur; Seva Kutir, Gaya; Ekard, Patna; Panah Munger; DRDO Gaya, etc also came to light. The report came to light about Brajesh Thakur who runs the institute.

HON. SPEAKER: Do not name anyone.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: I am talking about the person who runs the institute. All these people and officers are in collusion with one another. The Welfare Officer of Sitamarhi was shot dead. After that, the court has issued an order on the day before yesterday. The girl filed a report there that when the girls were being raped, they were being injected with drugs and taken outside in the name of counseling. They were taken to the houses of higher officers in Patna and Muzaffarpur and the

leaders, and then sexually exploited. One girl, who resisted it, was killed and buried under a lychee tree. The Court ordered to completely uproot that tree in the presence of a Magistrate. The girl who filed a complaint was sent to Madhubani. The main accused in Madhubani got that girl killed four days ago. The girl was cut into pieces at the shelter home and thrown away. Nine girls are missing from Bhagalpur.

Madam, this is the biggest crime in the world of history. I request the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs with folded hands that a CBI enquiry is essential because it is a matter of sexual exploitation of 42 girls.

Similarly, in the Shefali School, located at Fatuha, the son of the owner of that school continuously raped girls and killed an innocent boy named Abhumanyu, who was watching him. I demand a CBI inquiry in this case. It is a big question before the country as to how the private schools, hostels, girl shelter homes, Kasturba hostels, etc. would be banned and how girls would reside in these institutions.

I request the Central Government that a CBI enquiry in this regard and I want that the entire House must ponder over this incident and take cognizance of what is happening with the girls there and order a CBI enquiry in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Balbhadra Manjhi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rajesh Ranjan.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You support it. Dr. Karan Singh ji, please speak.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Madam Speaker, a group of people brutally killed a man on the night of 21st and 22nd in Ramgarh assemble constituency under my Parliamentary constituency of Alwar. The group of people, calling themselves cow protectors, killed him thinking that innocent person as cow smuggler...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): This is a State subject.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: This is the fourth such case in Alwar. Three incidents have happened since the

death of Pahlu Khan one year and three months back ...*(Interruptions)* one person believed to be a cow smuggler was shot dead...*(Interruptions)* and the second one was badly beaten. I would like to tell about the role of police in the incident which happened on the night before yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen little attentively. ...*(Interruptions)* Police keeps him in the police station for four hours...*(Interruptions)* When he was picked up, he was alive and in a good condition, he was lying in mud, he was given a bath and his clothes were changed ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Shri Sankar Prasad Datta, Shri Abhijit Mukherjee, Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule, Dr. Mamta Sanghamita are allowed to associate themselves with the subject raised by Dr. Karan Singh Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

13.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today, and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to provide stoppage of train no. 22531/32 at Mairwa station in Siwan Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAY (Siwan): The passengers of my parliamentary constituency Siwan are facing lot of problems due to no stoppage of train no. 22531/32 at Mairwa station in the said constituency. The said train, which goes from Chhapra to Mathura, stops at similar station of Bhatpar Rani whereas Mairwa station is a major revenue generating station of Varanasi Division. The passengers, students and traders of this constituency have demanded from the Ministry of Railways for stoppage of the said train at this station and I have also met the Hon. Railway Minister several times in this regard as well as requested in the House for stoppage of this train. Passengers, particularly the patients going to Gorakhpur, Lucknow and other cities face a lot of difficulties as the said train does not have a stoppage there.

Therefore, I would like to request the Railway Minister for the stoppage of the said train at Mairwa station in order to save people of my constituency from any difficulty in travelling .

(ii) Need to establish Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra in Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra has not been opened so far in Chitrakoot district under my Parliamentary Constituency. Almost three years back, the implementing agency was given the responsibility of opening Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra there but the said Kendra has not been opened. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to operate the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendra in Chitrakoot district of my constituency at the earliest so that the unemployed persons of that area can get some relief.

(iii) Need to ban use of plastic

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Plastic which was invented by the scientists for the convenience of mankind, is becoming the reason for destruction of the whole environment today. Its biggest quality has become a dangerous thing for the whole world and that quality is its non-perishable nature.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

Due to this, there is plastic everywhere from the land to the sea coast. We are consuming plastic in drinking water and eating plastic in salt. Lakhs of aquatic animals are dying every year due to plastic pollution. Its most recent example has been observed in Thailand where a whale died due to consuming more than 80 plastic bags. Cattle like cows, buffaloes etc. fall ill by eating plastic. This plastic doesn't even get destroyed completely by burning. In India, 19 lakh tonne plastic waste has piled up in the last 62 years. 2.40 lakh tonne plastic waste gets deposited in rivers and sea which has lead to death of lakhs of aquatic animals after consuming it. Ganga, Brahmaputra, Meghna river system are among the world's most plastic polluted rivers. This plastic is causing harmful impact on the health of animals also besides the humans.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to put a complete ban on the use of plastic. Laws should be made to check this plastic pollution and people should be made aware about waging a battle against plastic pollution and awareness programmes should be formulated in this regard.

(iv) Need to run a train between Bhind and Bhopal, and Etawah and Itarsi

DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD (Bhind): Chambal area of Madhya Pradesh is lying neglected for centuries. Bhind-Etawah railway line got completed after formation of Modi Government and the train service has started operating. A bridge is being constructed on the Chambal river in Ater and National Highway Number 255 is being constructed from west to east side of the district. The population of the district has crossed 20 lakh figure. A large number of people of the fast progressing and developing district commute to Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh on a constant basis. The people of this area seek space during odd hours in long distance trains in Gwalior for reaching Bhopal. They reach capital with a lot of difficulty.

The Ministry of Railways has constructed a broad gauge line from Gwalior to Etawah. The work of electrification of this line is going on. Therefore, I would like to request the Ministry of Railways of the Government of India to operate a train from Bhind to Bhopal or Etawah to Itarsi by connecting two mega railway networks of the country.

(v) Regarding Social media vis-à-vis fight against extremists

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): I would like to draw attention to a news items in the Times of India published on June 11, 2018 titled "Government to examine feasibility of blocking WhatsApps calling services in insurgency-hit areas" and on May 26, 2018. 'Facebook, WhatsApp not helping in terror probes: Intel Agencies'.

J&K and LWE are the main areas of concern. These Apps have become a hurdle in fight against extremists even though they are not yet available to Maoists in LWE areas on real-time basis.

Now, Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) officials are strengthening extremists against security forces by setting up 4G network in LWE areas that will enable extremists to use Apps like WhatsApp, Google voice, Facebook, Telegram and Viber on real time basis.

Because of this above facility by USOF, the Extremists will be able to make strategy and monitor attack on security forces on real time basis without any fear of interception of security forces.

High speed Internet has become a big headache for security agencies all over the world. The is the reason that a large number of countries including China, Gulf countries and Turkey have banned these social media Apps. Many European countries including France have also banned these Apps in case of riots.

The action needed:

- 1- DOT should be asked to immediately award the project to government owned BSNL and BSNL should call for open tenders as they are doing in other USOF funded schemes.
- 2- Immediate action should be taken against USOF Administrator for Act of Treason for helping Maoists in their war against India.

(vi) Need to run a new train from Dhanbad to Surat and Surat to Malda weekly train on daily basis

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY (Kodarma): Train no 13426/13425 is the only train from Surat to Ranchi which

runs weekly. This train remains very crowded and one cannot travel via train from Surat to Jharkhand in emergency. One has to wait for a week for this. If two trains ply from Jharkhand to Surat on daily basis, then the passengers will get convenience as lakhs of youth of Jharkhand work in Surat.

I request the Hon. Railway Minister that a new train should be run from Dhanvad to Surat and the Surat to Malda Town weekly train should be made to operate on daily basis.

(vii) Need to provide funds for construction of houses in rural areas at par with urban areas under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): Drawing the attention of the Hon. Rural Development Minister towards a major problem faced by the people, I would like to state that the amount of the fund provided for construction of houses in urban areas under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is more than the amount provided for construction of houses in rural areas. Practically, it becomes impossible to construct houses from the fund sanctioned for the rural areas.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to provide funds for construction of houses in rural areas at par with urban areas under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana so that the construction work of houses in rural areas can be executed properly and the problem be solved.

(viii) Need to ensure extension of government sponsored welfare schemes to all the villages in Chhattisgarh

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (Bilaspur): The names of some villages of 10 districts of Chhattisgarh have not been mentioned in Census of India, 2011. As their names are not included in the list, poor families and beneficiaries from weaker section of society are not getting the benefit of ambitious schemes of the State Government such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana, Swasthya Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Saubhagya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Sukanya Yojana, Unemployment Allowance, Maternity Allowance etc. Due to this the villagers are anguished.

Uslapur and Hafa of my Parliamentary Constituency Bilaspur and Ramgarh Semarkona and Aurabandha

villages of Mungeli districts are not included in the list towards which I would like to draw the attention of the Government on urgent basis so that the beneficiaries of the hitherto left out villages in Chhattisgarh can get the benefit of the said schemes and the Government sponsored schemes could be implemented properly.

I demand that instructions must be issued at the earliest by taking necessary initiatives to provide the benefits of the Government sponsored schemes to the said villages on the basis of the then prevailing list of census 2002.

(ix) Need to enhance the pension of retired bank employees

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Whether the increasing NPA of banks at present has any impact on ex employees of the banks i.e. the pensioners? If not, then why has there been no increase in their pension even after implementation of several Pay Commissions?

It is very important to revise their pension. I expect the same from the Government.

(x) Need to establish a National Tribal University in Karauli district in Rajasthan

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (Karauli-Dholpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards setting up of a Scheduled Tribe University in Karauli district headquarter of my Parliamentary Constituency Karauli Dholpur.

Due to a large number of tribal population in my Parliamentary Constituency of Karauli district, 2 seats out of 4 assembly seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Its nearest district also has excess of tribal population. The resources of higher education are limited in these districts due to which the students of these districts have to migrate to Jaipur or other big cities for higher education.

Male students often migrate to big cities for higher education but female students often are unable to continue their studies as they cannot go far from their homes for studies. If opportunities of higher education are developed in this area, the tribal students of this area will be able to get development opportunities. There is no dearth of talent among the tribal student of this area.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to issue instructions to set up a National Tribal University in Karauli district headquarter of my Parliamentary Constituency Karauli-Dholpur so that the youth of this area can get more avenues of higher education.

(xi) Need to start Radio FM station in Amreli district, Gujarat

[English]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): On numerous occasions in the House, I raised the issue of starting a Radio FM station in my Constituency. But till now not any action has been taken for the above mentioned work.

Now again I would like to request the concerned Ministry that please consider my demand of starting a Radio FM Station in Amreli district.

(xii) Need to expedite doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur railway line

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): The work of doubling of Jhansi-Kanpur rail line under my constituency Jalaun-Garautha-Bhognipur is going on. Its project cost had been fixed for Rs. 817 crore at the time of its announcement. Later, the previous Government had released very less amount for this project due to which its cost price has increased from Rs. 817 crore to Rs. 1215 crore. This Government has provided Rs. 200 crore for this project in 2015 and Rs. 200 crore in 2016 which definitely had its impact on the work as the construction of rail line was expedited. The time set to complete this work was June, 2018 but due to non-punctuality of agencies and Peti contractors, this work has not been completed till now and as a result many trains are running very late.

Therefore, I demand the expedite the construction work of the said rail line so that trains can run smoothly on the said line and new trains can also be introduced.

(xiii) Regarding alleged propaganda against Arecanut

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): Many farmers in the country are growing Arecanut Since

time immemorial to eke out their livelihood. In Karnataka this is one of the major commercial crops being grown by farmers. For the last few days, there is some false propoganda that there is some cancerous element in the Arecanut and hence the need to ban its consumption. Recently Government of India has awarded a young entrepreneur who invented tea from Arecanut.

Hence, I urge the Union Government to clear the doubt being spread about cancerous matter in the consumption of Arecanut and encourage the Arecanut grower.

(xiv) Regarding bringing back dead bodies of those who die abroad

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that when Indians die in a foreign country especially in UAE, Air India is charging exorbitant bill for bringing the dead bodies. The Air India weigh the dead bodies and charge even Rs 50,000 per body. The Government of India is not extending any help for bringing bodies back. Even in countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, the bodies of their citizens are brought by the government itself and the governments of these countries meet the entire expenses.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Home Affairs to take steps to bring the dead bodies of Indians free of cost.

(xv) Regarding financial assistance to Karnataka for drought under NDRF

SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA (Chitragurga): Karnataka has been subjected to severe drought successively for the last six years. This year deficit in rainfall has put the State in very bad condition. This year, 139 Taluks out of 176 Taluks in the State have been declared as drought-affected Taluks. This has caused huge economic loss to the state in general and agrarian community in particular. Deficit rainfall consecutively for more than six years has resulted in very poor or no storage in minor irrigation tanks and also depletion of groundwater level in the State which is an important source for drinking water for rural population and livestock.

The total estimated loss due to drought in the State is 17,193 crores. The central team has also studied and

ground realities. Government of Karnataka has sought assistance from the Union Government under NDRF to the tune of Rs. 4702.54 crores, in addition to special assistance of Rs. 967.76 crores.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to sanction the financial assistance sought for by the Government of Karnataka under NDRF to the tune of Rs. 4702.54 crores and special assistance of Rs. 967.76 crores immediately and save the lives of the poor people in the State.

(xvi) Regarding construction of flyovers in Tamil Nadu

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE (Thoothukudi): I would like to raise the very important long pending demand of the people of my Thoothukudi Parliamentary Constituency pertaining to the construction of three flyovers at Kurrukku Salai on NH-45B and other two flyovers on NH-7A one at Uppuodai and another at Thoothukudi-Pudukkottai. There is also a immediate need to construct an underpass or walkover pass on both NHs to enable people particularly school students to cross the road from both sides of the NH at Eppodumventran.

The four-way NH-45B in the Madurai-Thoothukudi section and the Tirunelveli-Rameshwaram crisscross at Kurukkusalai poses huge traffic problems and lots of accidents occur on this particular crossing. There is a long pending demand for the construction of a flyover in this area.

A demand for another flyover at Uppuodai where Thoothukudi- Tirunelveli NH-7A and Thoothukudi-Thiruchendur Highway meets is also pending for a long time. The Thoothukudi-Pudukkottai section on NH-7A too requires a flyover for the traffic safety and smooth passage of vehicles.

People live in Eppodumventran on both sides of the National Highway 45 B as a result people particularly school students are finding it very difficult to cross it from both sides. The need for an under Pass or walkover bridge is the need of the hour.

Therefore, I urge the Government to sanction and allocate funds for the construction of flyovers at Kurrukku Salai on NH-45B, at Uppuodai and another at Thoothukudi-Pudukkottai Highway and to expedite the construction of an under-pass or walkover pass in Thoothukudi.

(xvii) Need to provide stoppage of various trains at Tiruverumbur Railway station in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Tiruverumbur in my Parliamentary Constituency is a major railway station on the Tanjore- Trichy railway line. It is frequented by a large number of office-goers, industrial workers employed in BHEL, Ordnance Factory, Trichy, other ancillary units of these companies, industrial units at SIDCO Industrial Estate, fabrication and the other small scale units in Ariyamangalam, and also used by the students of the educational institutions such as Bharatidasan Institute of Management, NIT, Trichy, Government ITI College, among others.

Recognising the importance of this Railway Station, the Ministry of Railways has upgraded Tiruverumbur Railway Station as an Aadarsh Station. While doing so, the Railway Ministry missed out on the aspect of stoppage of trains at this Tiruverumbur Aadarsh Station, and presently only one Train, i.e. Myladuthurai Express stops here.

Since it is used by the public in large number every day, I request the stoppage of the following 15 trains at Tiruverumbur Railway Station (1) 16106 TCN-MS Express; (2) 16232 Myladuthurai Express; (3) 15119 RMM-MUV Express; (4) 16793 Sethu Express; (5) 16616 Chemmozhi Express; (6) 16188 ERS-KIK Express; (7) 17315 VSF-VLNK Express; (8) 16796 Cholan Express; (9) 12084 Jan Shatabdi Express; (10) 16234 TPJ-MV Express; (11) 18495 RMM-BBS Express; (12) 16780 RMM-TPTY Express; (13) 16862 CAPE-PDY Express; (14) 22624 Chennai Express; and (15) 16192 TEN-TBM Express.

(xviii) Regarding problems faced by dentists in the country

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (Hooghly): I would like to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare a matter concerning dentists of the country. One of the most important grievances is the non-implementation of 5th and 6th Pay Commission recommendations. There is a need to look into these recommendations, creation of separate sub cadre or separate cadre for dental fraternity, renaming the designation of dental post in Central Government Hospitals were some of the recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission.

Creation of the post of Additional Director-General is one of the recommendations of 6th Pay Commission. Creation of large number of posts of Oral Healthcare Provider at various levels would go a long way in keeping part with our similarly placed medical fraternity.

Finally, there is no dearth of dentists in the country. We have talent but wherewithal and infrastructure is lacking. Government has a big role to play here.

(xix) Need to Wage Settlement of IDBI Bank Employees

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): IDBI was converted into a Deemed Banking Company through IDBI (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2003.

Clause 3(1) of the IDBI Repeal Act provides that IDBI would attend to Banking activities in addition to its existing role in Development. Section 5(1) of the *ibid* Repeal Act, 2003 specifically protects the service conditions of the Officers and Employees even after the conversion effective from 1.1.2004.

Finance Minister assured in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in 2003 that the employees will continue to be same even after conversion. While approving the Wage Settlement dated 22.2.2012 applicable for the period from 1.11.2007 to 31.10.2012, Government of India stipulated that the next wage settlement shall be as per wage fixation in Public Sector Banks. Even after 17 rounds of negotiations with Workmen Association, IDBI management is refusing to offer the 15% wage hike which was approved by the Government of India in May 2015. Moreover Bank's final offer is far below 15% hike, the overdue wage settlement remains deadlocked.

It is my humble request to Hon'ble Finance Minister to look into the issue at the earliest.

(xx) Need to accord approval for two Irrigation Projects in Odisha

SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI (Nabarangpur): It is surprising that in spite of constituting Mahanadi River Tribunal in March 2018, Government of Chhattisgarh has not stopped constructing barrages and diversion weirs in the Mahanadi basin. They have even started constructing new structures.

One such example is a new diversion weir across river Tel in Mahanadi basin near Amad in Gariabandh

District of Chhattisgarh which will submerge about 3 villages in Odisha.

While Chhattisgarh Government has not stopped ongoing projects in Mahanadi basin and started new projects, the Centre is not approving one Irrigation project on the upstream on the same river, near Phataki of Nabarangpur District for Odisha. This project will have no bearing on Chhattisgarh.

Similarly, in Godawari basin, while the Government is delaying approving Middle Kolab Irrigation Project for Odisha in Koratput District, new deep bore wells have been dug recently on Indrawati River hardly 2 km below the border between Chhattisgarh-Odisha. This is depleting the ground water level in Odisha.

It is therefore requested to accord approval to both the projects and advise the Chhattisgarh Government to stop all projects (ongoing and planned) till Tribunal's order, and also Polavaram Project for the time-being.

(xxi) Need to enhance the amount of pension

[Translation]

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE (Shirdi): There are around 26000 pensioners in my parliamentary constituency (Shirdi and Ahmednagar) and the Government has taken a decision to provide pension of minimum Rs. 1000 to these people. But 10,000 people are paid pension ranging from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000.

I urge upon Govt. that pension amount of Rs. 1000 should be paid immediately to those people who are being under paid and remaining amount should be deposited in their bank account.

Amount of Rs. 1000 is inadequate for pensioners since it is very difficult to manage household expenditure in such a meager amount. Therefore, it my humble request that amount of pension may be increased form Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 5000/-.

(xxii) Need to convert Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas into permanent Institution

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched in July, 2004, for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST,

OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. This scheme was merged with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the XIth Plan with effect from 1st April, 2008.

As per the announcement in Budget 2018-19, school education is to be viewed holistically starting from pre-primary to 12th standard. Accordingly, a proposal regarding extension of KGBVs up to Senior Secondary level in convergence with Girls Hostel component in a phased manner, has been prepared by this Department.

All that we have done to bring down the dropout rate of Girl child is commendable. It would be even better if we can make KGBVs as permanent Institutions rather a scheme. Making them as permanent Institutions can give a message to the whole country that "Girl Child is not a burden but an Asset." I, therefore, appeal to the Government of India through this House to take necessary steps to convert KGBVs into Permanent Institutions and recruit regular faculty.

(xxiii) Need to strengthen operation of Food Corporation of India

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The FCI has been engaged in the procurement, storage, transportation and distribution of food grains for the last 52 years. However, Golden jubilee was not celebrated due to unknown reason. Government has not yet honoured the organisation. Now its operations are under serious threat of privatization. Only 67 per cent of subsidy claimed was released during the last five years. Now FCI is working with below 50% employee and labour strength. FCI is not conducting any recruitment. It is a serious threat to the food security and PDS system. The Category III & IV employees are the pillar of FCI who have not been given wage revision during the last 10 years. It is our duty to save FCI by strengthening its operations. Hence, I urge upon the Government to settle acute shortage through immediate recruitment and also timely release subsidy.

(xxiv) Need to confer Bharat Ratna Award on Rajshri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, the Maharaja of the princely state of Kolhapur

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (Kolhapur): There was a great personality born in the princely state of

Kolhapur who not only executed various works for the welfare of people but also established equality among all strata of the society so as to ensure a prosper and dignified life for everyone. This great personality was known as Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj.

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was born on 26th July, 1874 to Raja Jaisingrao Ghatge under Kagal Tehsil near Kolhapur. Shahu ji was adopted by the Maharaja of princely state of Kolhapur and ascended the throne of the state. At an early age, Rajarshi Shahu ji had initiated a number of social reforms which proved beneficial to common people in the long run. He got constructed the Radhanagari Dam with the assistance of one of the most eminent engineer of that time, Sir Viswesvaraiya to address the problem of drinking water in Kolhapur and permanently solved the problem of water of Kolhapur. Rajarshi Shahu ji was the first King in the country who made the primary education compulsory and free. He constructed several boardings/hostels for student hailing from different castes, thereby facilitating the education of all sections of the society. 11 different voardings/hostels constructed in Kolhapur clearly reflects the vision of Shahuji. He got constructed railway track in Kolhapur in collaboration with British rulers and first royal railway station was set up in Kolhapur. He built a hotel for a person belonging to the backward class and bore the entire expenditure and even enjoyed a cup of tea at this hotel with senior citizens to oppose the caste system. He started a new tradition to promote artists from the field of music and art by honouring artists at his court. Kolhapur is globally renowned for wrestling. Shahu ji had set up 'akhadas' (wrestling area) to encourage wrestlers and also sent them abroad to participate in competitions. While strongly opposing the ill practice of caste system, Shahuji provided patronage to 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' and assisted several people belonging to backward class to get higher posts after getting education. Shahu ji assisted Baba Saheb Ambedkar. He made sincere efforts to establish equality among the society. Shahuji will be remembered for thousand years for the contribution he made in each sector, be it education, social, cultural, sports etc. Rajarshi Shahuji Maharaj has made a special place in the hearts of the people for his visionary social reforms. Therefore, on behalf of the people of the country, I urge upon the Government that Rajarshi

Shahuji Maharaj should be conferred the Bharat Ratna Award.

(xxv) Need to improve the working condition of Librarians in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

[English]

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Librarians in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have no promotional avenues as they retire from same posts on which they are initially appointed. Librarians having higher qualifications like Post-Graduation, M. Phil. with UGC-NET are handling students of classes upto 10+2 level, but they are drawing salary of TGT.

Librarians have poor service conditions like no benefit of departmental examinations for post of Vice-Principal, no abroad posting, assignment of extra non-professional duties like escort, scout guide primary classes etc.

In spite of orders regarding deputing sub-staff in library, most KVs are not adhering to guidelines approved by KVS.

Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) has not been extended to Librarians of KVS resulting into loss of two years. Due to restriction of 20% of vacancy, only few teachers are eligible for grant of senior/selection grade.

I request Hon'ble HRD Minister to take corrective measures to improve working condition of librarians in KVS.

(xxvi) Need to set up a power sub-station in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Pratapgarh is an extremely backward district and a lot of people are living below poverty line without any basic infrastructure. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana, electrification work has been executed to some extent and remaining work is likely to be completed under Saubhagaya Yojana (Power for All).

Poorvanchal Vidyut Vitaram Nigam Limited is responsible for distribution of electricity in Pratapgarh district. I have noticed during my visit to my parliamentary constituency that people have to face huge difficulties

due to low voltage supply in the entire district. This problem could be addressed by setting up 400 K.V. capacity power sub station in the district.

Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Power to sanction requisite fund for setting up of 400 K.V. capacity power sub-station in Pratapgarh district so as to address the said problem.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, I have a humble request to make that just now, we have concluded BAC. It is everybody's request that today, we should take up the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) 2017 first. The item which has been listed before it in the agenda, namely, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill may be taken up tomorrow. Therefore, kindly take up Item No.27 for discussion now.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Sir, a Member had raised an important issue during Zero Hour, but the Government has not given a reply in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

14.09 hrs

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 taken into consideration."

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Sir, innocent people have been murdered...*(Interruptions)* Meghwal Ji has also given a statement on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Sir, the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 is related to promissory notes, bills

of exchange and cheque. From time to time, amendment in this Act has been done to deal with the cases of cheque withdrawal.

Sir, from time to time, Government has received several representations related to pendency of cheque dishonour cases. It included general to business class people. It has often been seen that in case of fraudulent issuer, who issue cheques, and in some other cases, it becomes a court case, and court cases take so long that those people, who should get the benefit, never get the benefit. The recipient of the cheque has to face various types of court proceedings or, has to do a mutual agreement which also causes a great loss to him. It can happen to anyone and if it is not resolved in time, it creates a lot of problems for the people.

What we have done in this that a new Section 143(a) of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 has been inserted and under Section 138, courts have been given the power to direct the issuer to make an interim payment of 20 percent of the cheque amount to the drawer. The issuer can pay the interim compensation within 60 days and it can be extended further upto 30 days. If the issuer is acquitted, the court shall direct to repay to the complainant the amount of interim compensation, with interest at the bank rate as published by the Reserve Bank of India and prevalent at the beginning of the relevant financial year.

A new Section 148 has been incorporated in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. Under this, the appellate court is empowered to order for depositing such sum which shall be a minimum of 20% of the fine or compensation, as requested earlier by the appellant, awarded by the trial court. The amount so payable shall be in addition to any interim compensation paid under Section 145 (a). The cheque issuer will have to deposit the amount within 60 days from the date of order and later if it is partly, it can be extended up to 30 days.

The appellate court may direct the release of the amount so deposited to the complainant at any time during the pendency of the appeal. However, if the issuer is acquitted, the court shall under payment to the appellant the amount so released, with interest at the bank rate as published by the Reserve Bank of India, prevalent at the beginning of the relevant financial year.

Sir, in order to provide relief to the cheque receiver in the Bill, adequate measures have also been taken in this Act to address the problem of unnecessary delays in cheque dishonour cases. This Bill may help in settling disputes rather than going to court for a long time. This will increase the credibility of the cheque and with the approval of the lending institutions including banks, which provide loan to productive sectors in the context of the economy of the country, it will help in general trade and commerce.

I would like to request the members of this August House to support and pass this Bill.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, be taken into consideration.”

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 110.

The Bill which has been initiated by the hon. Minister is absolutely unconstitutional. There is a reason for why I am saying that it is absolutely unconstitutional.

It is at page no. 46 and specifically I am specifically sticking to that. This Bill should be withdrawn. As you are sitting in the Chair now, I request you to give a direction to the Minister to withdraw the Bill, because this Bill intends to take away the constitutional right of the litigants who are put in the array of the accused. If this House is going to discuss this Bill, - of course, because the Treasury Benches have the majority – the business people may be interested to see that this Bill gets passed.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not go into the merits of the Bill. What is your point of order?

DR. A. SAMPATH: Sir, my point of order is that this is an unconstitutional Bill and this House lacks the authority to discuss and to pass a Bill, which is purely unconstitutional. So, it is my primary duty to bring this to the notice of the House, through the Chair. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister also to this. I have objection to this Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please take your seat.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to initiate the debate on the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

It is, obviously, a very important legislation, as the hon. Minister has just explained, to address some of the existing concerns around cheque payments in our country and for that very reason, the Indian National Congress, which has worked tirelessly to represent the voices of small, medium and even, when appropriate, big industry does not object to it on principle. But the question I have to ask the Minister is this. Is this version of the Bill the best that we can do for this country at a time when the strains and stresses on the economy have reached an all-time high due to the twin disasters of demonetisation, which was a bad idea, implemented badly and the botched up roll-out of GST, which was a good idea, implemented badly. Now, in these circumstances, unfortunately, the answer is 'no' and I will try and explain what my concerns are. They differ slightly from my hon. neighbour Mr. Sampath. But on the constitutionality, I am sure he will address the matter. My concern is about the practicality.

Now, what is the purpose of the Bill? The purpose of the Bill is to deal with cheque bouncing, ensure that we have, therefore, one more contribution to the ease of doing business, the annual set of matrix on commercial activity undertaken by the World Bank which our Prime Minister has announced as a major target for this country. As you know, the Prime Minister said that he wanted to put India in the first 50 of all countries in the Ease of Doing Business Ranking and that is a laudable and challenging objective, which will certainly be undermined if we do not fix our cheque system.

Having said that, we now have the word of the World Bank's own Chief Economist, Paul Romer, who says there are serious flaws in the methodology employed in calculating the Ease of Doing Business Ranking. So, maybe, that is not what we should do. We should, instead, be looking much more at the decent lives of our own citizens and ask ourselves this question, Can we do more, can the Government and this Parliament do more to help struggling citizens who are coping with this problem of cheque bouncing that happens? If somebody gives a person a cheque that he has no intention of

honouring, he, then, ends up with the cheque bouncing and the innocent citizen is left without recourse under our existing laws.

Now, Sir, we all know that investment and the inflow of capital into our country are both essential for the development of our nation. We all know that without cheques, we cannot have commercial activity. We can talk, whether we like or not, about a cashless society, but cheques are the first sign of a cashless society before we get into credit and debit cards. In fact, I have looked into this and it seems that commercial transactions in August, 2017 alone, just to take one month, the transactions by cheque were worth more than Rs. Six lakh crore, which is more than three times the amount conducted in debit card or credit card transactions in our country and as per the Reserve Bank of India's Annual Report for the last fiscal year, 2016-17, there were Rs. 74 lakh crore in cheque transactions.

So, the credibility of cheques is not only important for corporate entities, but also for ordinary people, when they receive payments such as their salaries in the form of cheques. Now, the existing law, Mr. Deputy Speaker, has a swift procedure under Chapter 17 of the Negotiable Instruments Act on cheque bounces. There was an amendment made in 1988, which is Section 138, in order to give credibility to the settlement of liabilities and then in 2002, the Act was again amended to provide for the summary trial of wrong doers in such cases. The idea was, of course, something that I will address later, that is the delays already in the judicial process even then. But unfortunately, despite those two amendments, our courts are clogged with innumerable cheque bounce cases, creating tremendous stress on the judiciary and hurting the interests of the aggrieved parties. Unfortunately, the slow pace of deciding these cases because of the sheer backlog involved has not only undermined the "ease of doing business", it has actually improved the "ease of doing cheating" in our country. Now, according to the 213th Report of the Law Commission of India, there are 38 lakh cheque dishonour cases pending before our courts in 2008 which constitutes 20 per cent of all the criminal cases in India. I am not even sure we often realize and the House realizes it, that one fifth of all the criminal cases in India actually involve cheque bouncing. This is a very serious problem and the Bill proposed does not do enough to address it. I will explain why. What has

been proposed certainly is desirable. It will strengthen the purpose of the existing Bill. But though these measures may be necessary Mr. Minister, they are not sufficient. They are not sufficient to handle the very, very serious dimensions of the problems. For instance, the interim compensation to the complainant can only be ordered by the court after the accused has been brought to the court and pleads his innocence at the stage of framing of charges. Now, I hope you all know, you cannot always bring these chaps to the court. A lot of time is spent even trying to serve a summon to the accused. They do not cooperate. They often abscond, or they evade the arms of the law in a bid to frustrate the entire legal process. While the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the attachment of the property of the absconder to compel his participation in a trial, there is a flaw that I have already mentioned last week in addressing the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, it does not provide for trial in his absence. So, once the person absconds, you cannot try him; there is nothing you can do. It is very interesting. There is famous line in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" which says that the comfort of being in jail is that one need not fear paying the tavern-bills. In India, it seems to be the opposite, that the absconders need not have any fear about paying his tavern-bills because he would not be there for the courts to take action against him and put him in jail.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, now, I would like to draw your attention to two cases. One is *Kalai Selvi Vs. Siva Subramaniam* in your own State, Mr. Deputy Speaker, where the accused was convicted of dishonouring a cheque under the existing law. He filed an appeal. After filing an appeal, he became an absconder. Neither he, nor his counsel appeared before the court. So, the Appellate court directed the lower court to implement the judgement. But then he went to the Madras High Court, which reversed the decision on the grounds that in a criminal case, an ex-parte decision cannot be taken because every individual has a right to be fundamentally defended by lawyer. So, he is not showing up in the court and not being there with his lawyer meant that he could actually escape judgement. Now, if a person wilfully avoids a legal process and refuses to appoint a lawyer to represent him in order to frustrate the proceedings, should the aggrieved party be denied of his fundamental right to justice? But under our existing law, unfortunately

that is what happens. The Supreme Court actually took note of this issue in another case *Hussain Vs. Union of India* in which the court observed that denial of timely justice is a violation of human rights and erodes the public's confidence in the administration of justice. The court, therefore, recommended - because only the Government can do it - that the Government should introduce an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code to provide for a trial in absentia of absconders.

This is something, which for example, the Bangladeshi Government did. They also inherited the same Criminal Procedure Code from the British Raj but they have created their Section 339 B, in which they have introduced trial *in absentia*. The Supreme Court, in May of this year, has reiterated this recommendation through an order in the Bachche Yadav Case. If trial *in absentia* can be allowed specially for cheque bounce cases, the delay in the cases can be avoided to a large extent.

Now, as I have mentioned, I have made the same suggestion with regard to fugitive economic offenders. Once they go off as fugitives, our law seems helpless to deal with them. We need to have the Government introduce a trial in absentia provision, and I recommend it very strongly.

The Government, in drafting this Bill, also does not appear to have taken account of the best practices from other jurisdictions. In France, for example, a person, who defaults on his cheque payments is added to a Central Register known as the Fichier Central des cheque (FCC); and he is banned from issuing any cheque for a period of five years. You could have put that into the law. You have not done so. This is actually proving to be a very effective deterrent in France. A similar mechanism could easily have been considered in drafting your Bill, that if somebody bounces a cheque, he cannot write another cheque for five years; and there is a Central Register; so, his cheques would be dishonoured.

Similarly, in some States in the USA, such as Arkansas, increased penalties were imposed if there is a second instance of a bounced cheque after the first conviction. So, that again, would have been another possibility. If you do not want to ban him for five years, give him one more chance; fine. But after the second instance, he should be banned. But we do not have any of these provisions in the Bill. That is why I said, it is a

good Bill up to a point, but it is not sufficient; and much more should be added.

Now, no matter, how many procedures are prescribed through legislation, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is absolutely going to be only a minimal impact of this law unless reforms are undertaken in the very institutions that support our legal system.

The Law Commission had, for example, recommended the establishment of Fast-Track Courts for cheque bounce cases. The idea was that the adjudication of such cases could be expedited. Now, we often hear a 'Fast-Track Court' as a term in our country but the truth is that they are not mainly newly established courts; instead they are existing courts that are designated as Fast-Track Courts or Special Courts. In addition to the general matters they are handling. They have the burden of managing some fast-track processes. Very honestly, none of the Fast-Track Courts works as fast as the legislation had intended.

So, I would have urged the Government to include in this Bill, this recommendation to include Fast-Track Courts exclusively meant to hear cheque bounce cases, negotiable instruments cases. If you had done this, Mr. Minister, this would go a long way in boosting the faith in our business environment and improving the lives of our people, who depend on cheque transactions.

My last point, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is the larger question that this entire exercise brings to bear on this state of our Judiciary. The Government informed this House on the 18th of July that there were 417 vacancies in the Higher Judiciary and a total of 5,436 vacancies in the Lower Courts. Now, on current count, we are a country where we have only 16 Judges per million head of population, which is the lowest of any major country in the world, the lowest number of Judges.

It is a disturbing and worrying statistic, and on the top of that, we have such a large number of vacancies. Our courts lack basic infrastructure and facilities. Our Finance Minister does not give them adequate budgetary allocations. Even the Supreme Court has said that the Lower Judiciary is likely to crumble under the twin pressures of the lack of facilities and of Judicial Officers unless this crisis is addressed immediately.

The level of pressure on our Judges is enormous. For none other than the then Chief Justice of India – you

may remember, Mr. Minister – broke down in front of the Prime Minister and wept in 2016 lamenting the inaction by the Government in remedying the problem of not having enough Judges in this country. The Prime Minister had said at that time that he would take action. Sad to say, two years later, no action has been taken.

So, as such, no matter how many laws we pass in this House, unless this Government shows the will to improve our courts, I am afraid, the justice will remain just as elusive as the money that is owed on bounced cheques to so many millions in our country.

In conclusion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me say to the Government that we are not going to vote against this Bill. The only problem with the Bill is that it is inadequate.

It could have been a much better Bill, if it had included trial in absentia, fast track courts and the other ideas as I have mentioned in my remarks. If the Government wishes to bring those amendments in, we will be very happy and if not – if the Government wants to go ahead with this Bill in its present form – I would only recommend and request that it consider seriously bringing in a new amendment that will take into account these approaches. It is because right now we have a Bill that is, actually, grossly inadequate to the purposes that you are trying to serve through this legislation.

With those words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I conclude my remarks.

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017, a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Mr. Shashi Tharoor was speaking about this Bill. He said that this Bill is an inadequate Bill and some more amendments are required to improve 'ease of doing business'. We all know, Sir, that reform is a continuous process. We have to amend it as and when we get to know about the ground reality. This is a part of the Parliamentary Procedure which is happening in this country and all-over the world. This has been amended so many times for that sake. If you go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, this Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was enacted to define

and amend the law relating to Promissory Note, Bills of Exchanges and Cheques. The said Act has been amended from time to time so as to provide *inter alia* speedy disposal of cases relating to the offence of dishonoured cheques. As the hon. Minister in his opening remarks has said, the Government is receiving several representations from the public including the trading community relating to pendency of cheque dishonour cases. This is because of delaying tactics of unscrupulous drawers of dishonoured cheques due to easy filing of appeals and obtaining stay on the proceedings. They were using the courts to delay the payment after dishonour of the cheques. As a result of this, injustice is caused to the payee of a dishonoured cheque who has to spend considerable time and resources in court proceedings to realise the value of cheques. Such delays compromise the sanctity of cheque transactions. So, in this context, in order to give them a comfort zone, this Bill is going to be amended.

It is proposed to amend the said Act with a view to address the issue of undue delay in final resolution of cheque dishonour cases so as to provide relief to payees of dishonoured cheques and to discourage frivolous and unnecessary litigations which would save time and money. The proposed amendments will strengthen the credibility of cheques and help trade and commerce, in general, by allowing the lending institutions, including banks, to continue to extend financing to the productive sectors of the economy. As hon. Minister has already said, 'ease of doing business' is the primary objective of this Government, the Government led by hon. Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. We have already taken out 1,400 redundant laws of this country which were obsolete. They have been taken out of the Statute Book. So, this Government is trying to help to make ease of doing business a reality.

It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017 to provide, *inter alia*, for the following, namely: — (i) to insert a new section 143A in the said Act to provide that the Court trying an offence under section 138 may order the drawer of the cheque to pay interim compensation to the complainant, in a summary trial or a summons case, where he pleads not guilty to the accusation made in the complaint; and in any other case, upon framing of charge. The interim

compensation so payable shall be such sum not exceeding twenty per cent. of the amount of the cheque; and (ii) to insert a new section 148 in the said Act so as to provide that in an appeal by the drawer against conviction under section 138, the Appellate Court may order the appellant to deposit such sum which shall be a minimum of twenty per cent of the fine or compensation awarded by the trial court.

This is a very simple Bill so as to have ease of doing business. Hon. Dr. Shashi Tharoor was speaking about shortage of judges in the country. I fully agree with him. I have read somewhere, there are about 24,000 courts in this country, but there are only 22,800 judges in this country. Of course, physical infrastructure is there. Our Government is also seeking help of the Judiciary in this matter so that faculty and persons are allocated there so as to have speedy trials by the courts. Of course, as he said, out of the total criminal cases, 20 per cent of the cases – around 36 lakh – are cheque bounce cases. To have simplicity, we are amending this Bill. In this regard, the Government is genuinely trying to address this issue. Meanwhile, we are having a number of such type of cases against the Bill because we have around three crore cases pending in the smaller and lower courts. We want to avoid that.

Earlier, when we amended this Bill in 2017 also, the place of jurisdiction was also amended so that there is early and speedy recovery. In the case of *Somnath Sarkar versus Utpal Basu*, the Supreme Court has capped the liability of compensation to twice the cheque value. Any amount exceeding the cap would be violative of Section 138. In cases of complaints filed under section 138, to what extent does the liability of accused lie? In those cases, so many frivolous cases would have come from other jurisdictions. That has now been attended to. This amendment is a very small amendment. I hope, all the hon. Members would accept this and pass this Bill to facilitate the ease of doing business in this country.

In case of dishonour of a cheque under section 138, which court shall have jurisdiction to try the case? According to Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015, Section 142 has been amended. In case of a cheque delivered for collection through an account, a cheque bouncing case can be filed only in the court at the place where the bank in which the payee has

account is located. For example, you are based at Delhi and you have an account in a bank in a particular area of Delhi. You receive a cheque from someone in Mumbai. You present your cheque in Delhi in the bank where you have your account. Now, if this cheque is dishonoured, then the cheque bounce case can be filed only in Delhi.

This has been amended and this has also helped in a lot of cases. Further, the sections where amendments were required, where nuisances were there, that has been addressed by this Government. So, I would urge upon all the Members to support this Bill and pass the Bill. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a discussion is going on, on a Bill or anything, two Cabinet Ministers should be present....*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): There is a Cabinet Minister with me....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You can come to your place and talk....*(Interruptions)* There are two of you, I agree. But, one Cabinet Minister has no trust in your Government. ...*(Interruptions)* The Cabinet Minister has no confidence in your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I ask you. You satisfactorily reply. ...*(Interruptions)* One Minister has no confidence in this Government at all. He never participated....*(Interruptions)*

Sir, you give the ruling.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What ruling can I give on this?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is replying.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Shri Anant Geete is not an MoS, Kharge *sahib*. He is a Cabinet Minister and he is sitting....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He never participated; he never voted. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, as per rules prescribed by this House, a Cabinet Minister should be there. ...*(Interruptions)* Geete Sahab is our Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Now, you all have rebuilt your confidence in us. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR (Chennai Central): Hon. Deputy Speaker, the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017 seeks to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. The Bill inserts a provision allowing the trial court to direct the drawer to pay interim compensation to the complainant. This interim compensation may be paid under certain circumstances, including where the drawer pleads not guilty of the accusation. The interim compensation will not exceed 20 per cent of the cheque amount and will have to be paid by the drawer within 60 days of the trial court's order.

This Bill inserts a provision specifying that if a drawer convicted in a cheque bouncing case, the appellate court may direct him to deposit a minimum of 20 per cent of the fine or compensation awarded by the trial court during conviction. This amount will be in addition to any interim compensation paid by the drawer during the earlier trial proceedings.

In case the drawer is acquitted, the court will direct the complainant to return the interim compensation along with interest. This amount will be repaid within 60 days of the court's order.

Sir, Section 138 speaks of dishonour of cheques for insufficiency of funds in the account of the drawer. This section imposes criminal liability on the person who is responsible for issuing a cheque to another person for the fulfilment of his liability without having sufficient funds in his account. This is a welcome Bill as it helps the lender to get some interim compensation and relief. As far as genuine loans and money transactions are

concerned, this new Bill will definitely serve some purpose.

But the ground level situation is something different in most cases. Practically, this section was actually misused rather abused mostly by the private moneylenders. They forcefully get blank cheques duly signed by the borrower before giving loans at the interest rate of 48 per cent or 60 per cent or even more illegally. When a person, after paying heavy interests, is unable to pay the loan amount, they force him to land in jail even if he had no dishonest intention to cheat the payee. A lot of innocent poor and middle class people suffer very much in the clutches of muscle and money power of moneylenders and in most cases, they lose their property and belongings fearing the cases against them under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Therefore, while the Government is keen in passing this Bill, I wish the Government should come forward to protect the interests of millions of innocent poor and middle class people being exploited by private moneylenders, only to be harassed and threatened to destroy their prestige and social status and finally end up in capturing the property and belongings using this law as their trump card.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, today, we are discussing the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Some beneficial provisions have been made in this Bill. No doubt, it is a good endeavour. But the question is somewhere else. The question is that in relation to Negotiable Instruments Bill, when the complaint is lodged, whether the trial will take place or not. Most of the cases take time for years together. There are deficiencies in the parent Act of 1988.

The entire object is that when the cheque is dishonoured or bounced, the victim must get justice as quickly as possible. In fact, getting justice for the victim in every criminal case is a facet of article 21 of the Constitution of India. Now, incidentally and unfortunately, the cases in relation to the Negotiable Instruments Act, while the cheques are bounced, are not being taken up seriously even by the courts. The sufferers are mostly the middle-class and the lower middle-class people. The poor people are also suffering even in a small commercial transaction. They are the worst sufferers. I am not talking

about the rich people. There is no time stipulation although you are saying about the trial but that is a summary trial. But there is no time stipulated in the Bill itself as to within how many days the trial has to be completed.

But when the matter comes to the fast track court, it takes up not so much seriously. The amendment, which has been sought for, is 143A(1), that is, "In a summary trial or a summons case, where he pleads not guilty to the accusations made in the complaint." Until the summons are served, they would not come. Now, in these types of cases, maximum number of persons really commit faults. They are masters of committing faults. It is difficult to serve summons to them. I appreciate your endeavour but in reality, it is difficult. I know that the systems of the courts are not within your jurisdiction. Since you are also a part of the Ministry of the Government itself, in that case, the court should be made more serious in dealing with the Negotiable Instruments Act. All the facts and figures are given to you. Almost 25 per cent of the cases in relation to the NI Act are pending before the court.

Now, the question is about the fast track court which is often being talked about. What is a fast track court? Does it mean that a person, who is handling a normal case, would be given the jurisdiction of the fast track court? The moment you start speaking about the fast track court, you must create posts for that court. Otherwise, it is futile to talk about any fast track court itself. The trials are going on and on and it is not unknown that the under-trial prisoners are languishing in the jail for years together. Therefore, neither the victim is getting justice nor the accused is getting justice at all. Nobody is getting justice because of the pendency of the cases. It is also correct that the criminal courts of our country are overburdened.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion and I request the hon. Minister to consider it. I am not saying that you have to do it immediately. In the Negotiable Instruments Act, a complaint has to be lodged with an appropriate criminal court within 15 days after the summon is served. Keeping in view the concerns of the affected persons, I request the Government to make a provision that along with lodging a complaint one should also lodge a complaint with the police station concerned.

If it is done in the police station, then in the situation of serving of a notice, immediate action could be taken by the police because police is the appropriate authority which can catch hold of the accused. But when the summons are served by the court against the persons, who are accused of dishonouring the cheques, they would avoid it as they know how to avoid the serving of summons. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect also.

Today everybody in India is concerned about the delayed justice. It is often said, justice delayed is justice denied. If you look at the situation of vacancies in the Supreme Court itself, you will find that seven or eight posts are vacant. In case of High Courts, more than 400 posts are lying vacant. I do not have the exact figure with me right now. The same is the situation in the lower judiciary.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am fully supporting this Bill. There is no problem. But since I have got an opportunity to present my views and the hon. Minister is himself present in the House, I would request the hon. Minister to think over it in terms of delivery of speedy justice in our country.

Sir, until the person concerned appears before the criminal court, there is no benefit of getting any benefit from 20 per cent deposit. I request the hon. Minister to refer to Clause C of the Bill. When an appeal is preferred, the person concerned has to deposit such a sum which shall be a minimum of 20 per cent of the final compensation awarded by the trial court. Is this amount sufficient?

Sir, in a trial court, one has to first suffer for four to five years. After it, he has to deposit a sum of minimum of 20 per cent of the compensation awarded. I want to know as to why he should not deposit 50 per cent or 100 per cent. I request you to think about it.

Then, there is a provision which says that deposition made is not compulsorily given to the victim and the appellate court may direct the release of the amount deposited by the appellant. It means that it is not mandatory. It remains at the discretion of the appellate court. The point that has to be noted is, when a cheque is issued admittedly, some dues would have been there and that is the reason that a cheque has been given.

If that is so, why will 100 per cent money not be deposited at the stage of filing an appeal in the appellate court and why has it been kept at a minimum of 20 per cent? In the trial court, where the trial will take place, one has to say that he has put the signature on the cheque itself or not. The question is not why the cheque has been issued; the question is why the cheque has not been paid. The reasonableness of issuance of the cheque will not be the subject matter before the court; the question would be whether the cheque has bounced or not. Therefore, the signature is the only thing in question. If that is so, when you are thinking loud, kindly think about this also. Why should 100 per cent not be deposited in the appellate court? At the time of admission of the appeal or before granting bail, a condition should be imposed that the amount should be given to the victim person. ...*(Interruptions)* I will conclude in just two minutes.

Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the matter also because my experience tells me that mostly only the middle-class or the poor people are suffering in these matters. I would request the Minister to kindly think about that in future.

With this, I conclude my speech. I would say that the endeavour is good, but more endeavours have to take place. You are thinking about the victims. Therefore, you also think about that.

Thank you.

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

First, let me go to the history of the Bill. Although various forms of cheque have been in use since ancient times and at least since the 9th Century, it was during the 20th Century that cheques became a highly popular non-cash method for making payments. Cheque processing became automated by the second half of the 20th Century and billions of cheques were issued annually. Their volume peaked in or around the early 1990s, but thereafter, cheque usage has fallen, being partly replaced by electronic payment systems. In many countries, cheques have either become a marginal payment system or are on the way to be phased out.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to apprise us of the position in India. What is the extent of the use of digital payment system and its impact on the use of cheques? What is the volume of the usage of cheques in India? Is there any move to phase out cheque system in India? I would also like to know the percentage of cheques that have bounced and the amount involved therein. Cheques are a relatively expensive payment instrument in terms of the resource costs incurred by financial institutions and merchants in accepting payments from the people. I will request the hon. Minister to tell the House what the cost is for both the drawer and the drawee for executing a single cheque.

Now, I am not going into the details of the Bill, but I would like to highlight some of the important issues. While I fully support the Bill, I have some suggestions to give. The Bill clearly defines promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, all of which are negotiable instruments, thereby limiting vagueness and giving more clarification.

The most important provision is that of payment of interim compensation of 20 per cent of the cheque amount by drawer to payee which is there in the Amendment Bill. I want to know from the hon. Minister why it cannot be 50 per cent which may be followed by another 25 per cent during the course of trial because many of the people are looting and cheating the general public and sometimes, they are also looting the government money.

15.00 hrs

This will enhance the confidence in cheque system, its credibility and thereby encourage less cash economy and promote ease of doing business which is important for our trade and commerce to flourish. Certainly, it will discourage vexatious litigations, inordinate delay and the interim compensation will render some relief to the victims.

The Bill has clarified the jurisdictional issues in the cheque bouncing cases. The jurisdiction has been extended to the local court and the drawee (payee)/victim which is desirable from equity point of view and will ensure fair trial.

We are all aware about the health of our banking system and I am confident that this Bill will certainly

enhance our banking operations and will ensure more savings.

The delay tactics, misusing judicial delay will also reduce considerably. I fully agree with my learned colleague, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, what he spoke about the delayed justice, how we can address the justice system and how we can give justice in a timebound manner.

Regarding the payment of 20 per cent or 50 per cent, we should not look at all the victims in the same manner. This deterrent punishment should be made strict against the well-off businessmen, business families. Most of them deliberately commit fraud or do not want to pay the amount or play delay tactics to repay the amount. In case of marginal and small farmers, this type of rule should be relaxed because sometimes farmers are also victims of natural calamities. So, we cannot put them on par with others.

In the 21st century, we are talking about digital India. But our digital infrastructure is not firm enough to withstand cyber attack. We must be careful about cyber attack because it is not easy for a digitally challenged rural Indian to be aware in case his or her account being hacked which subsequently resulted in cheque bounce. Therefore, punishment and compensation in cases of digital fraud has to be specified because in the Act of 1881, payment issues related to digital medium are not addressed.

This Negotiable Instruments Act which was earlier under civil offence was subsequently transferred to criminal offence. But we all know bouncing of cheque is a commercial offence in specific. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to constitute a commercial division in high courts and transfer cheque bounce cases to commercial court and commercial division instead of session court and high courts. This will reduce the burden on judiciary.

I support the Bill with some objections and amendments. These amendments will not only strengthen the power to achieve the objectives but also help the banks to become financially productive to the economy.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (Chevella):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Not being from a legal background, the first thing I did today was to check what exactly is a negotiable instrument. The answer I got from the dictionaries and Google was, it is a promise or an order to pay a certain amount of money at a specified time or on demand. There is no choice. If I write a cheque, it is a negotiable instrument. If I write out a cheque I have to pay that amount. That amount has to be in the bank at the time it is presented to the bank.

English is a very strange language. There is a word called onomatopoeia, which means the word sounds like its meaning, the example being 'boom'. But this one sounds and means exactly the opposite of the word. It is because a cheque in English language is a negotiable instrument in which actually nothing can be negotiated, that is, neither the time or the amount or the payee. So, I think that not only the Bill needs Amendment, but the English language itself needs Amendment.

So, nothing is negotiable. Probably, some of these cheque writers -- who are habitual cheque bouncers -- are mistaking the literal English word for 'negotiable instrument' where nothing is negotiable. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): Sir, allow me to mention one point. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, let him conclude, and afterwards you mention it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, the number of cheque bouncing cases in this country are phenomenal, which was 38 lakh in 2008. Some recent figures show something like 60 lakh plus cheque bouncing cases, which are literally clogging the courts and the judicial system. I think that the burden on the judiciary is very high even for all the other cases, and this is only adding to it.

However, I must say that this is welcome. The 20 per cent interest to be paid by the complainant is very good because there are also some fake cases of cheque bouncing. So, it protects even the person who writes the cheque, that is, if there is a fake claim against me, then I am forced to pay 20 per cent. But if I win the case, then they have to pay back the 20 per cent with interest.

So, some of these are very good points, but it has to have teeth. The sword needs to be really sharp. We have got in this Bill a little blunt sword.

Usually, cheque bouncers are habitual cheque bouncers. They not only bounce a cheque to me, but hundred other people and I am one of the hundred victims of the cheque bouncers. So, a second time offender should be having a more stringent punishment, which is absolutely absent in this Bill and this is unfortunate.

As regards timely judgment, even the judiciary is not taking this up very seriously. Very often, it is merely a slap on the wrist and I think that the judiciary has to take note. Also, it is totally left to the judiciary as to what is the compensation that they will give. Is it the bank interest rate or any other compensation? I am saying this because I may have bounced a Rs. 1 lakh cheque and the recipient of my bounced cheque might have faced another Rs. 10 lakh losses because of it. So, there is no compensation for cheque bouncing mentioned in this Bill.

Another very important thing is that the big business houses are habitual cheque bouncers when it comes to small vendors. They may be honouring the cheque of another big business house or another big vendor, but I think that small-time vendors are really cheated, and they have the audacity to say: "Do what you want as there is nothing you can do. You can go to the civil court." So, this is very important, and we need to include this in it.

I would like to conclude as there are not many points that I would like to make. I think that the Bill is very much required, but what is required is an even more stringent Bill. We look forward to additional Amendments to be brought by this Government to make the sword even more sharper. Thank you, Sir.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU (Amalapuram): Good Evening, Sir. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity. This Bill talks about 'cheque bouncing'. ...*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it is not connected to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Sir, I am coming to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you have not come to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Sir, let me come to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you come to the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Whenever any cheque bouncing is there, there has to be some punishment, which has been included in the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The other things whatever he said nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*... *

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: The 20 per cent compensation or 20 per cent of the cheque amount to be deposited is not sufficient. It should be 50 per cent.

What about the chronic defaulters or habitual offenders and defaulters?

Nothing is mentioned about it.

The entire spirit of the Bill goes against the spirit of the present Government.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

Dr. A. Sampath.

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will confine my speech to the complications and the questions that have been raised in the introduction of this Bill. Nothing political I want to say because all of us are politicians in this House.

Why am I objecting to the introduction of this Bill? I was begging for your kindness for pointing out that this Bill is an unconstitutional one. Article 20(1) of the Constitution says that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence. Article 20(2) says that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. Article 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution declares that no person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against

himself. Every Member of Parliament believes and know. Article 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950 provides, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

Sir, many of the Members on that and this side, including myself have practised in the courts of law. I am not questioning any of the intentions of the hon. Minister because of his sheer innocence. I agree that he has a smiling face.

In the Statement of Objects & Reasons, in para 3 (i), it is stated - to insert a new section 143A in the said Act to provide that the Court trying an offence under section 138 may order the drawer of the cheque to pay interim compensation to the complainant, in a summary trial... My humble question, through you, Sir, is this. Before taking evidence, how can a court of law be instructed by this august House - because we are making an amendment - that 20 percentage of the amount in question should be paid as compensation to the complainant. It is stated here - not to be deposited in the court. It is also stated here to pay to the complainant.

Regarding the number of cases involving cheques, many of the hon. Members have suggested that it may amount to five million or so and the number of transactions may also increase. Did anybody spend some time to verify in how many cases involving cheques, in a layman's language, acquittals have taken place? The number of acquittals have to be taken into consideration. This is a very important Bill. I may be permitted to disagree with some of my hon. friends who have told in this House that this is a very simple Bill. This Bill should have been examined by the concerned Standing Committee of Parliament.

If this Bill is enacted as it is, we will be opening more doors to the poor people to commit suicide. The number of cases of suicides would increase. We all know that some people would come; they sell; they engage in some transactions; and they ask us to sign a cheque. Happily, a housewife or a common man would sign a cheque; they put it in a bank. When they deposit in a bank, the amount would not be what is intended to be deposited but it is something higher than what is intended to be deposited.

So, only when it is taking the evidence, the Court can come to the conclusion whether the cheque was

* Not recorded.

issued as a blank cheque or whether there was any manipulation. ...*(Interruptions)* I want only one more minute. There is ample time.

There should be a fair trial, a just trial. I can agree with the Minister if the law intends to enact that 20 per cent of the sum in question should be deposited only at the time of filing an appeal. After the conviction if the accused is filing an appeal, then depositing 20 per cent of the sum is all right. But, when the trial is beginning or at the stage of summary trial, if you ask the person to deposit 20 per cent and pay it as a compensation to the complainant, that is not correct.

What happens if the accused gets acquitted? He is not convicted; she is not convicted. He is only put in the array of being accused. This particular person --- whether a male or a female or a transgender – who is an accused, has to run after the complainant. What happens if the complainant does not come to the Court? He has got the money. He may fly. Many people know the art of leaving India. My humble submission is that this Bill is for the money-lenders, by the money-lenders and of the money-lenders. I may be permitted to strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill also. I oppose the Bill *in toto*.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank you for allowing me to speak on Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017. At the outset, I would like to thank the Minister of Finance and submit that the problem of cheque bounce is a serious problem in the country. The existing legal provisions were definitely effective but the victim (affected person) is unable to receive any benefit due to pendency of cheque bounce cases. Hence, two minor amendments have been proposed in the Act of 1881 wherein provisions of Section 143(A) and Section 148 have been made. The main issue is that when a court declared its judgement in favour of a person then that person has to wait for long to receive benefits because appellant lingers on the case by filing an appeal in the higher court. Around twenty lakh such cases are pending for more than five years in the entire country. The Ministry, the hon'ble Minister and the Government have received letters and complaints from the people in this regard. The executives of companies have made constant requests to make certain provisions in this regard. As a result, the Negotiable Instruments

(Amendments) Bill presented in the parliament on 02 January, 2018 seeks to amend the Act of 1881. This Act defines the primary Bills of exchange and cheques. Besides this, there is a provision of punishment in cheque bouncing cases and violation of sections of other negotiable instruments under the Act. The amendment incorporates a new provision which gives power to the court trying an offence related to cheque bouncing to order payment of interim compensation by the drawer of the cheque to the complainant. This interim compensation can be provided in certain special circumstances, when the drawer has denied the allegation. The amount of interim compensation shall not exceed 20% of the cheque amount. The interim compensation has to be paid within a period of sixty days of the order passed by the lower court. One more provision has been made in the Bill that when the drawer held guilty in cheque bounce case, files an appeal, then the appellate court direct him to deposit minimum 20% amount of penalty or compensation as directed by the lower court during trial. This amount will be in addition to the interim compensation which the drawer had deposited in the lower court during the trial. Returning interim compensation - a provision has been made that in case the drawer is acquitted during the trial, then the court will direct complainant to return interim compensation along with the interest within seven days of order passed by the court. There was a dire need to carry out amendments in the Act and the Government is holding discussion on the matter in the House today.

I would like to cite an example. This is a serious issue. One of my colleague was saying that the cheque issued by Dr. Manmohan Singh had bounced. When such a big name associated with the cheque bounce case, then you can understand the gravity of the problem. There may be various reasons for the same. Some people do it intentionally and some under certain compulsions and in certain cases cheque get bounced due to technical reasons. But it is fact that it is a legal offence. When a person made transaction beyond his capacity in the business, he resorts to paying through cheque. But when he fails to make payment on time through cheque, he suffers social stigma and secondly, it is a legal offence. This provision was necessary.

I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for bringing such a good Bill in the public interest. While supporting the Bill, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today is the birthday of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Pandit Chandrashekhar Azad ji. I pay my tributes to them.

Sir, the need of the Bill introduced today was being felt since long. Our Prime Minister has promoted digital India and the system of payment through cheque will be phased out gradually if digital modes of payment are used by the people largely. But there are some institutions which are still using cheques. Till now when a cheque gets bounced, an appeal is made but the recipient and the petitioner both face lot of difficulties in this process. Now this Bill will provide relief to them. Cheques are dishonoured due to insufficient balance in the account of the person issuing the cheque or for some other reasons. The small and medium scale units face a lot of difficulty in the intermittent period due to delayed payments which affect their business. Therefore, our Hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill on the basis of the suggestions received from the common people and the business community. The Bill proposes amendments in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and provides for interim compensation to the affected party during the course of trial and appeal in the matter. The government used to receive the complaint that the dishonest people often use the practice of getting the cheques dishonoured and other methods to delay the payments. This Bill will provide speedy justice to the affected party to claim its money without wasting money and time in the courts. I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (Banda): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I support the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It will increase the credibility of cheques. The Bill has made a provision to provide 20% as interim compensation in advance. Earlier, it used to take a lot of time to settle the cases. These are civil cases which take time for a decision. This Bill will provide relief to the complainant. Now, with the introduction of this Bill, twenty percent amount will be deposited in his account in advance. It will provide some relief to him and he will get the entire amount after the final decision in the matter.

Sir, the Bill has made the provision for the payment of money with interest. After the settlement, the full

amount with interest will be given. Provision has been made for bank interest. It is a very good provision. It will provide 20% of the amount to the complainant at the time of filing of appeal which will enhance its credibility. I will conclude after making one more point.

Sir, I would like to state to the Hon'ble Minister that banks should be directed to inform the person who has account in their bank about the cheque issued by him. It will check the petty cases of cheque bounce. Therefore, bank should make efforts to inform the account holder about the return of his cheque.

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Sir, as I am connected to the banking industry for the last more than 40 years, I know about the problem of dishonoured cheques. The Amendment brought by the Minister of State for Finance is a very valid measure and it definitely supports not only the banking industry but all others concerned too.

Sir, cheques and Bills of Exchange are there. The documents are called negotiable instruments. There is understanding between two parties or between banks and borrowers. As per that understanding, they have to make their payments in time. If their cheques bounce and there is a payment default as a result of that, definitely it is a criminal offence. So, unless the defaulters are penalised, transactions between two parties or between banks and borrowers would not take place properly. There is a provision in this Bill to ensure that.

There are two types of defaulters particularly in the case of banks. One is of an honest person who is unable to repay his loan within time because of reasons beyond his power. The other is of a wilful defaulter who is a cheater and who does not want to pay back his loan. We have so many examples of wilful defaulters in front of us in the country now and I will not go into those details. If no action is taken against such wilful defaulters and no penalty is charged from them, they will forever remain wilful defaulters. As a result, the parties involved and the banks would suffer. There are legal transactions and there also cheques bounce. There is a provision in court which says that if a cheque bounces and a borrower defaults on his payment, he has to pay 20 per cent of that

cheque amount in the bank within a period of sixty days. Sometimes the party goes to appellate court. In appellate court there is a provision that the appeal would be taken into consideration only after payment of 20 per cent amount of the cheque by the borrower.

Sometimes, it happens that the party that is a drawer justifies why his cheque was bounced and the appellate court considers this. In this case, the appellate court may direct the payee to give the refund of 20 per cent amount which he deposited in the bank along with interest. I do not agree to this provision. It is because there is an agreement between the borrower and the bank. If he is not repaying his loan in time, if three installments are not recovered, that account is treated as an NPA account and it is the loss for the bank. The bank has to make the provision of that total amount out of its profit. Sometimes, in case of a small bank if there are so many defaults, the bank goes into loss. That is why it is to be taken seriously. The hon. Minister has taken it seriously and suitably made the amendment. I welcome the amendment and I give sincere thanks to our hon. Minister of State for Finance. Thank you.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have received very good suggestions regarding this Bill from a total of 12 hon'ble Members.

Sir, I had already said that various hon'ble and respected Members expressed their views and it was started by hon'ble Dr. Shashi Tharoor ji. We have presented this Bill in the context that the people who cheat others by issuing cheques, but loss is borne by the recipients of the cheques. On this basis, it has been provided that 20 percent amount of the cheque will be provided at the time of filing case in appellate court. At times, there are notorious people who have been talked about here. Those notorious people take the case again in appeal to make the case linger on and take advantage of such delay. It has been provided that when a case is filed in the lower court, a certain amount is required from the person who issued the cheque to the depositor and when the case goes to appellate court, 20 percent more amount is to be provided by him if he/she is not satisfied with the decision of the lower court. This applies when the person is not satisfied with the decision of the lower

court and then he files appeal and it appears to him that he may take advantage of this situation and cheat people. In such situation it has been provided that he will have to deposit 20 percent of the amount in the court and if the person to whom cheque was issued has suffered huge loss, than this amount may go up further by 20 percent.

Sir, we have made such provisions because 16 lakh cases of cheque bounce are pending in the subordinate courts of the country, as I mentioned earlier also. Similarly, there are 35 thousand cases pending in High Courts. A person takes the cheque and that cheque gets bounced. At times, it has been noticed that there is no money in their accounts, but when the case goes into appeal and the amount is deposited, even then it may go into appeal. In this regard, it is provided that of there is no money in the account, it will be implemented. We pay 20 percent later. It is taken as penalty and along with this interest is also paid on that amount as per rule.

Sir, so far as the entire amount is concerned or the entire amount involved in the cheque is concerned, it was left to the court. If the court wants, it may ask to deposit hundred percent penalty. It is a different subject, but the Government decided to introduce this Bill in the interest of all, even for the outsiders. It is the requirement of people who have suffered loss especially due to money lenders. We take cognisance of the loss and after that the action is taken.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: If the criminal does not go to the court and becomes absconder, then how it would be done?

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: If he absconder, does not pay at that time, then the case is already in the court. It will become a criminal case. Anyhow, it is already considered a criminal case. In such circumstances, the same treatment would be meted out to them as is done in criminal cases. If he does not appear anywhere and a person receiving cheque from him is being not paid then nothing can be done in such situation till he pays it. The basic thing is that we have faith in the courts of India. The Courts of India have clearly states that these things should be done and they have also given rulings from time to time. That is why, I told that there were not one or two cases, but there are 16 lakh such cases. Naturally, cheques have been

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury – Not present.

Dr. A. Sampath, are you moving amendment nos. 18 and 19?

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 11,-

for "sixty"

substitute "thirty". (18)

Page 2, after line 18,-

insert "(7) Sub-sections (1) to (6) shall be applicable for commercial transactions only, that is, if the cheque is issued against valid invoices and bills and where the consideration in question is for transfer of money from one bank to another bank." (19)

Sir, I may be permitted to move the amendments which I have already submitted for the consideration of the House. I may also seek a clarification from the Minister. I hope my learned friends will not disturb me. You may protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, let there be order in the House.

DR. A. SAMPATH: We are very good friends. The Minister may be able to give the clarification so, I can clear my doubts also.

The Bill intends to pay the compensation to the complainant. The definition of compensation is very precarious. If the accused is acquitted, within 60 days from the date of the acquittal the complainant has to pay back that amount with the interest as fixed by the RBI to the accused. If the complainant is no more or if he is refusing ...*(Interruptions)* I specifically mean the complainant. Now, 20 per cent of the amount is with the complainant. My argument is that if the complainant has manipulated the instrument.

The amount has been manipulated. Sometimes, it may be a blank cheque. You can add zeros. ...*(Interruptions)* Meghwal Ji, let me finish. All this may happen. If the complainant has left the nation; if the complainant is no more; and if the complainant is refusing, how will that amount be repaid to the poor

accused? In the eyes of law, he has been put as an accused and not as a convicted or criminal. Here, till the trial is completed, we cannot say that he is a convict. If one person has signed a cheque, that does not mean that he has executed *suo motu* his death warrant. It is just like that.

The courts have freedom and have their own prerogative. Even now, during the appeal stage, many High Courts also insist that you deposit 20 per cent of the amount in question. That is put in the court and not in the hands of the complainant. It means that one party is at the mercy of another party. One party is not put to the mercy of the court. One party is left to the mercy of another party. It will not be level playing. You can say that. But, this is happening in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister can very well tell us the number of cases in which acquittals have been made. The appointment of judicial officers is our duty. That is not the duty of the common people. Just because the vacancies are yet to be filled up, you are pushing and pulling everyone and asking them to pay. It is just like a penalty, fine and convicting a person. There are quite a lot of cases pending. So, this will affect the cases which are already pending in the courts of law. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, please sit.

DR. A. SAMPATH: The accused may not be convicted. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the Chair. When you are moving amendment, generally, we would not give much time, but since you want to explain it, I am giving you time. But, do not drag it. You have already spoken on the Bill.

[English]

DR. A. SAMPATH: Why I am begging for your mercy is not because for me. I am neither an accused nor a complainant.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, do not do it.

DR. A. SAMPATH: I am only expressing the voice of the people. The rich people know how to fight a case. They will get very good lawyers. They know how to manage the law, if not manipulate. Only the poor people are at the doorsteps of the court. They do not have

access to judicial officers. They do not get advocates and they are languishing.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, do you want to say something?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, whatever the hon. Member has said now, I have already given its answer. He will pay at the bank rate as published by the Reserve Bank of India and definitely at the beginning of the financial year. If one does not go to court, nobody will get to know whether cheque has bounced or not and whether there is any transaction or not. In such a situation nothing can be done without going to subordinate court.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 18 and 19 to Clause 2 moved by Dr. A. Sampath to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 3 Insertion of new Section 148
Power of Appellate Court to
order payment pending appeal
against conviction**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, are you moving amendment nos. 13, 15 and 17?

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not want any comments from you. If you want, you can come, sit and conduct the proceedings. I am not in a position to run the House as Members from both the sides keep on speaking. It is very embarrassing.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, Sir, I rise to move:

Page 2, line 23,-

for “twenty”

substitute “twenty-five”. (13)

Page 2, line 27,-

for “sixty”

substitute “forty-five”. (15)

Page 2, line 28,-

for “thirty”

substitute “twenty”. (17)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment nos. 13, 15 and 17 to Clause 3 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran – Not present.

The question is:

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short Title and Commencement

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you may move the Government Amendment no.2.

[Translation]

Amended:

Page 1, line 3,

For “2017”

Substitute “2018” (2)

(Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shashi Tharoor, are you moving amendment No.3?

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula*[Translation]*

Amended:

Page 1, line 1,

For "sixty-eight"

Substitute "sixty-nine." (2)

(Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla)

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.**The Long Title was added to the Bill.**[Translation]*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: I rise to move:

"that Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed."

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.***15.52 hrs****NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER
EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Sir, I want to tell its background. There are many courses such as B.A. - B.Ed or B.com - B.Ed or B.Sc. - B.Ed, B.Ed Diploma in Education, B.Ed, D.Ed, B.P.Ed, M.Ed, M.P.Ed etc. which are run and regulated by the

National Council of Teachers Education. In the year 2016, when I took charge of this department, I got a feedback that some institutions are not recognized and students having passed from there have been suffering. I held a meeting on this matter and on August 3, 2016, I gave instructions that all the institutions which have not got the recognition should be informed once again to get them recognised. Then the work started. In this process, twenty State Universities, Central Universities and NCTE, governed by the Centre and also the Official Institutions under the Central and the State Governments and other Universities started courses. Someone started it in 2011 and others started it in 2012. When we asked them they submitted applications in 2015 and they have got the recognition, but there was a gap of two to four years in between and some people took even more time. The law was enacted in 1993, the courses were being run earlier also. There were two such cases, the students of such institutions were not officially recognized. Students, having B.Ed degree were not recognized for their B.Ed and they were facing difficulties. At some places, the students started agitation. We assured the students that they will not have to suffer. Those who have not submitted the application on time will be held responsible. We will fix the responsibilities while ensuring that students do not bear any loss. Those who completed the course, passed the examination and who enrolled themselves in Government Universities - whether it is the Central University or the State University, no Private Institute is included in it, all such institutions and whatever backlog is there, this Bill has been introduced for post-facto recognition to the courses and for that particular period. This Bill is in the interest of the students and education and it will remove the anomalies. This Bill has been introduced for it. I welcome the suggestions, if any, during the debate.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

What about the private institutions? Are you going to help those students who studied there?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: In a different exercise, we appeal to all the Institutes, including the

private ones, that if there is anyone who has not got recognition and is carrying out the courses, they should inform us but there is no such instance. Therefore, these are only 20 cases and we are giving that power to the Government by bringing this Bill here.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEPENDRA SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Hon. Deputy Speaker, as the Hon. Minister has stated just now, I am also of the view that this Bill is appreciable. I support this Bill because the main issue in this Bill is associated with the future of the students who have completed their courses from such institutions. Certain universities had started these courses on the basis of UGC guidelines, but these were not approved by the NCTE. I would like to give some more suggestions in this regard, but before that I would like to give suggestion in the matter of an institute.

15.57 hrs

(DR. RATNA DE (NAG) *in the Chair*)

Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak is situated in Haryana. I request the Hon. Minister to include this university in those 20 institutes. I would also like to put forth some points about that university which will show how important this Bill is and why we are thanking you so much. Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak started a course of M.A. (Physical Education) as per UGC guidelines. After starting this course, when National Council of Teachers Education was constituted and names of some courses were changed, the nomenclature of M.A. (Physical Education) was changed to MP.Ed and BP.Ed. It happened in 2001. After that, efforts were made continuously to recognize those courses from the year 2007.

Some efforts were made by the Congress Government when it was in power in Haryana and the present Government of Haryana has also made some efforts in this regard, but these courses did not get recognition. They have intake of 50 seats and so is in BP.Ed and MP.Ed. A number of students are having graduation degree from Maharshi Dayanand University. But these students are facing great difficulties due to non recognition of the courses. It is a big anomaly and as the Hon. Minister knows, the achievement of all those teachers who are completing Physical Education courses

from Maharshi Dayanand University is not less than others in the country.

If we talk about medal table and especially about Commonwealth Games of 2012, we will find that the country got 39 gold medals out of which 22 gold medal winners were from Haryana. We got only one medal in Olympic Games and the winner of that medal Sakshi Malik is from Rohtak. In the previous Olympics, our country won 6 medals out of which 4 medals were won by Haryana. The students who had completed education from this university, had a contribution in getting these medals. But it was unfortunate that their degrees had not been recognized so far. Today, you have taken an appreciable step and I thank you for that. I extend special thanks to you for giving assurance to include Rohtak University in that list.

Along with it, I would like to put forth a couple of more demands which are associated with the subject. As we are discussing sports, my first demand from the Government is associated with sports and that is to set up a National Sports University in Haryana. The way in which the players of Haryana are giving outstanding performances continuously and Haryana has emerged as a sports super power, it would be in the fitness of things to set up a National Sports University on the lines of one set up in the North East by the Government, which is appreciable. I demand that a centre from North India should emerge for the said purpose. I expect the Hon. Minister will give a solid assurance in this regard.

Secondly, one thing relating to your Ministry has come to light that 6 institutions have been accorded the status of Institute of Eminence. Some controversies have cropped up in this regard. An example in this regard is Jio Institute. Its place of establishment and even its existence is doubtful so far.

16.00 hrs

In this regard, Nita Ambani has made a statement to media that it will be set up. Thus, you are helping that institute on behalf of the Government of India by granting the status of Institute of Eminence. There was a wide spread criticism of the said move in the country. In view of this criticism, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that there are three major universities in Haryana i.e.

Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, whose course you have regularised; Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Hisar; and Kurukshetra University. Jio University does not exist at present. The media could not locate it. If the Government includes one of the government universities of the state in lieu of it in the list, then it would be a welcome step which the people will appreciate.

I would like to suggest one-two points regarding teachers training. The weakest link in our education is training of teachers. There should be a uniform standard for teachers education and teachers in the country which is the weakest link in our education system. For example, eight percent elementary schools in the country have a single teacher and these schools are called one teacher schools. Besides, there are a large number of schools in the country where student-teacher ratio is 80:1. The schools having higher ratio than this are not considered good schools in terms of education. As per assessment made by a private agency, there are twenty percent such schools. As per the test conducted in the year 2012, only one percent teachers are TTE qualified. The purpose for which the National Council for Teachers Education was constituted, here we are talking about the Amendment Bill thereto. The Government has not achieved much success for which the said Act was enacted. The Minister should reply as to what steps are being taken in this regard. This information should be provided to the people of the country.

Before coming to power, Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) had promised in its manifesto that six percent of GDP will be incurred on education sector. It was a significant promise because developed countries of the world incur five percent of GDP on education sector. It has an impact on our human resource and future generations and it is observed that lower percentage of GDP is being incurred on education sector at present in comparison to previous regime. Now, it has further been reduced to below 3 percent. Earlier it was higher than 3 percent. You made such a promise in your manifesto which was a significant promise. I consider it significant, but if the Government is unable to fulfill this promise in the coming four and a half years rule, then people of the country will not trust whatever promise you make. How the Government will fulfill such a promise.

Ever since the Minister assumed the charge of the Ministry, certain corrective steps have been taken and I welcome these steps. I openly welcomed the suggestion given by you on the issue of entrance test. But, here I am highlighting the shortcoming in the system.

Similarly, there is an Achievement Survey. There is a big fault in teacher training system in the country which needs to be corrected. There is huge difference in education standards which is called learning outcomes. It is not the fault of a child, if he is born in Delhi or a small village in Bihar.

If you make comparison between two children, one of whom has studied from a small city and another one from a top school of Delhi DPS, R.K Puram, then there will be huge difference in learning quality of both the children when they pass 12th class. I am not talking only about the schools located in the city and village. Similar situation prevails in private and government schools of any city. Our country was based on the basic principle of socialism. It is our accountability towards future generations of the country to impart the quality education so as to provide equal opportunity to them to excel in life. I am not saying that it is the fault of the existing government. I was a Member of HRD Standing Committee in the year 2010 and at that time, a suggestion was made [*English*] - There should be a mechanism to assess and accredit teacher education institutions. There should be a mechanism to assess and accredit not just teachers but also teacher education institutions. [*Translation*] Hon'ble Minister should also reply as to what steps have been taken in this direction.

The Government had made one more promise on the floor of the House in the budget 2015-16 that an amount of Rs. 180 crore will be incurred for teacher training during the next five years and then Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching Mission will be introduced for which a budget of Rs. 900 crore was promised. Under the said Mission, 30 schools of education, 5 Centres of Excellence were to be set up in the country. Though, this mission has been introduced in "Rashi Peeth" of Banaras Hindu University, there is no information regarding progress of the said scheme. In hope the Minister would certainly give a reply in this regard.

Madam, I would like to thank the Minister for moving such a Bill and for including Maharshi Dayanand

University, Rohtal in the Bill. I demand that a National Sports University be set up in Haryana to promote sportsperson because these athletes are winning medals for the country.

Madam, I would like to make one more demand that the Government should consider to accord the status of Institute of Excellence to any university located in Haryana i.e. Rohtak, Hisar and Kurukshetra University in place of Reliance Jio since this university has not been set up so far. When this is set up, give it the status of Institute of Excellence. Why the hurry now? The same will be set up after many years and the then government will decide whether or not to give it the status of Institute of Excellence. The people of Haryana will appreciate the move if this status is accorded to any university in Haryana.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon'ble Chairperson, I rise to support the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

At the outset, I would like to compliment the hon'ble Minister Shri Javadekar ji. He has been appointed Minister after the Modi Government came to power. There have been several shortcomings in education sector which is reflected in the speeches made by various hon'ble Members on the floor of the House. I rise to speak in favour of the Bill and the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill itself speaks volumes about the substance contained therein. The hon'ble Minister has put forth the said objective before the House. It was clear that those institutes which awarded degrees for the courses were not recognized, which there was delay in giving recognition. Resultantly, when the students passing from such institutions became eligible for the post of teachers, due to lack of recognition, their degrees were useless. In such a case, I think it is not the loss of only one person but the loss of the entire country.

Before I support the Bill, I would like to mention one point with great responsibility that there is a difference between acquiring a skill and them imparting training to others. I have also completed my education from a university. We can obtain higher education of Ph.D. degree, but we do not become qualified to teach others. It require special skill. This is really needed. Did we even consider about such institutes? How many such teacher training institutes exist in the country? I was searching

data on website, there are around 4,867 such institutes which offer B.Ed. courses in the country. I do not consider the data as final because there are also M.P.Ed. and B.P.Ed. courses offered by universities. Besides, there are sports teachers who impart training to students in colleges.

Through you, I would like to bring one more point to the notice of hon'ble Minister that several subjects will get replaced with the passage of time. There is an urgent need of physiotherapists in the field of sports. We cannot ignore this issue by saying that is related to the Ministry of Sports or the Health care sector. Physiotherapist is required to keep the entire system updated.

I am fully agree with the objectives of the Bill. When this institute was established in the year 1993, a Bill was moved in the Parliament in this regard. It is not that suggestions were not made then. Several good suggestions were made. I would like to mention certain good decision taken to bring reform in NCTE during the last one year.

I think that the framework developed for new ranking of NCTE and announcement made in the name of THR is an excellent system for evaluation. Through this framework, evaluation of institutes can be done as to whether these are actually functioning or not.

Secondly, the question arises as to who are to be trained as teachers? When we talk of teachers/trainees then it include teachers who impart training to the aspiring teachers, and then comes the teachers and the students. If a teacher intends to pursue a course then he will be treated as student. Third category is of serving teachers who are already teaching in schools but they do not have B.Ed. degree. It is a state subject. At times, people are appointed as teachers and asked to obtain B.Ed. degree within 2-3 years. But, they do not obtain B.Ed. or M.P.Ed. degree for years and it is necessary for them to obtain M.P.Ed. for getting promotion. They have to face various hurdles when it comes to teaching in Higher School.

The Hon'ble Minister had said in the House just three days ago that it is necessary for all the teachers to complete their training and for this, they will be given first and second chance, but after that they will not have any option. Students have the option but teachers will not be given any option.

I would like to submit that when we categorise them for holistic development of education sector, one aspect is human resource and other is infrastructure in respect of which NCTE has submitted that monitoring of the same is carried out from Delhi. But, online education system is available for those who would like to pursue the course, be it a teacher or a student. I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister for this effort of NCTE also. You have developed a fully online system for the benefit of students as well as teachers who intend to pursue the course. The Government deserves applaud for developing the network through NCTE.

As far as evaluation of resources or human resource is concerned, centralized arrangements have been made in Delhi. If any student, teacher or any institute require specific information, the Government has provided opportunity for this through the said arrangement.

In my view, there will be better maintenance, pace will accelerate and there will be transparency as a result thereof. I would like to congratulate the Government for this. It has been made clear that a special fund will be created from Akshay Nidhi (non lapsable fund) and Reserved Fund to meet the funding requirement. It is clear from the manner in which NCTE has been recognized, the said institutes has been established as an education authority.

Hon. Chairperson, I think that there are different categories of teachers. The first category is of those teachers who are engaged in private schools and second category of teachers are engaged in government recognized schools. Third category is of government teachers and fourth category is of those teachers who are engaged by institutes, etc. It has been made clear in the Bill that all teacher training institutes under the Government of India, State Government or any subordinate institute should obtain recognition. It is the right of these teachers. I think that no illusion regarding this subject should be there after that. If any private school is being operated, naturally it should be registered with any firm and society there. It must also be affiliated with the Board there.

Hon'ble Chairperson, I think there should not be any kind of illusion in the mind of anybody in this regard. The way all the three points have been included in this amendment, after that no confusion is left. If anybody

runs any institution outside that, then naturally it should not get recognition. Why their teachers should be given benefit? I do not think that there would be any illusion in this regard.

Hon'ble Chairperson I am associated with the sports. The share of Universities in that and the rural areas, there the most difficult thing which appears to me is that there is no shortage of teachers in comparison to the numbers of students. It was stated by the hon'ble Minister in the House while replying a question, but there are several press reports regarding the shortage of teachers. A report says that there is shortage of 8 lakh teachers, another report says that there is shortage of 10 lakh teachers. The main question is which type of shortage is this? We appointed teachers. If a private school keeps teachers and if these teachers are not B.Ed or M.Ed, then NCERT does not recognise them. I think this is the need of the nation. Teachers should possess these qualification. Regarding teachers, all these conditions should be quite clear. The Nation wants qualified teachers, who are trained and only such teachers should teach.

The things will be different for primary teachers, higher secondary teachers and teachers for upper classes. Education does not mean course books only. Education encompasses subjects of sports also, and the same conditions hold good for sports teachers also. I think all of us would agree that it is a right decision taken on time. I would congratulate the hon'ble Minister because the situations were such that some of the institutions would have been lift out of it. Actually, the need of the hour is that we do not have enough institutions to train the teachers, and if the institutions which are functioning had not been recognised the country would have suffered a great loss. You saved us from such a loss.

I would like to make one more request that it should also be taken into account that the number of teachers out of the total number of teachers required in ratio of students are not properly trained. I tried to find out this data on the website, but this information is not available. We get the number of government teachers, but the number of teachers in recognised schools keeps on changing many times. That is why their actual number

never comes out. Any permanent figure of the number of private schools is never published.

I want to know from you the number of teachers in the country who have not got training and on that basis, how many institutions are available in the country? When I was going through state-wise data, I found that this figure in Madhya Pradesh is about two thousand. Therefore, I think that I have to consider it at times on the basis of population also. By population, I mean students and teachers. Are there such things on this basis within the geographical limit? When I was a Member of Parliament from Balaghat, there used to be a rangers training colleges there. I am telling this just an example. It is not relevant to the topic under discussion. This rangers training college was located in Balaghat and people from across the state and other states also used to come there for training. At times, I feel that the above place became convenient for the rangers college because there was more forest cover there. But on the basis of the old education centres set up in the country, these institutions should be increased.

Hon'ble Chairperson, I belong to Manipur. Hon'ble Minister has set up a Central University there recently. Similarly, Imphal, the capital of Manipur got the right of the first Sports University. For this, I congratulate him. At times, I also feel that there are centres where students, youths, coaches, etc. have not got education but played there and dedicated their lives for sports. Such centres should be recognised. Therefore, I feel that more we strengthen this framework and more we make it transparent, it would be a greater service to the nation.

Madam, I was reading a news item in today's newspaper that there is terror of naxalism in Bastar, so teachers do not go there. I read in today's newspaper, perhaps in Bainik Bhaskar, it is a front page story of the newspaper. ITBP Jawans are on duty there. When they reached there, there was no teacher in the school, but students were present. The Jawans of ITBP started teaching there. But soon they realised that students would get scared if they would keep guns with them. It is such a relevant issue that whenever we think about education, we must also keep these nuances into mind. The Jawans of ITBP kept their guns outside and started teaching. But even they were not safe there. So, their vehicles, anti-mine vehicles were kept outside to ensure

the safety of jawans and they started teaching the children.

Hon'ble Chairperson, as per the records teachers must have been appointed there, but they would be on duty at some other places or they do not go there fearing death. However, teachers are there, but actually teachers are not present there. That is why I tweeted today - Those jawans took up weapons against arm wielding naxals, but children should not take up arms, there should be pen in their hands, the youth of the nation have also done that, I salute the jawans of ITBP. I think we will be able to find out the solutions of these issues with such initiatives.

I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister that he himself has noticed the shortcomings and tried to address them *suo motto*. You felt that the degrees of the students who have actually got education should not be zero. I also support it. If a student get education in your system and passes after qualifying the examination he/she should not be punished for the fault of others. Therefore, while applauding the government, I support this Bill. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (Dindigul): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, *vanakkam*. The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017 amends the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. The Act establishes the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

The NCTE plans and coordinates the development of the teacher education system throughout the country. It also ensures the maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system.

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017 will grant retrospective recognition to the Central or State Universities that are found to be conducting teacher education courses without the NCTE's permission.

The retrospective recognition will be given as a one-time measure to ensure that the future of the students, who had passed out from the colleges or were enrolled currently, is not jeopardised.

The amendment will make students studying in these institutions or universities, or those who have

passed out, eligible for employment as teachers. At present, all institutions running courses such as B.Ed., D.Ed. and D.T.Ed. have to obtain recognition from the NCTE under Section 14 of the Act. Further, the courses of such recognised institutions or universities have to be permitted under Section 15 of the Act.

The Bill seeks to grant retrospective recognition to institutions and also seeks to grant retrospective permission to start a new course or training in teacher education to those institutions, (i) notified by the Central Government; (ii) funded by the Central Government or State/Union Territory Government; (iii) which do not have recognition under the Act, and have offered teacher education courses on or after the establishment of the NCTE until the academic year 2017-2018; and (iv) which have satisfied certain conditions required for the conduct of a new course or training in teacher education.

There are more than 15 lakh primary schools in the country of which 11 lakh are run by the Government and four lakh by private institutions. There are 20 crore students enrolled in primary schools of which 12 crore are in the Government schools and 8 crore are enrolled in private schools. There are 2.5 lakh high and higher secondary schools with about six crore students enrolled in high and higher secondary classes throughout India. This is really a very large and is the largest school education system in the world.

In fact, the total number of school students enrolled in India is more than the entire population of most of the countries in the world. To train and provide adequate level of teachers to have complete control over such a huge number of schools and students is really a herculean task.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its schedule lays down pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level, it should be 35:1. The PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. To match the PTR, India requires a minimum of 80 lakh teachers.

The National Council for Teacher Education in its early stages in 1973 was an advisory body for the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to teacher education. Despite its commendable work in

the academic field, it could not perform the required level of essential regulatory functions to ensure maintenance of standards in teacher education and preventing proliferation of substandard teacher education institutions.

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and the Programme of Action thereunder, envisaged a National Council for Teacher Education with statutory status and necessary resources as a first step for overhauling the system of teacher education.

The NCTE as a statutory body came into existence in pursuance of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993 (No. 73 of 1993) on 17th August, 1995. The main objective of the NCTE is to achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith.

Within the federal structure of the country, while broad policy and legal framework on teacher education is provided by the Central Government, implementation of various programmes and schemes are undertaken largely by State Governments. Within the broad objective of improving the learning achievements of school children, the twin strategy is to (a) prepare teachers for the school system (pre-service training); and (b) improve capacity of existing school teachers (in-service training).

For pre-service training, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) is responsible for planned and coordinated development of teacher education in the country. The mandate given to the NCTE is very broad and covers the whole gamut of teacher education programmes including research and training of persons for equipping them to teach at pre-primary, primary, secondary and senior secondary stages in schools, and non-formal education, part-time education, adult education and distance education courses.

The NCTE lays down norms and standards for various teacher education courses, minimum qualification for teacher educators, course and content, duration and minimum qualification for entry of student-teachers for the various courses. It also grants recognition to institutions (Government, Government-aided and self-financing) interested in undertaking such courses and

has in-built mechanism to regulate and monitor their standards and quality.

The NCTE has its headquarters at New Delhi and has four Regional Committees at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Jaipur to look after its statutory responsibilities. The NCTE Headquarters is headed by the Chairperson while each Regional Committee is headed by a Regional Director. With these observations, I conclude and support this Bill brought by the Centre, on behalf of our AIADMK founded by Dr. M.G.R and led by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, it is somewhat surprising that after the full House we saw during the No Confidence Motion debate, we see such an empty House. This does not speak well of our democracy. But still we have to continue with this rigmarole, which is why I support the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Mr. Prakash Javadekar is the Union HRD Minister. He is in-charge of all education from KG to PG. He is having two Bills presented within five days of this Session. The only thing is, I do not know how our friend, Upendra Kushwaha is fairing. Is he being given any job by the Minister? It is because I read in the newspapers that he is unhappy and thinking of joining the *Maha Gathbandhan*. But that is politics.

Leaving that aside, as I have said, this Bill has nothing to object. This seeks to grant retrospective recognition to institutions, provided further that the institutions are funded by the States, Central, State or the Union Territory Governments. They have offered a course of training on or after the appointed date till academic year 2017-18 and fulfil the condition. Also, it seeks to grant retrospective permission to start a new course in training in teachers' education, to institutions, provided again this course was offered till the academic year 2017-18 by the institution and if the course is funded by the Central, State and Union Territory Governments. There is no problem as far as this is concerned. This is actually a small Bill. Only 20 institutions are covered because they had not applied in time for the recognition from the National Council for Teacher Education.

As you know, Madam, the National Council for Teacher Education Bill was first brought in 1993 during Narasimha Rao's time and it came into effect in 1995.

Now all teacher training colleges have to be registered with it. The Council has got Regional Committees and a Central Committee, which run the whole thing. There is no problem.

I may remind you that after education became a Concurrent Subject, the Central Government tried to involve itself in primary education. In 1986, during Rajiv Gandhi's time, the first National Education Policy was enunciated. During Narasimha Rao's time, one very important initiative was taken in primary education, which was introducing mid-day meal for students in primary education. Now it is extended to Class 8.

This reduces the level of drop outs, especially in the rural areas. Then, during the NDA period, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who unfortunately is in the bad books of the present dispensation. He is not being given the respect. But that is another point. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan gave money to the States so that the schools should have additional classrooms. Madam, you must have gone around the schools in your area and you must have seen that many schools have rooms built with the money of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Now, that part is over and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is supposed to help for improving teachers' education and other things.

Now, the point is that you have given a lot of money to the education. You know, Madam, that in our States the students in primary school do not have to pay any tuition fee, their books are free, their uniforms are free, even they are given black shoes and they have also got mid-day meal. This is what our hon. Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee is doing in our State. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, you may also know that in our State we have a programme under which 9th to 12th class students have been given with cycles. The name of the scheme called Sabooj Sathi and around 40 lakh cycles have already been distributed under this programme. So, that money has come to the students.

Madam, the other day, hon. Member, SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE and I spoke on the Right to Education Bill. There we mentioned the NCERT Report that in spite of all this money going into primary and secondary education, the standard of education is not rising

sufficiently. The learning ability of students with regard to languages is very poor. The learning ability of students with regard to mathematics is also very poor as Mrs. Sule reminded me. So, the only way to improve this standard is to impart teachers' education.

Now, what are the courses available for teachers' education? They are Diploma in Elementary Education (D.El.Ed.) and Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.). Now, this Bill takes into account only the institutions, which have not been recognized. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Prof. Roy, is there any teachers training institution in the *Oi Chiki*, the Santhali language?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, that is very important question.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Where will they go after having Graduate and Post Graduate degrees? They have no B.Ed. degrees and that is why they have not been getting into the SSC service entrance examination.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Hon. Chairperson, as always, you are showing a lot of perspicacity. You have a grasp on the situation and your question is for the hon. Minister to reply whether this permission is given for the Santhali language, that is, *Oi Chiki*. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I have to say two things to the hon. Minister. One is that most of this teachers' education is in the private sector. You must be knowing that out of 20,000 teachers' education colleges, only 2500 will be in the Government sector. Around 17,000 institutions are private institutions and they are calling themselves as self-financing colleges. They are extorting big money from the students to get admission. There is very limited number of seats in the Government colleges. But all the private institutions which are providing B.Ed. degree to students are running a kind of a racket. I would ask the hon. Minister to take steps against them so that racketeering in teachers' education stops because I see the pathetic spectacle of young students, who are Graduate, Post Graduate, hankering for a seat in a B.Ed. college. They say that they are not able to pay the fee in private colleges.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What about the quality of education of the private institution?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I will come to that. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very important to ensure the quality of education in these institutions.

But now, this NAAC accreditation for teachers' training institutes must be made compulsory so that their standard is raised. Unless we raise the standard of teachers' education, their teaching-learning ability, how will you improve the standards of students? In spite of the drop-outs having fallen in the country, in spite of more students going to school, the level in standards has not risen to the extent possible.

As I was telling earlier, Shri Javadekar is the man to whom the Prime Minister has given the task of dealing with education from KG to PG. Now, he is trying to bring in many changes. He is trying to jettison the UGC. That is his choice. He is trying to declare institutions of excellence, including an institution like Jio Institute which has not yet been established. I have no objection. Let him try. Every Minister has a right to try innovations. It is another matter whether they are accepted by people. Having said that, I say that he is right that we should give more attention to it.

[Translation]

Dr. Satya Pal Singh ji, you have also been connected with education sector so why are you sitting on back seat. You should sit with the Ministry because you also have the doctorate degree. You have done your doctorate in Chemistry. You should speak about Darwin's thesis therefore you should come here to speak ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying that if you are the Minister of State then you should sit with the Cabinet Minister. This is the formula that both Ministers should sit together ...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Satya Pal Singh ji should sit in front ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dubey ji,

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Saugata da, please address the Chair. Time is limited.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Time is the essence. So, I am winding up. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, he has prompted me with really searching questions into speaking very many. ... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Javadekar, lastly, having supported your Bill, supported your effort, I think that you should go through the NCERT Reports about quality of education and take positive steps for improving the standards, especially of language teaching and mathematics teaching, and please also eliminate racketeering in private B.Ed. colleges so that they do not earn astronomical money.

Javadekarji, I have one more question which I wanted to ask. It is a question which is bothering me. My constituency is a suburb of Kolkata. In Kolkata city, there are no students in government-run primary schools, though we have free education from class 1 to class 12. There are many schools where teachers are getting salary, but there are only a handful of students. Do you know 'why'?

Madam, you will see even in your Serampore

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is Hooghly, not Serampore.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Your constituency is Hooghly, but your home is in Serampore. You have seen the Holy Child institutions and how much money these institutions are making. I do not know what has gone into our people's heads that they are not going to the government-run free schools – this is a mindset - but they are queuing up for the whole night to get their children admitted into good schools. I am told that in Kolkata, some of the good schools take Rs. 10 lakh on the side to admit a single child. This is because of the craze for English education. Parents have got the belief that if their children have to get jobs in life, they have to study through the medium of English. I have suggested even to our State Government as to why we do not have an English medium section in government-run schools. If you want to draw back students from the private institutions to the government-run government-funded institutions, then, you have to think of a language policy.

Mr. Javadekar has been taking or thinking of many decisions in educational field. The question which, as an MP and as a former teacher, has been bothering me is why government-run schools are going empty in spite of so many benefits being given by the Government with regard to education.

With these words, Madam, I thank you for giving me the time. I support the Bill.

*DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to speak on the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. School students of today are the citizens of tomorrow. They are our nation's future. The fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian constitution for this reason makes 'Right to Education' a basic right. School students in the age group of six to fourteen should get free & compulsory education and the quality of the education should not be compromised. There onerous responsibility of igniting the young minds rests with the teachers of primary & secondary schools. They are the one who can show & direct the minds of the young learners, towards success & achievement.

Many a times we notice that some of the teachers lack the drive or the enthusiasm to do their job with sincerity. Some are not of the benchmark that is required of a teacher. They have chosen 'teachership' just as a means to earn money and are not passionate about their vocation. They have been trained in non-descript, non-recognised training institutions lacking the basic infrastructure. Some have got hold of certificates through dubious means and some are victims of racketeers, managing fake institutions in the private sector. All the above mentioned cases points out to the fact the Government should take control and set things right. Otherwise our educational system will collapse. That is why the Union Minister for Human Resources Development Shri Prakash Javadekar introduced the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017 in the Lok Sabha. This bill intends to amend the NCTE Act 1993 to grant retrospective recognition to the central/state/universities who are found to be conducting teacher education courses without NCTE permission. The NCTE Act 1993 was enacted to provide for the establishment of a National Council for Teacher Education with a view to achieve planned & coordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country. It also seeks to regulate proper standards & norms with regard to teacher's education.

This amendment will give one-time recognition to all the existing institutions who have not previously applied

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

for recognition to a regional committee. After getting the due recognition they can start any new course or curriculum. As we all knew the scope of education is limitless. Some subjects like computers were not so relevant a few decades back. Now we cannot even think of a life without computers. So there has to be imparting of knowledge in the field of computer. Similarly many new subjects are gaining importance & teacher education institutions must design their curriculum accordingly.

Uniformity in Teacher Education & Standardization of learning technique can go a long way to achieve the goal of one nation-one educational system.

I am requesting the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar, to at least consider all these factual aspects, and to take care and see to it that our children -- forthcoming boys and girls -- who are to lead the country will be taking part in building a better future. Definitely, this part of the Bill will take many steps in this regard. I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Hon. Speaker, I rise to express my views on the National Council for Teacher Education Bill, presented by the hon. Minister. I would first congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar for his endeavor to bring radical changes in the education sector. Additional qualifications are required for the teachers to teach in the school. Whether it is B.Ed or D.Ed, NCT is the one through which that qualification is provided. Institutions offering B.Ed or D.Ed degree were established in the year 1993. Institutions, functioning under this law, have to get the permit of NCT under Section 14 and if they want to change anything in the syllabus or want to start a new program, it is allowed under Section 15.

But, unfortunately, one can see what happened? When we go through the Bill, it comes to know that many Institutions in the country started functioning, but they didn't obtain permission of NCT, neither under Section 14 nor under Section 15, to start a new syllabus. They started education factories for more and more production. Unfortunately, they got grants from the State Governments, Central Government or any other institutions at that time. But when it was investigated and

rules were amended, it came to know that these institutions should have got the recognition by the NCT, but many institutions had not done so. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he wants to give relaxation to such institutions under Section 14 and Section 15. They violated the rules and started unlawful activities. If you want to give benefits under Section 14 and 15, then how many such institutions are there in the country which are going to be benefitted from this amendment? How many teachers were trained by these institutions who are working in the field of education, it should also be justified. There are many types of permissions required to get from the government office to start a school or a college. These institutions did not get the permissions and they started their program and received grants. Instead of starting criminal proceedings against them, they are being given relaxation through this Bill.

Hon. Speaker, today Shri Saugata Roy talked about the miserable condition of linguistic educational institutes. Especially in Maharashtra, about two lakh trained teachers are without jobs. Teachers and non-teaching staff have not been recruited in a single school for the last five years; all schools are running without teachers. When someone retires, permission is not given for appointing teacher in his place. Therefore, the state of education is very pitiable in Maharashtra.

I want to make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Last week, you brought the RTE Bill, it was a good Bill. If it is being misused anywhere, it is in Maharashtra. The Government had certain objective in mind when it introduced RTE Bill, but Maharashtra has completely negated it. Education is being commercialized in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Government has distanced itself from responsibility by introducing the Finance Bill. If someone wants to start a school, he/she can start school under Self Finance Bill. Teachers are not available for recruitment; non salary grant is also not there. If a Peon retires, there is no peon available to fill that vacancy. No special teacher, no subject-wise teacher, there is nothing. Letting a school run in such a condition is very unfortunate.

Just now, someone talked about quality education. There is quality education in Maharashtra. Whether it is SSC or HSC Competition, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are

two districts in Maharashtra which are at the top. But unfortunately, under the Government of Maharashtra, teachers have to appear for TET examination. With the guidance of teachers, children of Maharashtra score hundred percent marks. When these teachers appear for TET Exam, the result comes only two percent. Who is responsible for it? Why are such things happening? Teachers must appear for an examination and they must be fully qualified. There should be a proper pattern for TET Exam, but unfortunately this is not happening in Maharashtra. This is the reason that the result of the TET Exam comes two percent.

I support this Bill, but I want to say that as of now, recruitment of teachers in Maharashtra is completely banned. So, I request you to please pay attention to this. There are many institutions which are working in a responsible manner. Facilities should be provided to them. For the well being of children in every school, there should be subject-wise and class-wise teachers along with special teachers for every class.

I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this. I support this Bill.

[English]

DR. RAVINDRA BABU (Amalapuram): Sir, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, we support the National Council for Teacher Education Bill. I would like to ask the hon. Minister this. 'Teacher education' comes after 12th Standard, that is, B.Ed. and D.Ed. But paradoxically 'teacher education' is under 'school education'. I don't know why. This should have come under 'higher education' because it comes after 12th Standard. After 12th Standard, whatever comes, it should come under 'higher education'; and below 12th standard, it should come under 'school education'. Therefore, my earnest request is to bring this into "higher education" so that there would be better control.

16.58 hrs

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Secondly, there is no need of a separate Council - the National Council for Teacher Education. There are many Councils in India - the Medical Council of India, the Dental Council of India, Nursing Council of India, the Technical Education Council of India. The Medical

Council of India is especially known as a den of corruption.

17.00 hrs

In the same way, the National Council of Teacher Education is also a den of corruption. Instead of having a Council and trying to get remedies for the disease, we are attending to the symptoms. Therefore, my suggestion would be to abolish this forever and bring it under the control of the UGC. UGC is already dealing with higher education. Why should we have this separate Council for teachers?

I would like to mention one more thing. In India, after Independence, if at all we have committed any blunder on the people of India - it is my personal feeling and may not be the opinion of the party - is that we have privatised the education sector and we have privatised the health sector. These two things are playing havoc with the poor people. These two sovereign functions of the Government are being treated as commodities. We are giving commodities instead of giving education and health. Health has become a precarious thing for the poor people. In the same way, education has also become very precarious for the poor people of this country. We have opened flood-gates in the field of education to private and the multinational companies. It is fine for the rich people. What about the poor people? They are not able to afford. Government education, Government schools, Government infrastructure and Government facilities are very poor as compared to private schools. I would, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Minister through you to please give better infrastructure facilities. Instead of giving Councils for the Teachers, let us provide better facilities for the students also. I would also earnestly request the Minister to bring this Council under the control of higher education. If it is possible, please abolish this Council and bring it under the UGC for better control. I thank you, Sir.

DR. P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to speak on one of the important subjects of education in this august House.

Education and teachers are the two most respectable things in our country and also across the world. This is a small Bill - the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It was introduced by our hon. Minister in Lok Sabha on 18th

December, 2017. This Bill would amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. By this Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established. The NCTE coordinates the development of teacher education system throughout the country. The NCTE also ensures maintenance of norms and standards in our education system.

The Bill provides for granting retrospective recognition to some Centres as also to some courses under the States and some Union Territories. As we go through this Bill, I would like to say that we had passed in 2009 the Right to Education Bill in this august House. We had discussed that Bill both in the Standing Committee as also in the Parliament. During that discussion, we had critically mentioned about the quality of teachers in our country. The hon. Minister, while answering a question in the House, had mentioned the day before yesterday that about 12 lakh teachers were not up to the mark. He had also mentioned that they had started a course to improve their standards in the current scenario.

In 1973 NCERT was established for the purpose of bringing out books and other things. In 1949, the University Education Commission and in 1953, the Secondary Education Commission suggested that 40 per cent of teachers were not qualified teachers. It would take immediate measures to rectify it. So many years have passed since then. There is one very important statistics. In 1997, the number of Teacher Training Institutes was less than 800 in our country.

Now, the number of teachers' training institutes has increased. In 2000, it was 1900 and in 2003, it was 2500 but a big jump of 7253 was seen in 2004 and 2008. That is a big market for educational institutions like Teachers' Education Institute. That is the main reason to erode the standard of our teachers in the schools in our country.

I have just explained one of the establishments in the State of Kerala. The State of Kerala was formed in 1956. In 1957, the first Government was elected in Kerala. The Government started focusing on education in 1957 and we are the first State to achieve 100 per cent literacy in our country. We have to strengthen our education system, then only we can strengthen the health sector and our economy etc.

We have started giving importance to the education system of our state. In this year itself, we have allocated

Rs. 1000 crore for education. As we know, we had been studying in front of the blackboard but now the system has changed. Now, we have started studying on digital board like other countries. This year, 45,000 classrooms have been transformed to digital classrooms. We have decided to provide Rs. 10 crore to 141 schools to achieve international standards. We have provided Rs. 2 to 5 crore to 1000 schools to transform them into high-tech schools. Why are we looking forward to doing it? The education system has changed across the world. Earlier, man-to-man communication was there. Then came man-to-machine communication. Now, it is going to be machine-to-machine communication in future. We have to achieve that level, then only our students will be able to interact with the students internationally and it will improve the standard of our education.

I request the Government to strengthen the State-level institutions. In Kerala, the number of teachers is 1.5 lakh and number of schools is 12,563. We have started our own institutions to improve the quality of teacher. TTI alone will not help in education in future. Intermediate education should be provided for them to improve their knowledge, then only they can achieve this target. Centre can do something for the betterment of education and betterment of teachers across the country.

PROF. A.S.R. NAIK (Mahabubabad): Sir, on behalf on TRS Party, I welcome and support the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

At the outset, I congratulate and thank the hon. Minister for upgrading the KGBV, which is a very prestigious institution in the country, for girls from 10th Class to intermediate level. Still, there are some schools which are up to the level of 10th Class, they also need to be upgraded to the intermediate level.

We are well aware that education is the most powerful weapon which can change the world and teaching is a very noble profession that shapes the character, calibre and future of an individual.

In giving good education to a student, a teacher must play a very critical and important role in the classroom. A teacher has to not only complete his syllabus, but he has to also strive to develop a student to be useful and fruitful for the nation.

Sir, this is a very small Bill which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2017. The Bill aims to

strengthen The Nation Council of Teacher Education Act, 1993. Some institutions in the country admitted students without obtaining recognition and those students have completed their teacher education in those institutions. Now the Government wants to give a one-time relief to those students by giving recognition to them till 2017-18. This is a welcome measure.

There are many educational institutions in the country which are running in spite of a serious shortage of teachers. Many communities in the country do not have a script of their own. Communities like the Banjaras, the Valmikis, etc., do not have their own script. Students belonging to such communities are unable to join primary schools because there are no teachers to teach them in the language they can understand. As a result, those students are staying away from primary schools. I would like to know from the Government if there is any plan to appoint community teachers in primary schools. Is the Government giving permission to State Governments to this effect? This is a very important suggestion.

There should be a change brought about in our primary education. I too worked as a teacher. We see the same type of education continuing for all these years. This education is not going to fulfil the aspirations of the people of the country. There should be a fundamental change in our primary education. Our primary education should be made job-oriented so that our schools can attract students. We cannot provide government jobs to all the educated students. So, from the primary level some job-oriented courses must be introduced.

In order to avoid further difficulties in the field of teacher education, I would suggest the Government to provide the required infrastructure and other needed facilities and fulfil other conditions contained in the National Council for Teacher Education and give recognition to all such teacher training institutions in the country so that such a problem shall not be faced by the students who are going to be admitted in State-funded institutions.

With these suggestions, I welcome the Amendment. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. It will definitely improve the

standard of our education system in coming days. I would like to ask one or two things from the Hon. Minister.

The Minister has brought this Bill, but I would like to ask the Government as to how infrastructure is likely to be developed for teacher training and how the teachers would be strengthened in future. If we talk of Haryana, one of your report mentions that there are 30 thousand vacancies of teachers in Haryana. Similarly, there are no regular principals appointed in 800 schools. We have made our teachers as guests in most of the states in the name of Shiksha Mitra or guest teacher. The Government should make a provision to include the guest teachers in the main system and give them the status of regular teacher.

The prime focus of this Bill is on Central Government Funded schools, be it Model School, Kendriya Vidyalaya or Kasturba Gandhi school. You should also focus on infrastructure development of the schools run by the State Government. Your data show that Rs. 90 crores have been provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the development of the schools in Haryana, but the Government of Haryana has spent Rs. 109 crore. In my village Ghuskani, old rooms were demolished in the name of making it an ideal village and when it was demanded to construct new rooms, the Haryana Government has sent it in writing that it has lack of funds and therefore, it cannot reconstruct those rooms. Now six months have passed. Only the work of destruction has been done in the name of ideal village. When we are not able to provide a school to our children again, then how we will get the benefit of the funds of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and class rooms?

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that a large number of youngsters are holding Ph. D. degrees and have done research in various subjects. We can provide employment to them by providing them training. If they give some time for the Government schools, the standard of the schools will improve in the rural areas.

In the last, I would like to say the most important thing that schools in the rural areas of Haryana have been built since 1970 or 1972. The classrooms of those schools are almost in a dilapidated condition. So, there is a need to strengthen their infrastructure. Now, it is the time of I.T. You need to develop the infrastructure to

make computer education facilities available to every student. As our friend from Kerala said, they had spent Rs. 2 crores for each school and developed smart classes. Similarly, computers have been made available in Government schools at village level, but they are not functional in the absence of power. There is no regular computer teacher in Haryana. The Union Government needs to give support to make computer education facilities available at village level so that the children become technically strong and strengthen themselves in the coming competitive environment.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, on behalf of my party, I rise to speak in support of the National Council for Teacher Education Bill. [Translation] First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister and the most important thing is that Mrs. Javadekar is a teacher and the Hon. Minister will have some coaching from home. The Minister has brought a very good intervention.

[English]

There are just a few suggestions I would like to make here today. The destiny of this nation is made only in policy in this Parliament. But the implementation happens in classrooms and that is really where the future lies. A lot has been said about infrastructure, but infrastructure does not make good students; a good teacher makes them. You can learn under a tree from a good teacher and you could be in an air-conditioned classroom and not learn anything. So, I think the most important core of any education system is the teacher.

I really congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill. But there are a few core issues I would like to raise. He is an expert; so, there is nothing new that I need to bring to his notice. It is a very good initiative that teachers are brought in. But like Raut ji said, why were these people not in the system before? Why are we making a special case for them? If they are going to be included, they are actually late entries. So, what are the parameters? There are people who have legally got something. But these are late starters. Are we going to be sure that [English] These institutes would meet the parameters of entire infrastructure and qualification standards, because they have started a little late. As Saugata Roy Ji also said, it is about the ASER report.

Regardless of how much amount is spent, outcomes are not drastically improving. For outcomes, should we focus just on teachers' training and give flexibility in methodology of teaching? Today, we focus on rote learning in education in the country rather than practical learning. This is a little bit out of the subject but with your permission, I would like to mention it here. You can see in the Board exams of present time that students in 10th standard get 96, 97 or 98 per cent marks in languages.

The students in Class X are getting 96, 97, and 98 marks in language papers because it is based on rote learning. The teachers are also teaching only what is expected in the Board examinations. There is no application-based learning. Unfortunately, this entire generation is indulging in only mugging and rote learning. They are not application based. When they go to colleges or get jobs, this entire knowledge is of no use to them. So, can we find some more flexibility which Maharashtra has achieved? We have left some issues open to a teacher for good methodologies. Is there a good intervention that we can make beyond just giving permissions? Can we give some flexibility to teachers to improve the methodology and change our educational system from rote learning to application-based learning? That is something we really need to address.

The other big issue at least in my State relates to *kayam vina anudan*. These were institutes and schools started when it was committed that no aid would be given to that. *Kayam* means permanent. Successive Governments realised that teachers were not being paid well and the quality of education was going down in Maharashtra. So, the word *kayam* was removed and they said they would give aid to schools which were not aided schools. What is the real policy now? The Government of Maharashtra and many State Governments cannot afford education. There are schools and the enrolment is very high, but the teachers do not get paid and that is a little bit connected to their performance. So, is there some intervention we can do here? We have the teachers but the outcomes are very low. Is there something we can do for *kayam vina anudan* where the word *kayam* has gone but *anudan* is still there?

There was one reply which came about teachers' training. This is something of concern. It was a reply by Shri Kushwaha of 17th July. The question was whether it

is a fact that the standard of teachers' training colleges has fallen and what is the report of any such analysis done. The reply of the Minister was that no study had been conducted by NCTE on this issue. I think, this is really critical. All of us swear by the Annual Status of Education Reports. They have 100 per cent credibility. Why is there a mismatch between learning outcomes and teachers? There seems to be a big gap when we are training the teachers. If there could be such a report or if the hon. Minister could enlighten and guide us, we could check what is happening in our own States.

Another reply given was about special children. There is a lot of focus in all Boards for children with special needs. There was a reply about special training institutes for teachers of mentally retarded children and children with special needs. The aid given to them in various stages is not substantial; it does not match the amount of money that is required. When we are talking about inclusive education in the context of right to education, children with special needs definitely need more attention. So, the hon. Minister may kindly see if there could be something more added to make every teacher sensitive. All children cannot be treated the same way; every child needs special guidance. He may extend all the schemes which are given for Government- aided schools to every child because every child deserves a good quality education.

The hon. Minister could guide us how we can strengthen the system and make sure every teacher contributes to nation building.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you so much for giving me an opportunity to speak on National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

I extend my gratitude towards the Hon. Minister Shri Javadekar Ji for bringing this Amendment Bill on National Council for Teacher Education Act. The students who had got training in the institutions, which are not recognised, were facing problems. So you have solved the problems of these students. You have improved the lines of thousands of students by doing so. Thank you so much for this.

This Bill had been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2017. Two small amendments have been brought under Section 14 and 15. It shows that the present Government, its Minister Shri Javadekar Ji and his team is deeply concerned about it and ready to solve any problem coming in its way.

I am of the view that more attention has been paid towards providing quality education in education sector during the last four years of the Modi Government. It is right that the literacy rate has increased in the country. With this literacy rate, quality of education should also improve. For this, several amendments have been made in the education policy from time to time. But, I think, the manner in which we have taken steps to raise the standard of education, shows that the present Modi Government is doing good job in education sector.

As per Section 14 of this Act, every institution which starts teacher education course has to get recognition from regional committee, but it did not happen. Similarly, if any recognized institution intends to start any new curriculum or training course under teachers education, it has to obtain permission from the concerned regional educational committee as per Section 15. Your decision to do it retrospective effort is quite right.

I would like to mention one or two points here because I have been a teacher. You have asked 20 institutions to do so, whether they are affiliated with Central Universities. But my view is that a free hand to private institutions to grow. It is a good thing that more and more teachers should get training under teachers education programme. It is also right that our country has witnessed mushroom growth in the field of private institutions, but the teachers appointed in these institutions are untrained. Along with it, what the Minister and we are concerned about is that apart from the untrained teachers, in the private institutions running in the country, the monthly payment to the teachers employed there is less than what is actually paid to them. Today, we need to monitor it also, because children do M.A. or Ph.D., but they are hired for Rs. 3-4 thousand and are compelled to sign that they are getting Rs. 25 to 30 thousand. It means everything is being shown fair in records. The reality is that the future of our children is being spoiled through untrained teachers. So, I think if we pay attention towards it, it will be very good.

I would like to give one more suggestion. I extend my gratitude towards the Prime Minister for constructing separate toilets for boys and girls in every school. After this move, the drop out rate has decreased to a large extent, be it at primary education or secondary education. The data we have show that the condition has improved all over the country. I come from Himachal Pradesh. In Himachal Pradesh, at least two or more number of toilets have been constructed in every school. The standard of education has improved through this and a large number of children have started going to schools and even pursued for higher education. Another data show that we have a large number of teachers in the school category. The number of teachers in the year 2013-14 is 82, 69, 199 and the number of teachers in the country from primary to higher education in the year 2014-15 is 85, 61, 921.

Therefore, there is no shortage of teachers, but we can maintain teacher-student ratio in a systemized manner. In the end, I would like to say that the amendment brought by the Hon. Education Minister was much needed and it will benefit many children. Thank You.

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, National Council for Teachers Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017, has been brought in the House. I support this Bill. It is a very important Bill and it was urgently needed. I support the amendments which are very much needed.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, teachers are the foundation of education, and the steps taken by our Government for them were very much needed. The hon. Minister is sitting here. He is not only the Minister for Government colleges and schools, but he looks after elementary education, secondary and higher education also. Some are state funded, then there are private institutions and the third is centrally funded. The decline in education in the previous few years cannot be set right in 2-4 years. Only minor corrective steps have been taken, whereas a major overhead is needed. Such is the decline in education. In a clever move, one extra year was increased for B.A. for those completing plus two. LKG i.e, lower KG was introduced before nursery. The kids should have been playing at home, but they were forced to go to schools. In view of the extent of

commercialisation of education by them, I believe the government should form a committee for reforms in education. Now-a-days institutions involve heavy expenses over and over again. Also, there are contradictions too. The government should constitute a committee for reforms, so that this country can be saved and you will be always remembered. I am happy with your intentions and policy and your efforts. A lot more needs to be done.

Now, Kashyap Saheb was saying that if an inquiry is held, seventy percent teachers in private schools would be found untrained. Yet they charge exorbitant fees. Only their uniforms are impressive due to which parents send their children to such schools. The parents are being looted. Due to widespread commercialisation and privatisation of education, there is loot in the country. It is not me, the entire country is saying that only Modi saheb stop this loot...(Interruptions) Badal Saheb tried a lot to stop this.

You may also be aware of the financial crunch faced by the Universities. In the absence of salary, how can the professors teach in the universities? How to fund the universities? Everything was done in an unplanned manner. So many colleges, including engineering, nursing and medical colleges were opened. What was their condition? Name boards would be put up, some colleges would hire furnitures to get recognition. This is the result? Their graduates are roaming unemployed. They are not even suitable unemployed. They are not even suitable for jobs worth Rs. 5000 per month. Now, the students are going abroad through IELTS and our institutions remain without students. In Punjab, 50 per cent seats remain vacant.

Lastly, I would say that my state is a border state and my constituency is a semi-hill state. The teachers in the cities are given incentives, they get house rent for 'A' class cities. But those going in villages, get nothing. For the remote border areas also there should be some incentives so that the teachers would import quality education.

This is my suggestion and I hope that the Minister would implement these. Thank You.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill. I will finish in three minutes.

'Rashtrapati ho ya* Ki Santan, Sabki Siksha Ek Saman' Education should be uniform for all - whether rich or poor. Today's education is creating a wide gulf. Those living in villages study in rural schools. The wards of the rich study in five star schools. There is widespread exploitation. Only the rich can afford five star schools. Such institutions do not offer quality education. If the quality of rural education falls, the country will be ruined educationally. Therefore, it needs attention. Once upon a time, Nalanda was renowned even abroad. An uneducated society cannot progress. Only an educated society progresses. It is our duty to educate all. Emphasis should be on rural education. Some private institutions may be good. But they are mushrooming. This is very harmful for the country. In Bihar, this is happening on a huge scale. Teachers should be trained and quality should be good...*(Interruptions)* During hon. Laluji's time, I was the Minister of education. Then, through BPSC, 25,000 teachers were recruited...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything unparliamentary, you can remove that.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Even today, its quality is good, and it is even producing IAS and IPS. During the tenure of hon. Laluji, initially 25,000 teachers were recruited, later recruitment of 13,000 teachers followed and again 7,000 teachers were recruited. Those belonging to minorities, tribals, SCs and STs etc. were recruited through BPSC. Even today, people remember the quality of the education then.

The education and examination system of Bihar has faced an eclipse and Bihar has been going into a byres. Presently, the state of education in Bihar is extremely dismal. Teachers should be given uniform pay scales. On one hand, the slogan of 'Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao' has been raised but on the other, the present state-of-affair in Bihar is not conducive enough to realise the objectives of saving the dignity and educating the daughters. Hon'ble Laluji had maintained that once a daughter has arrived in the world, it was imperative to provide her education. Hon'ble Laluji also used to say 'Padho Ya Maro' and Gaiya Bakri Charate Jaye, Muniya Beti Padhate Jaye'. These slogans have to be realised. Teachers should not

be deployed in Mid-Day Meal Schemes. Today, the schools lack adequate buildings, toilets, desks, benches and computers. The state of education in respect of SC, ST and OBC communities and in muslim madrsa and hostels is pathetic. The announcements of schemes for SCs, STs and minorities remain confined to papers only. No efforts are being made for the welfare of SCs, STs and muslims. Hon'ble Minister Sir, kindly expand literacy and knowledge. Education and examination system, bulk have gone to their lowest level.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the National Council for Teachers Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Sir, National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, ensured norms and standards in the teachers education system. Under the Bill, the Government primarily seeks to amend Section 14 and 15 of the Act, which contains a provision to the effect that if an institution has made an application to seek recognition within six month duration, such institutions shall be entitled to continue running such curriculum or training, until the disposal of such applications by the Regional Committees. Recognised institutions are entitled to make application for seeking permission from Regional Committees for starting new curriculum or training in any such manner and under such procedure as may be prescribed for the purpose.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amendment also seeks to grant retrospective recognition to institutions funded by the Central Government or State/Union territory government which do not have recognition under the Act. The candidates studying in such institutions and universities and those who have already qualified from there would be eligible to get employment. This is a welcome step of the Government. This will be rein-in corruption rampant in the education system. Sir, I conclude by supporting the Bill.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, the scope of this amendment Bill is very limited. It only seeks to give retrospective effect to the recognition already given. It is all right but it is not a good practice. It should not be repeated in future. The Act also says that it would only be a one-time affair. But this may be kindly

* Not recorded

treated as an eye-opener. The hon. Minister is taking proper initiatives in revamping the education sector. He must go ahead with that.

Sir, we all know that teacher education is the most important factor in the education sector. Until and unless we equip teachers to meet the challenges of the modern world especially in the knowledge century, we will not have any kind of improvement. It has been correctly mentioned by Kothari Commission. The Kothari Commission says that the nation is built in the classrooms.

As far as teachers' education in the 21st century is concerned, it must have radical reforms. Previously, it was instructivism. A teacher gives all kinds of lectures and all that. Instructivism is now transformed to constructivism. A teacher is only a facilitator inspiring the students on how to learn. Then it was teacher-centred but now it is student-centred. Previously, it was textbook-oriented but now it is activity-based education. So, the hon. Minister may be knowing that the impact of ICT is very much on education. We were all discussing about Yashpal Committee Report on how to reduce the burden of school bags. That was a discussion in a particular era. Now it is not like that. Digitalisation is taking place in a wonderful manner. In such a situation, ICT should be developed for teachers training in the maximum possible manner.

As far as teachers are concerned, I would like to say only one thing. Underqualified teachers are appointed in schools. The hon. Minister may be knowing it. We must take a strict stand that only qualified teachers should be appointed in schools. It is not only that. Teachers should be life-long learners and teachers should be a model to students. A teacher should be a trend-setter. We have to mould the teachers in that way. A teacher should spread the message of communal harmony. The hon. Minister may be knowing that a lot of unwanted things are going on. A teacher should teach secularism and mould students in a better manner.

I would like to say one more thing with regard to physically handicapped students. We are all talking about inclusive education. I appeal to the hon. Minister that it will be the noblest thing which you can do. Unfortunately, differently abled students are neglected like anything. Nowadays, you may be knowing that a lot of new

technologies have come up. Using all these technologies, how are we going to improve the teaching system for the physically handicapped section of students? This aspect may also be kindly taken care of by the hon. Minister.

I would conclude now. I hope that the hon. Minister would give maximum emphasis on revamping teachers' education sector in our country. I hope the hon. Minister would take necessary steps in this regard.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI (Basti): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on National Council for Teachers Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi and the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javedekar have made persistent efforts to revamp our educational system ever since the formation of the Government. The condition of primary school education had come to such a parse that no honourable person with a little bit of income or resources would have opted for primary education of their words in government primary schools. Our Government has made efforts to streamlined and improve the quality of the primary education system. This legislation is a piece of work in that direction, which seeks to ensure proper training to our teachers whether they are qualified as B.Ed. teachers, B.P.Ed or BTC teachers. This Bill seeks to provide quality training to them. This is certainly a commendable step from this stand point. I support this Bill. Besides I would like to make this suggestion to the hon'ble Minister to adopt the system prevailing in several foreign countries under which it is ensured that as soon as the students pass their Inter or equivalent examination, they are continuously trained to identify the profession, be it a lawyer, doctor, engineer, carpenter or for that matter any other profession they want to pursue. In our country, people continue to roam around even after getting various degrees and they fail to get any employment. We should make efforts and ensure that our education system also move ahead on these lines once candidates pass their Inter examination. If such a system is adopted, it will certainly be good for our country. With these words, I conclude by supporting this Bill. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make only one suggestion to the hon. Minister.

Sir, the hon. Minister is aware of the difference in the level of education that exists between students studying in Government schools in rural areas and the students studying in private schools in urban areas. We have to find a way to give the same level of education to both categories of students, because the students studying in private schools are getting selected in all entrance examinations like NEET etc. whereas the students studying in Government schools are not getting that opportunity.

I would like to know as to what mechanism the Government of India is giving to the States to see that the students in rural areas also are able to qualify these entrance examinations. In this regard, a direction from the Government of India is required. Then, the Government should also appoint a Committee to study how the rural students can compete on equal footing with urban students. The rural students are also education, but they are not getting the benefit of getting selected in various entrance examinations. I think the hon. Minister will look into this issue and do the needful.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very happy that the House has supported the Bill unanimously. Though the Bill is small, it rectifies a major error.

As many hon. Members have pointed out, these are not unrecognised institutes. These are well established Central and State Universities, but the course they were having for B.Ed. was unrecognised and there are many reasons for this. I would like to name some of these institutes. They are, South Bihar Central University, Jharkhand University, IIIT, Gujarat, RIE, NCERT's Centre at Mysore, Kurukshetra State University, Rabindra Bharat State University, Sikkim State University, Maulana Azad University, IGNOU, RIE, Bhubaneswar, Pondicherry Central University, Manipur Central University, Kumaon Central University, AMU, Murshidabad, Tripura Central University, Indira Gandhi Tribal Amarkantak University, Laxmibhai National College for Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram, Rohtak Institute as has been

mentioned by Deependerji, Manipur University and BHU. All these are recognised and good institutes, but they were carrying on this course. The reason for this was communication gap, misunderstanding and laxity. So, we are going to fix the responsibility now. We are granting them permission retrospectively. But we are asking them that they should be alert and this type of thing should not happen again. This is what we are going to do. In Rohtak Institute, there are 1,200 students because it was continuing for many years. It actually started before the law was passed. So, I can grant permission to them, as two or three institutes started much before the law came into force.

Therefore, we can grant them permission. But the point is that they must give quality education.

[Translation]

One biggest issue which arose was that the quality of teachers is everything. You just said that the most important thing is that he/she should opt to be a teacher. That is why, we are going to start integrated B.Ed. course from the next year, which will consist of B.A.B.Ed, B.Sc. B.Ed., B.Com. B.Ed and it will be a four year composite course. Those who opt to be a teacher after twelfth will get admission in that course. It will not be like that if one does not get any work, then he/she should become a teacher. This is the important thing.

As you know, earlier there used to be a three years law course after graduation. But, now there is a five years composite course.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): But that earlier practice is still going on.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVEDKAR: Yes, it still continues. Now, both would co-exist. It takes four to five years and then the entire course gets migrated. People themselves select this. When people save one year time and they would get composite training from the first year itself, they will get admission in that course. that is why, it is going to be a great achievement and this is a good step. Its preparation is going on now.

The second thing is that there are about 18,600 institutes providing degrees of B.Ed, D.Ed, B.P.Ed, etc. Thousands of private institutes and government aided colleges are included in it. As Supriyaji said, NCTE has not conducted any study in this regard. Actually, no study

had been conducted. Now, we have sought affidavit from all institutes. When we sought affidavit from these institutes asking for the videography of the facilities and infrastructure, names of the teachers, etc. we received 8,700 affidavits. Again affidavits were not sent by ten thousand institutes and when show-cause notices were issued to them, 3,700/institutes sent their affidavits. Now, we have affidavits from 12 thousand institutes. We'll also pursue the remaining institutes because in the meantime there was some litigation, but that will also be solved. Now, we are again writing to all those institutes because we have to make them accountable. If their accreditation has to be done, then we'll have to do something.

A new format of UGC is also about to come. The grant function of UGC will be done by another body and UGC will carry out regulation work. The laws of NCTE and AICTE will be changed accordingly, all the processes will be same and transparent, there will be accountability, autonomy and emphasis will also be on learning and quality. These are two big things.

I would like to give one more information. We have made provision of Rs. 900 crore for Madan Mohan Malviya Teaching programme. During the last year, more than one lakh college teachers were imparted training. Earlier, there was no provision of training for college teachers. We are making a provision to the effect that if a new college teacher is appointed, even if he is P.hd., he should also have the experience of teaching. They will attend lectures of good teachers, they would give lectures, senior professors will judge them and improve them. During two-three months, there will be induction of each professor because it is the need of the hour. Earlier, it was not done in colleges. Now we will do it.

At present, 87 institutes have been recognised under Madan Mohan Malviya programme. There are 68 government institutes and the remaining others are the institutes of good Universities, where the work related to the training of teachers is being carried out rapidly, it is quite essential in colleges.

Apart from this, another issue which I mentioned day before yesterday also is that the teachers who were not holding even diploma in education and had become teachers after completing 12th class, the number of such teachers was about 15 lakh. In the year 2009, they had been given time but more than one lakh teachers could not complete training. Now, we have completed it. On the

platform of 'Swyam', education is imparted online and on TV, offline. Through this, 14 lakh 50 thousand persons are taking education at present. The exam of D.L.Ed was completed successfully, those who fail, will have the opportunity to appear in the final exam in March 2019. Teachers should be trained. Teachers should have education and motivation. If there are no teachers there will be nothing. On the next 27th, there is Gurupurnima. I am going to announce tomorrow that all students should send selfie carrying out 'guru vandana' because we must have some sort of feelings for our gurus. We must respect them. This should be done. They should send photos because even today it is the only profession in which we see primary teachers, middle school, college teachers on the way or at home. We give our respect to them. To ensure that no wrong is done in private institutes, I have started seeking affidavits from them. This will also continue in future also.

Shri Saugata Roy talked about craze for English. It is an issue affecting all because even a poor person thinks that if his son goes to a private school putting on a tie, he will do better. They feel so. That is why, nobody is going to Bengali medium, Marathi medium, Kannad medium schools in corporation cities. As you have said, we have not provided English medium from class one in Maharashtra, but there should be English as one subject and it should be taught. This is a State subject. States have to take initiative in this regard. It is to be done by them.

Another important thing which is provided in it is related to learning outcome for teachers. First, second, fourth and survey after survey and national assessment of 22 lakh students have been conducted till date. Now the situation is such that the student in Class VIII is unable to read the text prescribed for Class V, and Class VII student cannot solve IV Mathematics. There are many such examples. I have sent letters to all of you describing the state of education in your districts, as to where your districts stands in terms of education. I have also sent a report...*(Interruptions)* Those who have not received yet, I will send them again; and I will also send double copy of it....*(Interruptions)* Many people have received it, but still a few people have not got it, next week I will send it to their Delhi address. When you take interest, only then the condition of government schools will improve. It is my belief. It was the case because learning outcomes were not there. Earlier, examinations were not conducted, so

we started conducting exams in Class V and VIII. Now, the new thing is being introduced is that what should children learn in Language and Social Science in Class I, II and IV. Learning outcomes have been prepared with regard to what new things students should learn in every class, in every year. It was not there in writing earlier, now it has been done. Teachers have been trained as to how it can be achieved. From this year, a letter will be sent to the parents also informing them that if their son is in 6th standard, what should he know. Parents should also know about this. Parents, teachers, schools and even students - everyone should be made accountable. We'll do it.

We have done something good for the teachers. We have prepared a "DIKSHA" platform for them. If a teacher gives a good speech or a teacher teaches a lesson well, he records it and then uploads it on that platform. Seeing him, the other teachers improve their education or show that lesson in their class. It is being done in large numbers, As of now, over one lakh videos have been uploaded on "ShaGun" and "DIKSHA" platforms. There are very good teachers who are doing well, they innovate and work with great inspiration. All these teachers should get respect and recognition. In that way these platforms are doing a great job. It is a very good system.

In the end, I would like to say that the improvement of the NCT is a continuous process. The one, who mentioned, is right. I have to stop the whole process. From next year, we will start Integrated B.Ed in four Regional Offices and the business of starting a B.Ed College by paying money will come to an end. It will definitely end.

There is need for budget for education. Shri Deepender ji as well as others have said that its budget should be 6 percent of the GDP. Earlier, there was Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which focused only on classes from I to VIII, then there was Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which focused on 8th, 9th and 10th standard. But there was no mission for Class XI and XII. We have come up with a new program namely "Samagra Shiksha" which covers Class I to XII. "Samagra Shiksha" subsumes all three programs. Earlier, the budget for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was Rs. 23 thousand crore, but last year it was Rs. 28 thousand crore, and this year it would be Rs. 34 thousand crore and next year, it would be Rs. 41 thousand crore. Every year there will be an

increase of 20 percent. Not only this, the total budget for education in 2013-14 was Rs. 63 thousand crore, now it is Rs. 85 thousand crore. Not only did the budget increase, we are allocating fund for education and its infrastructure by taking money from Higher Education Financing Agency, which is an effort being made out of budget. This time, it will be Rs. 25 thousand crore. Earlier, it used to be Rs. 63 thousand crore, but now it is Rs. 1 lakh 10 thousand crore. We should know that during last four years, the budget has been increased by 70 percent. So this is an important initiative.

Shri Biju Ji said that Kerala is also implementing Digital Board. We will implement Digital Board across the country. There will be 15 lakh class rooms from 9th standard to Post-graduation. Earlier in my childhood days, there was an Operation Blackboard.

18.00 hrs

There must be at least on black board in each school and each classroom. Now, we are launching operation Digital Board. Digital Boards would make fifteen lakh classrooms smart class rooms. There would be lectures, study material and tutorial in these classrooms. Along with it, there would also be film screening. I went to Chhattisgarh. There was a Digital Board in a tribal school on which a lesson on Digestion was going on. Alongwith a small lecture, a film was also being screened. In the film, the whole process of digestion was being shown. It is very easy to learn in this way and the students ask new questions.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my humble request to you is to extend the time of the House till the reply of the hon. Minister is over and the Bill is passed. Later, there is an impromptu statement by the hon. Home Minister.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. As the Parliamentary Affairs Minister requested, if the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the reply of the hon. Minister and passing of the Bill. Thereafter, the Home Minister is going to make some Statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agree.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a good suggestion that a National Sports University should be set up at Rohtak. This matter comes under Sports Ministry. You said that I should give a concrete assurance. I give an assurance that I would take up this issue with Sports Ministry. Supriya ji and three other hon'ble Members raised the issue of Special children which is very important. We have launched a desire under "Samagra Shiksha". We have started providing a monthly stipend of two hundred rupees to girl students under special children scheme. Along with it, State Government are being given more funds for more salary to their teachers. The teachers who teach the special children were being given low salary.

Dushyant ji said that Ph.D degree holders should be employed which would improve the quality of education. There is a good programme called TEQIP Programme-Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, there are fifty such Engineering colleges in which 80 percent vacancies existed. One or two lecturers came there to teach. The students of Engineering are good in study. We have called upon the students who have passed B.Tech and M.Tech from IIT and M.Phil or Ph.D from IISER to teach in these Engineering colleges from three years. I am glad to know that 1200 students have gone there to teach on a salary of Rs. 70,000 only. There are one lakh student in these 50 colleges. Now, they are getting good education. 1200 students have become teachers there. We will go on doing such works. One issue of National Education Policy was also raised. The National Education Policy is almost ready. The Committee discussed its zero draft report with me. Now the committee is giving a final touches to it. After that, it would come before all of you. I am sure that a good education policy would be there for the year 2020 to 2040 for our generations keeping in view new opportunities. All of you want that the quality of education should be good. I believe that a country can be good only when education is good. If education fails, the country would also fail. So we intend to, strengthen the education. We are moving on this path. We seek co-operation of all of you. Thank you very much.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Shri N.K. Premachandran – not present.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,--

for "2017"

substitute "2018".

(2)

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,--

for "Sixty-eighth"

substitute "Sixty-ninth".

(1)

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

18.06 hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS... Contd.

(iii) Regarding mob lynching incidents in different parts of the country

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir. There have been mob lynching incidents in the country recently. A senior concern has been expressed in the House. The Supreme Court has given some observations in this regard and asked the Central Government to take initiative so that action could be taken against the persons involved in mob lynching incidents. Keeping it in

view, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary which would submit its report within 15 days. Hon'ble Prime Minister has constituted a Group of Ministers headed by me, which would present its report in this regard at the earliest.

I wanted to apprise the House in this regard. Therefore, I have made this statement.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9307A/16/18]

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 24th July, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

18.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 24, 2018/ Shrivana 2, 1940 (Saka).

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